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TO



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MASSACRE OF TROOPS NEAR FORT PHIL. KEARNEY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of January 29, 1867, relative to Indian massacre of United States troops near Fort Phil. Kearney.

FEBRUARY 5, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., February 5, 1867.

SIR: In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 29th ultimo, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to furnish to the House "such information as he may have in his possession in relation to the late massacre of United States troops at Fort Philip Kearney, and the causes which produced the same; and also as to the causes which, in his judgment, have led to the present alarming condition of our relations with the Indian tribes of the interior," I have the honor herewith to transmit a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 4th instant, with twelve accompanying papers, which contain all the information that has yet reached this department, on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Office Indian Affairs, February 4, 1867.

SIR: I have received from you the resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives in relation to the recent outbreak at Fort Phil. Kearney. These resolutions contain three distinct propositions, to each of which a separate answer is necessary. It requires this department to furnish all the information in its possession in relation to the late massacre at Fort Phil. Kearney; secondly, the causes which produced the same; and thirdly, the causes which have led to the present alarming condition of our relations with the Indian tribes of the interior.

In answer to the first question, I will say that we had, prior to the occurrence of this disaster, very reliable information of the temper of the Indians in that section of the country, and although this temper did not amount to a positive feeling of hostility, yet I know from the various sources of information at the command of this bureau that there was a feeling of dissatisfaction growing out

of the treaty of Fort Laramie of last summer. That the tribes occupying the Powder river country had great cause of dissatisfaction with the provisions of this treaty is not singular. From the extracts which I here furnish from the special report of Agent Chandler, (marked No. 1,) it will be easily understood why this dissatisfaction existed. Knowing that this feeling existed among these Indians, it was my intention to recommend the appointment, at an early day, of a commission of good men to visit their country and consult with the leading chiefs and headmen of these tribes and ascertain what their condition really and justly required. It seems to me to be unreasonable to require these people to abandon their hunting grounds, while the chase is their only means of support, until some other means of existence is provided for them. That another means of support can be provided is beyond any doubt. The country is extensive enough to give them a home and at the same time remove them from the highway of the travel of the whites. It is due, however, to the cause of truth to say that, however injudicious the provisions of this treaty are, most of the bands of Sioux Indians occupying that country were determined to abide by it, and I have positive information that these well-disposed Indians have faithfully adhered to this determination. Hence many of the chiefs of different bands, such as Spotted Tail, Swift Bear, One That Walks Under the Ground, and many others, have actually moved to the south side of the Platte, where they are at this time, to keep out of the way of any trouble. They are yet friendly. Another leading chief, by the name of Iron Shell, is, with his band, in the Sand Hills, north of the Platte, and friendly. With proper management, these friendly disposed bands can be used to the best advantage by the government, and I am anxious that nothing should occur to drive them from us. Although these bands are friendly, it is nevertheless but too true that it is more policy than anything else that makes them so. They feel as if they were unjustly treated, and this feeling is universal among them. From all the information I can get—and it is, I think, pretty reliable—none of these chiefs had anything to do with the affair at Fort Phil. Kearney. An order issued by General Cooke, at Omaha, on the 31st day of July last, (herewith sent, marked No. 32,) in relation to arms and ammunition, has had a very bad effect. I am satisfied that such orders are not only unwise, but really cruel, and therefore calculated to produce the very worst effect. Indians are men, and when hungry will, like us, resort to any means to obtain food, and as the chase is their only means of subsistence, if you deprive them of the power of procuring it, you certainly produce great dissatisfaction. If it were true that arms and ammunition could be accumulated by them, to war against us, it certainly would be unwise to give it to them; but this is not the fact. No Indian will buy two guns. One he absolutely needs, and as he has no means of taking care of powder, he necessarily will take, when offered to him, but a very limited quantity. It is true that formerly they hunted with bows and arrows, killing buffalo, antelope, and deer with the same; but to hunt successfully with bow and arrows requires horses, and as the valleys of that country are now more or less filled by white men prospecting for gold and silver, their means of subsisting their horses have passed away, and they now have but few horses. I mention these facts so as to place before the country, as briefly as possible, the condition as well as the wants of the Indians.

I herewith send copies of two letters (marked 3 and 4) and my report on same (marked 4½) from the surgeon at the post of Phil. Kearney, giving an account of the first difficulty on the 6th of December, and of the last one, on the 21st of the same month. Although these letters are written by an officer at the post, with all his sympathies for his comrades, it is very evident, from a careful perusal and a just understanding of them, that these Indians did not come to that fort in any very great force, nor with a view of making war. To say that a wagon train was attacked by three hundred Indians, and yet no one killed, is simply ridiculous. There were, perhaps, some five or six men with this train,

and if three hundred Indians had really attacked them it is not doubted that one or more of them would have been killed. But the report was made of an attack by three hundred Indians; this led to a *sortie* from the fort, and even then, it appears, the Indians did not wish to fight, as they retreated, and no soldier was killed until several Indians had been dispatched by our soldiers. It seems that then some Indians hovered around the fort till the 21st, the day of the fatal disaster. To say that they came to the fort to challenge the force at that point to a fight, is simply absurd. Nevertheless a fight did take place, and the facts are all set forth in the letter marked No. 4, dated 1st of January of this year.

Now, I understand this was the fact: These Indians being in absolute want of guns and ammunition to make their winter hunt, were on a friendly visit to the fort, desiring to communicate with the commanding officer, to get the order refusing them guns and ammunition rescinded, so that they might be enabled to procure their winter supply of buffalo. It has been currently reported that some 3,000 to 5,000 warriors were assembled to invest this fort. This is not, and cannot by any possibility be true, as this would pre-suppose a population of 21,000 to 35,000 Indians in that section of country (being one warrior in seven.) This number of Indians is not there, nor could that number of warriors feed themselves and their horses at this season of the year in that latitude. The whole is an exaggeration; and although I regret the unfortunate death of so many brave soldiers, yet there can be no doubt that it is owing to the foolish and rash management of the officer in command at that post. Nevertheless, there is a band of Sioux Indians in that country, of the Ogallalla tribe, headed by a chief of the name of Red Cloud, that are badly disposed. This is the only band, so far as I am informed, that is hostile as a band; but I have no doubt that around him and under his banner are gathered all the badly disposed Indians of the country. They flock to his standard as individuals, not as tribes, and I think this band with its adherents should be severely chastised by the military. With this view, I have recommended to you the appointment of the commissioners whose names you have presented to the President, to proceed to that country at as early a day as possible, with the view of finding all the facts which have led to the affair, and of separating, if possible, the friendly from the unfriendly tribes. By doing so we would be doing justice to those who are innocent, and also avoid a general Indian war, which, if once started, will extend over the entire country, from the Missouri river to the Rocky mountains, and from the mouth of the Yellowstone to the Mexican line. This war should be avoided, if possible, as it would cost millions of dollars, and last for many years.

I submit to you a letter from the War Department, (No 5,) enclosing the extract from the report of General Sherman, (No. 6.) Such an order, in my opinion, would lead to the very result it is designed to obviate. I submit to you the copy of my report on this subject of the 23d of January, being document No. 7 herewith sent.

It cannot be doubted that the Indians have many just causes of complaint. The policy heretofore pursued, I think, has been a bad one; and bad as it was, it has not been justly carried out. Homes should be provided for them, and we have territory enough to give them; their annuities should be greatly increased, and goods of a good quality and adapted to their wants should be furnished them, and also at the proper season of the year. It is a notorious fact that very inferior goods have for some years been given to them, and also at a period too late.

In conclusion, permit me to say that I know of but one remedy for all the evils now existing in our Indian relations. It is the appointment of commissioners, without regard to the politics or religion of the persons appointed, to be composed of men of high character, to proceed to all the States and Territories containing an Indian population; one commission, say of five persons, for each

of these States and Territories, to study the Indian question in each one, viz., to ascertain the number of Indians, their present status, and how many can be aggregated on one or two reservations, and to select these reservations, which should be ample, and report to this department next fall. These commissions should take all the time necessary to master the subject, and, if necessary, spend months in mastering it. The Indians should be then made to go on these reservations, and when there, furnished with stocks of cattle and sheep to raise. At first the cattle and sheep would be eaten by them; but it would not be long before they would find out that the milk of the cow, and the wool of the sheep, and the meat of the beef, as well as the hide and tallow, are all very good things; and in place of giving them large quantities of light and useless goods, paints, and beads, give them a reasonable allowance of heavy goods until they can make them themselves, and furnish them with spinning and weaving machines. Near this reservation, but not on it, I would advise the location of a military garrison; not too near, for well-known reasons, but within a distance which would secure to the garrison all power to suppress and control the occupants of the reservation, with a resident agent on the reservation, and in the midst of them. After they are thus localized and made to depend on their own care in raising their flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, I would then introduce the schoolmaster and the missionary, and not before. It is worse than useless to attempt to educate and to christianize a few members of a tribe of barbarians. Elevate the whole tribe together; it is slower, but every step taken is maintained.

I have, perhaps, gone beyond the requirements of the resolution submitted to me; nevertheless, I think the views herein suggested are germane to the subject. The question is of the greatest importance, and well worthy the attention of statesmen.

Since writing the above my attention has been called to one of the city papers of to-day, containing what purports to be the action of the military in relation to the question of furnishing in limited quantities, to friendly Indians, arms and ammunition. I enclose a slip from one of these papers, and if it be true that the military has interfered in the way there stated, it accounts fully for most of our Indian troubles, and this strengthens my previous views, that it is owing to the unwarranted interference of the military that we have the numerous conflicts with these people. How anybody, military or civil, could possibly object to the order given by Special Agents Irwin and Bogy to the trader Butterfield, is indeed surprising. The law authorizes traders to deal in arms and ammunition with tribes at peace, and this is all that these special agents say. Their order is correct according to law and reason, and the military should not be allowed to interfere. In this case, as in all other cases coming under my observation, this interference has been imperious, and unless it is checked it will lead to the most disastrous consequences; nothing less than the destruction of our entire western settlements, including Nebraska, Kansas, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Dakota, Nevada, and Arizona, and the entire column of western emigration. This I wish to avoid.

I enclose you copies of the letter of Governor Edmunds of the 26th September last, enclosing report of Agent Hanson of the 15th of the same month, being document No. 8; also copy of letter of Governor Faulk of the 9th January last, enclosing report of the 31st December, being document No. 9.

Permit me to call particular attention to these reports. The reading of them will satisfy any one of the cause of our present difficulties. All can be traced to the order of General Cooke of the 31st of July, forbidding the traders from dealing in arms and ammunition; and if we have any trouble with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, now or very recently perfectly quiet, all newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding, it can be traced to the action of Major Douglass, sustained by his superior officer. The special commissioners who visited

these Indians last fall were discreet and prudent men, and I am satisfied if their action had not been interfered with that no trouble whatever would exist there. As it is I look for an outbreak every day. The newspaper reports daily seen are generally false. One of them yesterday, connecting the name of Mr. Comstock, is known to be one of the meanest and most worthless fellows on the frontier, although reported to be an interpreter, scout, and guide, all of which is false; he is neither one of these things, but a gambler and thief.

I also enclose you extracts from a letter of General Hancock to Agent Leavenworth, as an evidence of the animus actuating these military commanders, being document No. 10.

It is due to me, in final conclusion, to say that I entertain for these different distinguished military officers the very highest regard, and no one would go further to defend and protect them in the discharge of their proper duties, but I honestly believe that in relation to our Indian affairs and the tremendous efforts to get possession of this branch of business they are wrong; and, so believing, I am willing to declare it unhesitatingly.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

LEWIS V. BOGY, *Commissioner.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

Extracts from the report of Special Agent E. B. Chandler to Superintendent H. B. Denman.

FORT LARAMIE, *January 13, 1867.*

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at the Upper Platte agency on the 29th ultimo.

I find in the immediate vicinity of Fort Laramie three hundred and twenty Indians of various tribes and bands, and of whom the greater part are squaws and children. Of the latter many of them are half-breeds.

Ten miles from this place is an encampment of one hundred and sixty-five Ogallallas, of the Bad Face band, whose chief is known by the name of Big Mouth. Other small bands of the same Indians, said to number one hundred and thirty persons in the aggregate, are encamped at various places within a distance of fifteen miles from the fort, who, together with those referred to above, receive subsistence from the government. I have been unable to visit all the camps of these small bands; therefore, of my own knowledge, cannot definitely state their numbers; but from observation and from information received from Agent Patrick and Mr. Scott, the government interpreter for this agency, I have no doubt that the whole number of professedly friendly Indians here of all ages amount to six hundred persons.

Of the other friendly bands of Sioux who participated in the late treaty, made at this place in June last, are those led by Spotted Tail, Standing Elk, Swift Bear, The Man Who Walks Under the Ground, and perhaps others of less reputation. I have been informed by traders, who have been recently among them, that they are encamped on the Republican river, at a point about one hundred and forty miles from Fort Sedgwick, in Colorado Territory, and that their numbers do not exceed eight hundred persons of all ages, old men, women, and children largely predominating. Their conduct is represented to be good, and, the game in that vicinity being abundant, they live comfortably without present need of aid from the government.

In compliance with your instructions to report upon the terms and character of the treaty concluded by the late peace commissioners at this place with the Sioux Indians, I have to say that I have been unable to find a copy of that in-

strument at this post. A treaty prepared and signed by said commissioners for the Arapaho Indians is in the possession of Agent Patrick, and said to be identical in terms with the Sioux and Cheyenne treaties, with the only variance of different amounts of annuities to each. The amount stipulated in the treaty with the Sioux tribe (as I have been told by Mr. Patrick and others who heard the original treaty read) is seventy thousand dollars annually for twenty years; the Cheyennes fifteen thousand dollars for the same length of time annually. This large amount was paid in consideration of the provisions of article 3 of that instrument, which, if my information be correct, is as follows:

"The said tribe represented in council shall withdraw from the routes overland already established, or hereafter to be established, through their country, and in consideration thereof the government of the United States agree to pay to the said tribe the sum of seventy thousand dollars annually for twenty years, payable in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct: *Provided*, That the said tribe shall faithfully conform to the provisions of this treaty."

The "routes overland" spoken of in said article 3 referred *really* to the Powder river road to Montana, the Indians, as I am informed, being willing to concede the use of all others now open through their country without remuneration. This they claimed led through their best hunting ground, and they believed the use of the same by the whites would result in driving out the game, leaving them without the means of future subsistence, and for a long time seemed indisposed to comply with this, the main and most important condition of the treaty, upon any terms. At the opening of the council, however, Colonel E. B. Taylor, in a speech, promised the Indians that the travel on said road should be confined strictly to the line thereof, and that emigrants and travellers generally should not be allowed to molest or disturb the game in the country through which they passed. With this promise, impossible of performance, well calculated, and, as I believe, designed to deceive them, the distribution of a large amount of presents, and the obligation of the government to pay an extravagant annuity, the treaty was at length concluded with parties holding subordinate and irresponsible positions in the tribe, and representing inconsiderable numbers. That they were unable and did not control the action of the bands which they assumed to represent, will be clearly proven by subsequent facts.

That Red Cloud, Red Leaf, and the Man Afraid of His Horses were the principal, leading, and most influential chiefs of the tribe, was well known and acknowledged by residents of the country generally; that the commissioners considered Red Cloud the most prominent chief of the Sioux tribe was clearly proven by the pains taken to procure his attendance at the treaty, and the distinguished consideration shown to him more than to any other chief after his arrival, as well as by public acknowledgment of the fact by one of said commissioners; that these commissioners were determined to make a treaty upon *some terms*, either with or without the consent of the tribe, was clearly apparent from all their official acts; that Commissioner Taylor repeatedly asserted that he was sent here by the government for the purpose of making a treaty, and it should be accomplished if made with but *two Indians*, can be proved by numerous officers and citizens at and near this post who heard him.

Within two weeks after the conclusion of the so-called treaty, Spotted Tail, Standing Elk, (and all others of the professedly friendly Indians now on the Republican,) then on their way to that place, told ranchmen and traders of their acquaintance whom they met, that many of their young men had determined to go to war, and had left them and gone to the Powder river country, and they advised all who had occasion to go far from home to "go prepared, and look out for their hair."

At their crossing of the South Platte river, some days subsequently, parties who met and conversed with these Indians report their numbers to be less than one hundred lodges, and their party made up principally of old men, squaws,

and children. The statement of their chiefs at this time, in explaining the absence of these young men, was substantially the same as given before.

I am informed by Captain Besbee (late of Fort Philip Kearney) that early in the month of July last the troops at that place, while pursuing hostile Indians who had stolen stock from the fort, captured from them a horse loaded entirely with Indian goods which had been distributed and brought from the Fort Laramie treaty. He further states that, from information obtained from scouts and mail-carriers, he believes there is a very large body of hostile Indians in Tongue River valley, many of whom are Sioux, and that for a long time past he considers the fort to have been in a state of siege by them.

From the foregoing facts, and the statements of various parties who were present at the treaty, and were well acquainted with the facts and circumstances attending the same, giving to each the weight which I believe it justly entitled to receive, I have arrived clearly to the opinion that the so-called treaty with the Sioux Indians, concluded at Fort Laramie in June last, was little better than a farce, entitled to no consideration from the government, and ought not to be ratified.

In relation to the treaty made with the Cheyennes, by order of Colonel E. B. Taylor, on the 11th day of October last, I am of the opinion that it ought not to be ratified by the government, it having been made with but an inconsiderable portion of the tribe, and signed by parties who were not then principal chiefs and headmen.

Respecting the tribes and bands of Indians now at war with the United States, I think all north of the North Platte river may be considered hostile. From information received by a friendly Indian sent from here to the Powder river country, (and who started home from the encampments of the hostile bands on the day of the massacre at Fort Philip Kearney,) I learn the names of the different tribes and bands then at war to be the Minne Conjous, Brules, Ogallallas, Crows, Uncpaphs, Blackfeet, Sans Arcs, Arapahoes, a portion of the Cheyennes, and some others whose names I have now forgotten. His estimate of their strength at that time was eleven thousand six hundred warriors. Later estimates have been much higher, but I think his the most reliable up to the present time. Since he was there, however, it is probable that these Indians have been re-enforced. Red Cloud, Red Leaf, and The Man Afraid of His Horses, are supposed to be the principal instigators and leaders in the war.

Respecting the friendly Indians belonging to this agency, I would recommend, with a view to justice alone, that they receive protection and the necessary subsistence from the United States. Their situation is such that I deem it hardly possible for them to live upon their own resources for a considerable length of time without returning north of the Platte river, where they would not be permitted to maintain a neutrality, were they otherwise so disposed. The hostility to the whites has become so general among all the tribes in this portion of the country, and their warriors are so numerous, that no small body of friendly Indians will be tolerated within their reach. In my opinion, then, the alternative of feeding or fighting them must soon be chosen, as economy, as well as justice, would indicate the adoption of the former policy. I have no hesitation in recommending its adoption.

Besides the foregoing considerations in favor of liberal treatment to them, the precedent of kindness and liberality, as the reward of honesty and good faith shown to those now hostile to the government, would be eminently favorable to an early and satisfactory peace.

Although I am fully satisfied that an extensive Indian war is inevitable, and that severe chastisement must be inflicted before they will make or abide a treaty, the conditions of which would be acceptable to the government; yet, if a reservation should be provided affording protection and subsistence, I have no doubt that the comparatively small number who would now consent to be put upon it would be rapidly and largely increased.

From the information which I have been able to obtain upon this subject, I believe that two hundred lodges would come into this arrangement at once. I am also equally certain that unless they are provided for in a manner satisfactory to themselves, all will soon be at war.

I would therefore earnestly recommend that a temporary reservation within the protection of a military post be chosen at an early day, and all Indians belonging to the Upper Platte agency then at peace with the United States be invited to come upon the same, subject to such rules, regulations, and instructions as the honorable Secretary of the Interior Department shall see fit to impose.

[General Order No. 10.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
Omaha, Nebraska Territory, July 31, 1866.

On information received that unauthorized persons sell arms and ammunition to Indians, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has instructed Indian agents to prohibit traders from selling these articles to the Indians, and all commanders of troops within the department will co-operate in the enforcement of these instructions, and will take vigilant and decisive measures for the prevention of all sale, barter, or gift of arms or ammunition to Indians within reach of their power.

By order of Brigadier General Cooke.

FORT PHIL. KEARNEY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
December 15, 1866.

DEAR JOHN: I am in the enjoyment of good health at this time. Lieutenant Wands and family are in good health. I mess with them.

A few days ago a wagon train had gone up to the mountain five or six miles from this post for the purpose of cutting pine timber for buildings. On their return they were attacked by about 300 Indians. We have a mounted guard on post on top of a very high point near the fort, who telegraphed to us by means of a flag of the condition of the wagon train. The mounted cavalry and infantry were immediately ordered out to relieve them. They started in two parties, Colonel Carrington and fourteen men going in one direction, and about thirty in another. The larger party, among whom was Captain Brown, Lieutenant Wands, (Lieutenant Grummond was with the colonel,) Captain Fetterman, and Lieutenant Bingham, who was a cavalry officer, came upon the Indians suddenly, and charged them. The fight continued for a distance of eight miles or more. Wands killed a horse and probably some Indians at one time while dismounted; and in the fight the cavalry broke and were brought back (some of them) by Captain Brown and Lieutenant Wands levelling their guns at them, and telling them that they would shoot them. Most of the men and officers had breech-loading guns. While the fight was going on, Lieutenant Bingham, of the cavalry, called out to the others, "Come on," beckoned, and went off with some of the men in the direction of the colonel, who was seen approaching at the distance of half a mile. This was just what the Indians wanted. Captains Brown and Fetterman, and Lieutenant Wands, with ten or eleven men, remained and fought the whole of them, and whipped them. Wands was slightly wounded in a finger. Lieutenant Grummond left the colonel's party, and meeting Lieutenant Bingham, they and three or four men started in the pursuit of about thirty Indians, who were apparently retreating; an Indian's horse had almost given out, and Lieutenant Bingham wounded the horse by a pistol-shot, (Lieutenants Grummond and Bingham had nothing but pistols.) The Indian

then took to his heels, they following him, cutting at him with their swords. Bingham lost one pistol, and after firing the other, so excited did he become that he threw it away. At this time they saw two large bodies of Indians flanking them, when they concluded to run through them; drawing their swords, they laid about them right and left. Lieutenant Bingham did not follow the rest and was killed, stripped and scalped; two sergeants and one more were wounded. Lieutenant Grummond ran against the Indians, and cutting right and left with his sword, got through with the balance. After a while they were surrounded again by a large number of Indians, drawn in a circle around them with spears, at a charge, and firing upon them; they halted, and Lieutenant Grummond then told the rest to follow him; they did, he using his sword as before. All got through; but Sergeant Bowens no doubt turned around and fired upon his pursuers; they overtook and put an arrow in him and split his skull open above the eyes. They did not scalp him. Our people found him a short time afterwards; he was living and in great agony, but died in a short time. We buried Bingham with masonic honors so far as we could. There were seven masons, one an enlisted man, in the cavalry.

C. M. HINES.

FORT PHIL. KEARNEY, D. T., *January 1, 1867.*

DEAR JOHN: * * * * *

Matters in this part of the country do not suit me. I have written to you before that the treaty at Laramie did not amount to anything; the three posts, Reno, Kearney, and C. F. Smith, are really in a state of siege. All the Sioux, including those that committed the atrocities in Minnesota, are in our neighborhood. Fort Reno has a garrison of three companies of infantry, (not full,) one piece of artillery; Fort Phil. Kearney, four pieces of artillery, five companies of infantry, (one-half effective,) and a few mounted men—all together, soldiers and employés, about 400 men, (effective;) Fort C. F. Smith, two pieces of artillery, two companies of infantry (not full) and twenty-eight mounted men. So you can perceive that these forts are in a state of siege. The mass of the Indians are on Tongue river about fifty miles from this post. Our communications with Fort Smith are entirely cut off. There are 1,500 lodges of Indians at that point, and their confederates, Blackfeet, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, &c. The whole number of warriors must amount to four or five thousand, well mounted and armed. They have several times attacked the wood trains of ours. Once we whipped them badly. For some time back they were in the habit of coming on the bluffs near this fort, calling out to us and challenging us to the fight. Colonel Carrington shelled them, at one time killing a poney. On Friday morning, 21st of December, they made their appearance in small numbers near the fort, challenging us in the usual manner. Colonel Carrington shelled them, killing the poney I have mentioned, and driving about thirty Indians from their covert. Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Fetterman, Captain Brown and Lieutenant Grummond were ordered out by the colonel to protect our wood train, which had been attacked. Captain Fetterman commanded the infantry, Lieutenant Grummond the cavalry, (twenty-seven men,) and Captain Brown some mounted teamsters and citizens, the whole amounting to eighty-one men, about fifty of whom were armed with the Spencer carbine and pistols, one or two with Henry rifles, and the balance with the Springfield musket. No men were better armed. Instead of obeying orders, these officers (than whom there were none better or braver in the service) allowed themselves to be decoyed from the position ordered to be taken, and the whole command were butchered, (eighty-one officers and men.) I was ordered by Colonel Carrington, with one man, to go out to the wood train, (five miles off,) and if I found them safe to join the other command. I went out about three miles, when

I saw that the wood train was in no danger. I then, obeying orders, attempted to reach the party under fire, and found it impossible. At that time I had four men with me; sent to the fort for re-enforcements; forty men, under the captain, were sent out, and we reached the field just in time to see the last man killed. If I had obeyed my instructions I would have been killed. These poor fellows when killed, the greater number, were in one heap. We brought in about fifty in wagons, like you see hogs brought to market. I have no more to write at present. I will write more in detail by next mail. * * * *

I remain, your brother,

C. M. HINES,
A. A. Surgeon U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1867.

SIR : Referring to a recent report from this office, dated 23d instant, upon the subject of the existing disturbances in Western Dakota, I have the honor to submit herewith, as confirming the views therein set forth, a copy of a letter under date of the 1st instant from Acting Assistant Surgeon C. M. Hines, on duty at Fort Phil. Kearney, giving an account of the reported massacre of United States soldiers on the 21st ultimo. A previous letter of Dr. Hines, written, like this, to his brother in this city, had given an account of a slight skirmish with the Indians on the 6th of December. It is proper to state that the letter herewith is by the writer authorized to be given to the public, so that its statements, being those of an officer present at the time and familiar with the circumstances, but written to a friend and unofficially, and without any coloring beyond that which appears to have affected the minds of the whole command, may be fairly taken as representing the true state of feeling at the time and place. If I am correct in this view of the case, then I feel justified in commenting freely upon the facts presented.

And first, I notice that the military authorities appear to have had very little idea of their real condition. With a respectable force in garrison, well armed and well supplied, and with the "mass of the Indians on Tongue river, fifty miles from" the post, the garrison felt itself besieged. The tribes of Indians at hand are described as the Sioux and "their confederates, Blackfeet, Cheyennes, Arapahoes," &c., while, from the information obtained from parties familiar with the tribes, their habits, and ordinary ranges, I do not hesitate to express the opinion that not a single warrior from the Blackfeet bands is or has been among the Sioux; and as to the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, if there are any of them in that quarter, they are isolated individuals only. Further, as to the tribes represented, the writer says that the "Sioux that committed the atrocities in Minnesota" are in the neighborhood of the post; while, if the truth is ever known, it will be found that not one of those bands of Sioux was at the time less than about 500 miles distant.

As to the *numbers* of the Indians thus holding the posts under siege, the 1,500 lodges mentioned by the writer would represent a population of some 9,000, while the "4,000 or 5,000 well mounted and armed warriors" would represent a population of 24,000 to 30,000 Indians; an enormous exaggeration of the number which could by any possibility be in that country, showing the terrible state of demoralization into which the minds of the most intelligent men must have fallen. If we note other items of the account, as the alleged attack upon the wood train, which, after all, as would appear from another portion of the letter, was *not* attacked, or, if attacked, nobody was hurt, the challenge by the Indians, and the result of the shelling by Colonel Carrington, being the dislodging of some thirty Indians from their covert, and other circumstances, the

whole affair seems incredible, but for the sad certainty of the bringing back to the post of the bodies of officers and men killed in the conflict, and I find it difficult to account for the tragedy upon any other theory than that heretofore advanced by this office, to wit: that the Indians, almost in a state of starvation, having made repeated attempts at a conference, that they might make peace and obtain supplies for their families, and the rescinding of the order prohibiting them from obtaining arms and ammunition, were rendered desperate, and resorted to the stratagem which proved too successful. It seems as if the officer commanding could have avoided the catastrophe; and it seems also that men thus armed could have repelled an attack by all the Indians in Western Dakota. I do not wish to justify the Indians in their hostilities; but they are but men, with the necessities of life for themselves and their families staring them in the face; and if their overtures for peace are continually and wantonly repelled, they go to war, and they wage war after their own savage fashion.

I have felt it my duty to express frankly my opinions in transmitting the within letter; and having done so, I have only to say that I see no surer or better means of preventing such occurrences in the future than by such measures as I have already recommended—a commission of judicious men to visit the region in question, with proper powers and instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS V. BOGY,
Commissioner.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 18, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a report from General Grant, in relation to an official communication made by Lieutenant General Sherman, having in view the restriction of the Sioux Indians to districts lying north of the Platte, west of the Missouri, and east of the new road to Montana; of the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Comanches, Kiowas, Apaches, and Navajoes to the region south of the Arkansas and east of Fort Union.

This recommendation, as the Lieutenant General states, is made with a view to keep open the great routes to the mountain territories, to render safe the prosecution of work on the Pacific railroads, and to prevent apprehension of Indian depredations. General Grant approves the proposition, if it does not conflict with treaty obligations.

I will thank you for an expression of your views upon the subject, in order that if the course proposed shall be determined upon, the necessary measures may at once be commenced.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1867

SIR: In a report by General Sherman, forwarded with my annual report, dated November 21, 1866, the following passage occurs:

“I propose the coming year, (with your consent, and with that of the Secretary of the Interior, in whose control these Indians are supposed to be,) to restrict the Sioux north of the Platte, west of the Missouri river, and east of the new road to Montana, which starts from Laramie to Virginia City by way of Forts Reno, Philip Kearney, C. F. Smith, &c.

"All Sioux found outside of these limits without a written pass from some military commander defining clearly their object, should be dealt with summarily. In like manner I would restrict the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Comanches, Kiowas, Apaches, and Navajoes, south of the Arkansas and east of Fort Union. This would leave for our people exclusively the use of the wide belt east and west, between the Platte and the Arkansas, in which lie the two great railroads, and over which passes the bulk of travel to the mountain Territories. As long as these Indians can hunt the buffalo and antelope within the described limits, we will have the depredations of last summer, and, worse yet, the exaggerations of danger raised by our own people, often for a very base purpose. It is our duty, and it shall be my study, to make the progress of construction of the great Pacific railways that lie in this belt of country as safe as possible, as also to protect the stage and telegraph lines against any hostile bands; but they are so long that to guard them perfectly is an impossibility, unless we can restrict the Indians as herein stated. I beg you will submit this proposition to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, that we may know that we do not violate some one of the solemn treaties made with these Indians, who are very captious, and claim to the very letter the execution on our part of those treaties, the obligation of which they seem to comprehend perfectly.

"I approve this proposition of General Sherman, provided it does not conflict with our treaty obligations with the Indians, nor between the Platte and Arkansas rivers. The protection of the Pacific railroad, so that not only the portion already completed shall be entirely safe, but that the portion yet to be constructed shall in no way be delayed either by actual or apprehended danger, is indispensable.

"Aside from the great value of this road to the country benefited by it, it has the strongest claims upon the military service, as it will be one of its most efficient aids in the control of the Indians in the vast regions through which it passes."

I respectfully request that I may be informed at an early day whether this proposition is approved by you and the Secretary of the Interior, that measures may be taken to carry it into effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, *General*.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
January 23, 1867.

SIR: The letter of the Secretary of War of the 18th instant, containing extracts from the report of General Sherman to General Grant, with the approval of the same by General Grant, having been referred to me for a report thereon, I beg leave to say:

General Sherman says, "that he proposes to restrict the Sioux Indians to the district of country between the Platte, the Missouri river, and the road to Montana, which starts from Laramie for Virginia City, by the way of Forts Reno, Phil. Kearney, and C. F. Smith, and that any Indian found outside of these limits without a written pass shall be summarily dealt with." He proposes also to restrict the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, Comanches, Kiowas, Apaches, and Navajoes south of the Arkansas and east of Fort Union; the object of this arrangement being, to leave open the wide belt of country between the Platte and the Arkansas.

That the belt of country lying between the Platte river on the north and the Arkansas river on the south should be opened to the whites by the removal of the Indians now occupying it, is a necessity which cannot be doubted. The fact that

railroads are now being built through this country, and that it is the highway for the thousands of emigrants going to our western territories, imposes on the government the necessity of affording to them complete protection. To effect this object, the removal of the Indians from this strip of country is, therefore, an absolute necessity. On this subject I agree with the view expressed by General Sherman, but I entirely dissent from the position he assumes in his report as to the mode of accomplishing this object. As already said, the time has come when these Indians must abandon this portion of country, and if they will not do so willingly, when other homes are provided for them, force will have to be used. The spread of our white settlements throughout this vast section of country cannot and should not be checked, as it cannot be prevented. The question now presenting itself is, how is this to be accomplished? Will the order to be issued by the commanding officer of the western department have this magical effect? On the contrary, will it not lead to resistance on the part of the Indians whom you thus undertake to remove from the hunting grounds over which they and their forefathers have roamed for generations? And will not this resistance lead to trouble and war with them, in which the lives of thousands of persons will be sacrificed, the railroads now already being far advanced in the country destroyed, the profitable trade of the prairies, even with these very Indians themselves, annihilated, and the government involved in millions of dollars of expense? This country yet belongs to these Indians; it has not been ceded by them. Now cannot a policy be adopted which will effect the same object without involving the disasters above enumerated? I think such a policy could be devised. There is one fact which cannot be denied by any one acquainted with Indians: it is, that their chiefs are all superior men; they are always their best men. No one becomes a chief until he has proven his valor in war and wisdom in council. These chiefs control their different tribes, with the exception of a few bad men found among them, as among us. With proper means, I am satisfied that these chiefs can all be made to see and fully understand their position, and the necessity imposed upon the government of securing this belt of country for the whites. Admitting you can satisfy them of this fact, the next question is, can you induce them to remove to another locality? I have no doubt that if proper steps are taken this can be done. It is true they may not entirely abandon this country this season, but they can be kept quiet—which is all that is wanted for the present—and their minds directed to the new home which you will provide for them. That this new home may be in the district of country described by General Sherman is very possible. In my opinion it is too late to abandon the system of treaties with Indians. With judicious management, I think they can all be made to abandon the country needed by our people, and to settle down on reservations, which should be larger than formerly made. Annuities ought to be increased, and stock, cattle, sheep, and horses given to them to raise. It is of little consequence to this government if a few hundred thousand dollars, more or less, per annum be expended, provided these people are kept quiet, and, at the same time, means of subsistence be furnished to them to support themselves for the few years which, in all probability, they will yet exist.

I would therefore suggest that you, as the officer of the government having the Indians in charge, inform the military authorities of your disapproval of this contemplated order. I would also suggest that one of the greatest difficulties, and, indeed, I think the greatest difficulty I encounter, in administering the affairs of this bureau, is the constant interference on the part of the military with all Indian affairs.

That there is a misapprehension on their part in relation to this matter is beyond doubt, otherwise such constant interference by them would not occur. The commanders of the different forts throughout the whole Indian country claim and exercise the right of controlling the Indian agents, and of issuing orders in

relation to the trade with the Indians by the licensed traders. From observation, both in this bureau and as a citizen of the west, I am, and have been for years, satisfied that this was the cause of most of our Indian wars. The military should be made to understand that they are in that country merely as a police, to aid the agent in the discharge of his duties, and not to control him. The law regulates the trade with Indians, and no military commander should be allowed to interfere. I am satisfied that the recent troubles at Forts Laramie and Phil. Kearney grew out of injudicious military interference. I am informed that General Cooke, commandant at Omaha, issued an order prohibiting the traders to sell to the Indians arms and ammunition. Such prohibitions I believe to be unwise, as the Indian has to depend upon the chase for his subsistence and that of his wife and children. Arms and ammunition are of absolute necessity; he will therefore, if possible, and no matter at what cost, procure them. Then, again, it is perfectly idle to say that he will accumulate them to make war on the whites. No Indian will buy two guns; one he will and ought to have; nor will he lay up any large quantity of powder, as he has no means of keeping it. He needs one gun and a little powder, and this is his only means of subsistence.

In conclusion, I will take this occasion to say that, in my opinion, the time has come when all the Indians throughout the country should be taken on large reservations, with fair annuities honestly paid them, and stock of cattle and sheep furnished them to raise. In this way the country needed by the whites can be relieved from their occupation, Indian wars prevented, vast expenditures to the government thereby saved, and a future, although limited, provided for these poor people.

If this system is not adopted, I see nothing for them but total and speedy destruction; and if this be the policy, it should be avowed openly and carried out with energy. Either destroy them at once, or do for them that which their necessities plainly require.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS V. BOGY,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

Extract from letter of ex-Governor Edmunds, of Dakota, dated September 26, 1866, transmitting Agent Hanson's report of September 15, 1866.

* * * * I also have the honor to enclose a letter from Agent Hanson, in relation to the military order prohibiting the sale of ammunition, &c., to the Indians under his charge, and beg leave to recommend that you give this matter early attention, as it is one of great importance to those Indians. I am clearly of the opinion that those Indians ought not to be included as among those to whom arms and ammunition are prohibited, and am fearful that it will have a tendency to complicate and embarrass their management. * * *

Your obedient servant,

NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Ex-officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.

CROW CREEK AGENCY,
Dakota Territory, September 15, 1866.

SIR: My attention has recently been called to military General Order No. 10, dated Headquarters Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska, July 31,

1866, being, in brief, an order prohibiting traders and others selling or disposing of, in any manner, arms of all description and ammunition to Indians.

It has been only a few days since I was made aware that the sale of ammunition to these Indians had been prohibited. My instructions from the superintendent, received 22d ultimo, in relation to this subject, did not include ammunition, but only mentioned "arms of all description."

I have now the honor to object to the enforcement of such an order within this agency. There never has been a time, to my knowledge, when the Indians of this agency have given more satisfactory evidence of friendship and complete acquiescence in the authority of the government than since I have been their agent. The sincerity of their cause has been tested by the most trying of all ordeals—actual starvation. The history of the white race scarcely furnishes a parallel instance of such a body of people enduring such an amount of misery with such forbearance. What better evidence does the government ask before it is willing to cease treating these Indians as alien enemies, and deal with them as with a people in amity with its authority? Since the formation of the new treaties have they committed any overt act of hostility? If not, is it right to treat these often-abused people as enemies purely upon speculation as to their further intentions? That the order is well enough when applied to some sections of the military district, where war still exists, is apparent, but that the Indians of this agency should be held responsible or made to pay any share of the penalty for the continued hostility of the Indians of the Platte, or elsewhere, is not just.

The government has furnished many of these Indians with double-barrel shot-guns. This spring I distributed eighteen, and the commission about as many more. These went into the hands of Indians who always have been friendly to the government, and to now refuse to permit them to purchase ammunition for these same guns is, under existing circumstances, without any sufficient reason that I am able to observe.

A large delegation of the Lower Brulé, Lower Yanctonais, and Two Kettle bands called on me yesterday, and asked me to have this matter changed; I have therefore to request that the order above referred to may be so far modified as to place the sale of ammunition within this agency to Indians within my control. In this way none but reliable ones will get such, and only in such quantities as in my judgment they may need for their hunting purposes.

I desire to draw your attention to one other military order, now being enforced at Forts Sully and Rice, which prohibits Indians and traders stopping in these reservations. This order I have not yet been able to see; but the Indians have counseled with me concerning it, and they complain that it does not allow them to camp within eight or ten miles of Fort Sully, and thus excludes them from the timber along the Missouri, where they have been for many years accustomed to seek shelter from the freezing winter blasts of this region.

While I am of the opinion that the military forces within this agency should be as far separated as possible from the Indians, for reasons of a moral nature, if no other, I see no necessity, and but gross injustice, in this military order. Surely, a military reservation extending from fifteen to twenty miles along both sides of the Missouri river, embracing all the best timbered lands between Forts Sully and Rice, is large enough to spare to these Indians a wintering place, and I trust your department of the government is generous enough to accord to them this right.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. HANSON,
United States Indian Agent.

Extract of report of Governor Faulk, of January 9, 1867, transmitting monthly report of Agent Hanson of December 31, 1866.

* * * * * * * * *

The question of supplying the friendly Sioux Indians with the small amount of ammunition necessary to procure their subsistence is also worthy of your attention. My own experience in the Indian country leads me to favor such a course. When they have the arms and ammunition necessary for ordinary hunting purposes, they are more contented and friendly, and are more self-sustaining. I have no doubt that the order referred to by Major Hanson, prohibiting the sale of arms and ammunition, should be revoked or in some way modified so as to relieve friendly tribes from the danger of starvation on that account, and from the necessity of carrying their peltry to British traders to exchange for such purposes. The whole subject seems to be worthy of your early attention.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

A. J. FAULK,

Governor and ex-officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. LEWIS V. BOGY,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Extract from monthly report of Agent Hanson, of December 31, 1866.

* * * * * * * * *

During my recent trip to Fort Sully and Fort Rice, I found the universal complaint of friendly Indians to be regarding the prohibition of the sale of ammunition. Under date of 15th September last, I wrote the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs upon the subject. I have the honor to again draw attention of the Commissioner to that communication. I have advised with all the military officers within this agency from Crow creek to Fort Rice, and I have not yet found one not in favor of setting this order aside. The Indians who gather at these different points are friendly to the government and enemies to the hostile Indians, and fear them as enemies. They say they are willing to help protect the whites if they can only be permitted to purchase the means with which to do it. The Indians inimical to the government procure all the ammunition they desire from traffic with the Red River half-breeds. This the friendly Indians understand, and tell me this prohibition has driven many of their young men into the hostile camp; and again, it is now approaching the season of the year when the Indians, settled along the Missouri river, must subsist to a great extent upon such small game as cannot be successfully hunted with bows and arrows. Justice to these Indians requires that the order be immediately abrogated. I think it a very dangerous order to enforce among these Indians. At this place, Fort Sully and Fort Rice, the Indians of known friendship should be permitted to purchase ammunition in small quantities, sufficient for hunting purposes. An arrangement as to the quantity and manner of purchase can easily be made between the commander of the district, with whom I have conferred upon this subject, and the agent. I trust this subject may be regarded of sufficient importance to command immediate attention.

J. R. HANSON,

United States Indian Agent of Upper Missouri Sioux.

Extract from a letter to Colonel J. H. Leavenworth, United States Indian agent, from Winfield S. Hancock, major general commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, January 17, 1867.

It is not unlikely that a demand will be made before long upon the Cheyennes to redress some grievances. When that time arrives you will be notified of the fact.

They will be allowed some time to consider and talk over the matter. If you have any fear of the result leading to hostilities, you had better place yourself at Fort Larned or Fort Dodge, as you may think best.

If you can get any evidence concerning the reported murder of the Kaw by Bent's band of Cheyennes, please furnish the same to me, as I am collecting all the evidence I can in relation to the outrages committed by that tribe.

Your remark that Indians should not be allowed to visit military posts save on business is perfectly correct as a rule, and I will call attention to that matter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General Commanding.

[From the Washington Chronicle, February 4, 1867.]

Sale of arms under authority of the Indian Bureau.—Interesting correspondence.—Opinions of Generals Grant and Sherman.—Necessity of transferring the bureau to the War Department.

The Secretary of War has addressed a communication to Representative Schenck, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, enclosing, for the information of the committee, a copy of a letter from Major Douglass, commanding Fort Dodge, dated January 13, in relation to the issue of large numbers of arms, with ammunition, to the Kiowas and other Indians, and expressing his apprehension of Indian hostilities in consequence thereof. The anxiety of the Indians for such articles is not caused by the lack of supply, because they have plenty to last for some time, but everything tends to show that the Indians are laying in large supplies preparatory to an outbreak.

Major Douglass represents the Indians to be in an unsettled condition, with much dissatisfaction on account of the unequal distribution of presents.

General Grant, on the 1st instant, enclosed a letter from Lieutenant General Sherman to the Secretary of War. General Grant says the letter shows the urgent necessity for an immediate transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and the abolition of the civil Indian agents and licensed traders. "If," he says, "the present practice is to be continued, I do not see that any course is left open to us but to withdraw our troops to the settlements, and call upon Congress to provide means and troops to carry on formidable hostilities against the Indians, until all the Indians or all the whites on the great plains, and between the settlements on the Missouri and the Pacific slope, are exterminated. The course General Sherman has pursued in this matter, in disregarding the permit of Mr. Bogy and others, is just right. I will instruct him to enforce his order until it is countermanded by the President or yourself. I would also respectfully ask that this matter be placed before the President, and his disapproval of licensing the sale of arms to Indians be asked. We have treaties with all tribes from time to time. If the rule is to be followed that all tribes with which we have treaties and to which we pay annuities can procure such articles

without stint or limit, it will not be long before the matter becomes perfectly understood by the Indians, and they avail themselves of it to equip perfectly for war. They will get arms either by making treaties themselves or through tribes who have such treaties."

General Sherman's letter is dated January 21 last, and addressed to General Hancock, commanding the military division of the Missouri, in which he says: "We, the military, are held responsible for the peace of the frontier, and it is an absurdity to attempt it if Indian agents and traders can legalize and encourage so dangerous a traffic." He says he regards the paper enclosed, addressed to Mr. D. A. Butterfield, and signed by Charles Bogy, W. R. Irwin, J. H. Leavenworth, and others, as an outrage upon our rights and supervision of the matters, and authorizes General Hancock to disregard that paper, and at once stop the practice.

This paper, addressed to Mr. Butterfield, is as follows :

"SIR: You having requested verbally to be informed in regard to your right to sell arms and ammunition to Indians, we have to state as follows: You, as an Indian trader, licensed for that purpose by the United States government, are authorized to trade or sell arms and ammunition to any Indians that are at peace with and receiving annuities from the United States government. This rule of course applies to any other regularly licensed trader as well as yourself."



RIOT AT NORFOLK.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of December 10, calling for information relative to the riot at Norfolk.

JANUARY 24, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 21, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of December 10, 1866, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report in relation to the riot at Norfolk, Virginia, on the 16th April, 1866; also, a letter of January 19, from the Commissioner of Freedmen, with the documents relating to the imprisonment in Georgia of Reverend William Fincher, a missionary to the freedmen in that State.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. S. COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., May 21, 1866.

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward herewith the report of the board of officers convened in pursuance of instructions from the headquarters armies of the United States to investigate the circumstances attending the recent riot at Norfolk, Va. I also enclose copies of the orders convening the board.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Major General Commanding.

Major GEORGE K. LEBT,
*Ass't Adj't Gen'l U. S. A., Headq'rs Armies of the U. S.,
Washington, D. C., through Headq'rs Mil. Div. of the Atlantic.*

NORFOLK RIOTS.

[Special Orders No. 94.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, April 28, 1866.

2. In obedience to instructions from Lieutenant General Grant, commanding armies United States, a board of officers is hereby ordered to convene at Norfolk, Virginia, Monday, the 30th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, who will investigate the cause and progress of the recent riots in that place, and all the facts connected therewith.

The evidence taken by the board will be recorded in full and forwarded with their reports to these headquarters.

The board is authorized to summon all persons whose testimony is desired.

The post commander at Norfolk will render the board such assistance as they may require.

The junior member of the board will record its proceedings.

Detail for the board: Brevet Brigadier General H. S. Burton, colonel 5th United States artillery; Major Lyman Bissell, 11th United States infantry; Captain J. M. Goodhue, 11th United States infantry.

By command of Brevet Major General Turner:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

CHARLES H. GRAVES,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Special Orders No. 95.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, April 30, 1866.

3. Captain J. M. Goodhue, 11th United States infantry, is hereby relieved from duty as a member of the board of officers convened by Special Orders No. 94, current series, from these headquarters.

4. Captain D. M. Vance, 11th United States infantry, is hereby detailed as a member of the board of officers convened by Special Orders No. 94, current series, from these headquarters, in place of Captain J. M. Goodhue, 11th United States infantry, relieved.

By command of Brevet Major General Turner:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

CHARLES H. GRAVES,
Assistant Adjutant General.

PROCEEDINGS OF A BOARD OF INQUIRY CONVENED AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, BY VIRTUE OF THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL ORDERS:

[Special Orders No. 94.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, April 28, 1866.

2. In obedience to instructions from Lieutenant General Grant, commanding the armies of the United States, a board of officers is hereby ordered to convene at Norfolk, Va., on Monday, the 30th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, who will investi-

gate the cause and progress of the recent riots in that place, and all the facts connected therewith. The evidence taken by the board will be recorded in full and forwarded, with their reports, to these headquarters. The board is authorized to summon all persons whose testimony is desired. The post commander at Norfolk will render the board such assistance as they may require. The junior member of the board will record its proceedings.

Detail for the board :

Brevet Brigadier General H. S. Burton, colonel 5th United States artillery.

Major Lyman Bissell, 11th United States infantry.

Captain J. M. Goodhue, 11th United States infantry.

By command of Brevet Major General Turner :

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Special Orders No. 95.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, April 30, 1866.

4. Captain D. M. Vance, 11th United States infantry, is hereby detailed as a member of the board of officers convened by Special Orders No. 94, current series, from these headquarters, in place of Captain J. M. Goodhue, 11th United States infantry, relieved.

By command of Brevet Major General Turner :

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant General.

FIRST DAY.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,
Wednesday, May 2, 1866.

The board met pursuant to the above orders at 10 a. m.

Present, Brevet Brigadier General H. S. Burton and Major Lyman Bissell; absent, Captain D. M. Vance.

In consequence of the absence of the junior member of the board, the board adjourned to Thursday, May 3, 1866, at 10 a. m.

SECOND DAY.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,
Thursday, May 3, 1866.

The board met pursuant to adjournment at 10 a. m. Present, all the members.

After consultation the board decided that the proceedings should be conducted with closed doors. The orders convening the board having been read by the junior member of the board, the members of the board were then duly sworn by the junior member, and he by the president of the board. The phonographic reporter, Joseph A. Dear, was also sworn faithfully to report the proceedings of the board.

A number of documents relative to the recent riots were then laid before the board by the commanding officer of the post, Brevet Major F. W. Stanhope, 12th United States infantry.

Brevet Major F. W. STANHOPE, captain 12th United States infantry, sworn, testifies :

By the RECORDER :

Question. What duty are you now on ?

Answer. Commanding the post of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and a battalion of the 12th United States infantry.

Q. Were you in command of the post during the riots of the 16th of April ?

A. Yes.

Q. Please state to the board all the circumstances attending those riots.

A. I understood about the 12th or 13th of April there was to have been a procession by the negro people in celebration of the passage of the civil rights bill, and the procession was to have taken place on Saturday, the 14th, but for some reason it did not occur on that day. About this time I heard from reliable sources that it was highly probable that a certain class of whites in the city would undertake to interrupt the procession, and I ascertained that the procession would take place on Monday, the 16th of April. On Sunday afternoon I issued orders to the officers of my command, ordering each officer to his post and to remain there all Monday, and on no account to leave his post unless he had written orders from me to that effect, and the command to be under arms at reveille, and the men to have their belts on and their arms stacked, and be ready to fall in at a moment's notice, and to carry a quarter round of ammunition. I expected that if any trouble occurred the mayor of the city would call on me, and I wished to have the command ready to move at a moment's notice on application of the city authorities. The procession formed on Monday morning and marched by these headquarters in a perfectly orderly manner, and I rode out and kept the procession in view until it arrived

on the ground where the speakers' stand was erected. At this time it was raining a little, and the rain dispersed the procession. Up to this time there had been no disorder whatever, although I understand certain missiles had been thrown into the procession. I returned to my quarters and changed my clothes, as I was wet through, and I had been in the quarters a very short time when I received notice that trouble was occurring on the ground. During this interval the weather had cleared up, the sun came out and the procession reformed, and they were all in a vacant lot opposite my camp. On hearing of this I galloped up, and could not have been over a minute going, and on arriving at the ground I found there a large crowd of negroes, and speaking was going on; but about one hundred or two hundred yards from the stand I found a large collection of negroes, and was told that a man had been killed, and that his mother or step-mother had been badly wounded. The man who was killed was white, and named Robert Whitehurst. I immediately ordered out a company of my command to keep the colored people within the limits of this ground, and I sent the sergeant in the crowd to send every man with arms in his possession in to the stand where I was. He collected about eighteen (18) negroes, discharged soldiers, who had receipts for the arms which they had purchased. I asked them if they had any ammunition, and they said they had, and some had two rounds and some had more. This ammunition, I imagined, had remained in the boxes; I don't think the negroes had put it in there. I found two pieces loaded; one of the pieces had about ten inches of a load in it; I never saw such a load in a musket in my life, and I took that piece away because it was dangerous to anybody. Two other muskets I found loaded, and drew their charges and took all the ammunition away, and made the guard examine every man and take in charge all who had any military equipment whatever. There were about eighteen muskets in the procession, I am certain not twenty, and two or three discharged cavalry men had their sabres with them. As soon as I could I sent back to see where this man Whitehurst was lying dead, and found a policeman, named Mosely, very drunk, and from the violence of his language and actions he was exposing himself to a second attack from the negroes, and I ordered him into his house and placed a guard over his house in order to protect him from further violence and keep him from going out. I next went where this man was lying dead, and went into the house and endeavored to get at the facts about the riot. I was told by a white woman who was supporting the wounded woman, that the young man, Robert Whitehurst, had that morning, prior to the procession, gone up to his mother's room and taken a revolver from his mother's drawer, expressing his determination to stop any negro procession. Mrs. Whitehurst, his step-mother, remonstrated with him, and begged him not to take it, fearing he would get into trouble, for a few days prior to the procession the man Robert Whitehurst had had a difficulty with some negroes, and he went out to the stand and there met the same negroes with whom he had had the difficulty a few days previous, and there resumed the quarrel. He drew his pistol and fired it at this party with whom he had had this quarrel, but did not hit either of them, but did hit a negro near the stand where the speaking was. The negro fell upon his face badly wounded, and the mob then rushed upon Whitehurst and he ran into his own house, about two hundred yards from the stand, and commenced firing again at the mob which was pursuing him. Whitehurst's mother then attempted to prevent him from firing, and while doing so, his revolver went off and shot his mother. That is what this woman told me, and then I referred the matter to Mrs. Whitehurst, whom I did not think at that time was mortally wounded, and she agreed in every particular in the statement of the woman, which I have related. Mrs. Whitehurst was then perfectly sensible and conscious, and I had no idea she was mortally wounded. I then dispersed the crowd and ordered the guard not to allow any one but the coroner, the city officials proper, and the reporters of the press to approach the house, in order to abate the excitement. I then went to the speakers' stand and remained there until the procession dispersed, and escorted the Portsmouth delegation home. During this time the mayor of the city sent word he would like to see me, and I went over to the barracks where he was, and he told me his police force was worthless; that he was not able to control the disturbance, and asked for assistance to do that, and I told him he should have all that he required, and that he could have had it at any moment, and that my command had been ready from reveille that morning, and that I had already assumed command, finding no one on the ground representing the city. During the time I had made those dispositions of my guard, a man, representing himself as one of the city police, said he thought he could recognize some of the negroes in the crowd who had been guilty of firing on this man, and I instructed him to go quietly into the crowd, and if he recognized any of them I would go with the guard and apprehend them, as I thought it was not desirable he should attempt it. He went into the crowd and remained there probably about an hour and a half and then said he had been unable to identify any one, and gave the matter up. The excitement had then all abated, and when the procession moved away I kept the men in camp and did not allow any one to go out except the regular guards. I came back to headquarters and during the afternoon heard various reports, and that organizations in the city, the fire companies in particular, were determined to be revenged on the negroes for what had occurred in the morning. Of course I made the necessary dispositions to meet any disturbance, and about half past six I called on the mayor at his residence, and consulted with him as to the proper measures to be taken to preserve order in the city. The mayor expressed his fear that a great deal of blood would be shed that night, and I placed my command at

his disposal, and we made mutual arrangements for the safety of the city. It was then dusk, and I returned to my quarters, and when near the Atlantic House I saw a crowd of white men dressed in gray coming from the engine-house in the rear of these headquarters—I think the United States service engine-house. They were marching two and two and in step like any other organized body of men. They crossed within eight or ten feet of me on the side of the street where I was walking, and went up the street where I was going down. Immediately upon passing me a pistol was fired in the crowd, I believe unintentionally, and that called my attention to the crowd. I came down to my quarters here and made such dispositions as were necessary to patrol the city during the night. About half past nine I went down to see Major Egbert, who commanded the patrols and had charge of the hard-labor prison, and he told me that firing had just occurred on Freemason street, and I said I would ride up Main street into Bank, and out of Bank into Catharine street; and just below Freemason street, between there and the guard-house, I heard a body of men approach, marching along the street, and supposing it was one of my patrols I drew to the side of the street which they were marching on, and I found a body of not less than eighty men, and I don't think more than a hundred, or rather there were three bodies of men a short distance apart, marching by twos and in the cadence step. I rode on until I got into the rear of it, and then heard a shot from the head of the column, and I turned and heard the ball pass close by me, and turned naturally to see who was firing, and as I turned my head, my horse being a very wild one, was frightened and commenced rearing with me; and then four or five other shots were fired at me, and the whole body then halted, apparently at the word of command, and fronted into the street—wheeled into the street by the right wheel and fired a regular volley, which lighted up the whole street. My orderly, who was riding in the rear of me, called out, "Major, they are coming." As soon as I could get my horse under control I galloped down to headquarters and ordered out E company, which was stationed here under command of Lieutenant Rathbone, and ordered him to endeavor to intercept and apprehend the rioters who had been firing upon the street, giving him also these orders: "Not to let the company fire into the crowd or mob unless the mob fired into him, and then if the mob did so to return the fire at once, and exterminate the mob with the bayonet." He proceeded with the company, and soon after returned with the company—in about half an hour afterwards—and reported that he could not find any organized body of men or collection of men on the streets. This was sufficient evidence for me to conclude that it was not a mob, but an organized body of men who could meet and disperse at will. During the night the patrols were actively engaged in patrolling the city, and although constant firing was going on during the whole night, and a number of negroes were killed and wounded, not a single body of men could be encountered by my patrols, which I considered as another evidence they were not a mob, as a mob does not disperse immediately. I was up all night, and sent a communication to the commanding officer of the navy yard, Commodore Hitchcock, who sent me a company of marines. I had in the afternoon ordered the Portsmouth ferry to run until nine o'clock, their accustomed hour, and then keep their fires banked up, and not to move unless by my especial orders, in case it should be necessary to move troops and use the boats. At six o'clock in the morning I ordered the marines back to the navy yard and reduced my patrols, considering that in the daylight no attempt of this kind would be continued. During this same night a negro was shot dead, about eight or nine in the evening, in front of the Atlantic Hotel, on the principal thoroughfare of the city, and several other negroes were shot and wounded. Owing to the fear of the negroes of being brought before the authorities here, it is almost impossible to get any definite testimony of the exact number of the negroes wounded and killed. During the day on Tuesday, it was reported, owing to a false report having been circulated in the city that I was going to arm the negroes and turn them loose on the citizens, that an organized attempt would be made to crush my command, in order to get at the negroes and exterminate them. I found bodies of men collected about the street corners, evidently excited, and there appeared to be a movement all over the city for the purpose of taking some action in the night. I telegraphed to Major General Miles for troops, which were sent me, and they arrived about dusk, and were disposed to meet any emergency which might arise. I called upon the mayor and stated to him that it was my desire to avoid any bloodshed; that I had heard that preparations were being made, and I advised him at once to notify the citizens that any attempt at riot would be crushed at once; that the means at my disposal were ample and sufficient. The mayor proposed to send that notice out next morning—this was on Tuesday evening—and I told him that if he did not send the notice out at once I would hold him responsible, and he would be held responsible by the public, for any blood that might be shed that night, and it seemed that he did send notice to three, different companies and organizations. My reason for believing so is that the city was perfectly quiet, two hours after my re-enforcements had arrived, and evidently the knowledge had been communicated to these parties and they saw the folly of trying another riot. I wish to state in connection with the affairs of Monday night, that while these bands were going about the city murdering the blacks, I had telegraphed to General Miles for re-enforcements, fearing the thing would get ahead of me, but as I found I should not need them, and the general had telegraphed to me that the troops were ready to start, I did not send for them, and only sent for the troops on Tuesday night as a precautionary measure, wishing to

show these people the folly of attempting this riot. It is my opinion that if I had not been re-enforced a very desperate riot would have taken place. There were about seven hundred returned negro soldiers in the city, and it is my opinion that they would have ultimately turned upon the whites and there would have been a tremendous riot, and as I did not wish the people to rush upon it, I therefore informed the mayor of the strength of my force. I have not been able to ascertain who fired upon me. I was in uniform, and I was riding with my orderly, and I am the only officer who does ride with an orderly; there is no other officer here resembles me, and I have been in command two months, and I think it is only fair to presume that they did know me. While the good people of the city deprecate this thing, there is a bad element, which I think is very dangerous, particularly as it retains the same organization and the same non-commissioned officers that it had at Drury's Bluff. During the excitement, Mr. Sharp, a lawyer here, quite an influential man, who had been the captain of an artillery company in the confederate service, and the last to leave here when the place was evacuated by the rebels, came down into the streets to induce the people to ring the bells and call the citizens together in order better to develop the strength of the mob, but the wiser counsels of other citizens prevailed, and they were not rung. On Tuesday night the bells were to have been rung, and I had given orders to the troops what they were to do in case of the signal. In my opinion, on Monday night an attempt was made to make an indiscriminate slaughter of the negroes who were out on the streets, and I have not heard of one negro being on the street who was not fired upon, and the fact that my men were not able to meet with any body of men, proves to me that they must have had some organization, for a mob cannot meet and disperse at will. I had at different times offered my services to the mayor to preserve the peace, and stated that I was here to aid the civil authorities, and not to obstruct them. The mayor stated to me that he did not hear any firing on Monday night, and expressed great surprise that there was any, and I believe him to be the only man in this city who can make that statement. From my observation of the citizens of this place, the tone of the public press, the dress worn by some of the citizens, their manner of receiving and noticing a federal officer, my conclusion is that the spirit of that class of people is quite as hostile to the government as it ever was or ever will be. Rebel uniforms are seen upon the streets at all hours of the day, and are worn by everybody—that is, I mean this class of people. The same woman who related to me the manner of Whitehurst's death, during the day stated to Mr. Milligan, the reporter for the Old Dominion, (newspaper,) that she had given me a full statement of the occurrences on being questioned by me, as to the occurrences of the morning. I will also state that while giving my testimony in the court, before the corporation court, substantially narrating the same facts as now, regarding the death of young Whitehurst and his step-mother, after I was dismissed from the witness stand, Judge Todd, coroner, came up to me in open court and introduced himself and stated that my testimony was the only true version of the affair he had heard, and that it agreed exactly with the testimony of his jury. Since the time I have referred to there has been no disturbance in this city or Portsmouth, but I have understood that these desperate characters of both cities openly assert that they only wait a proper time to try this thing over again. During the election held in Portsmouth, on Saturday week, the 21st ultimo, I found it necessary to give instructions to the mayor of Portsmouth in order that peaceable voting might be accomplished on that day. The poll held for the same object a few weeks prior to that had been declared illegal on account of the violence displayed by the mob of the place, resulting in driving the commissioners from the polls and the closing of the polls prior to the proper hour for doing so. On this last day of the election I issued stringent orders to the mayor, compelling him to remain in person in the city and attend to his duties—he having run away on the day of the previous election—closing all the bar-rooms and places for the sale of liquor, and making him add to his police force a large special police force. Owing to these precautions the election passed off without any disturbance whatever.

By General BURTON:

Q. Did this man Whitehurst belong to this organization of which you spoke?

A. Yes; he was a member of it nearly five years, in the confederate service.

Q. Was he an officer?

A. I think he was a private.

Q. Do you know if this organization existed before the war or not?

A. I don't know, but I presume it did; I think the artillery company was probably formed out of the fire company. I will state to the court, that on the Wednesday when this man Whitehurst was buried, this fire company to which he belonged turned out and escorted his remains to the grave, and during the procession a white man named Jesse Knight, accompanied by another white man named Benson, were seen by one or more of my officers in an altercation with some negroes. The man Jesse Knight, while using violent language and gesticulations, called out to the negro that he would blow his brains out, or words to that effect, and passed his hand down for a pistol, and Captain Parker of my regiment immediately sprang for him, and Major Egbert also was present and saw the occurrence. The man seeing the Captain approach him, put back his pistol, if he had it in his hand, and ran, and the man Benson also ran. They were captured by my guard and taken down to prison; and I re-

leased Benson because he was not seen to draw any weapon at all. The men were both slightly intoxicated, and I released Benson on the representation of some of the reliable citizens here that they would produce him, but the man Knight I kept in prison and reported to the commanding general that I would hold him subject to his special orders. This man in the morning was heard to threaten violence, and a loaded revolver was found on his person, and is in my possession now. I received an order to turn over the man to the civil authorities, and it was done by my provost marshal, and he had not been in their custody over an hour before he was walking about the streets, prior to any examination at all. There was, I believe, a partial examination on the Monday, and it was adjourned to Saturday morning, the man's counsel being Sharp, the lawyer who wanted the populace to ring the bells. I notified the sheriff of the town that Captain Parker and the sergeant who arrested him were important witnesses, but as yet I have received no communication at all from the civil authorities summoning them as witnesses, but I have taken the precaution to have them here, and shall have them present in court when the man is examined.

Q. Was this mob composed of the better class of citizens, or rowdies?

A. I could not judge from their appearance, as they were all dressed alike, but I should judge not. There is a number of the better class of citizens of a certain age, sons of some of the wealthy citizens, who were a great deal worse than the mob, but their fathers I don't imagine countenance anything of the kind, and I presume these young men are from eighteen to twenty years of age, and beyond the control of their parents. I would like to have it on record that the mayor of this city called upon me personally, and brought a policeman with him, to prove that I was not fired upon. He (the mayor) stated that that policeman's character might be suspected by some, but he would vouch for his respectability. The policeman was released from the penitentiary, where he was sent for a criminal offence, by some of the gentlemen who will be brought as witnesses before you, on consideration of his joining the confederate service. The city police are perfectly worthless, and are afraid, and admit it themselves that they are afraid, to go out on their beats alone. It is my opinion that this affair arose entirely through the incapacity of the mayor. Had he been an energetic, fearless man, the thing never could have occurred. It is also my opinion that the procession was as orderly a procession as I ever saw in my life, and that it did not resent any attempt to disturb it until one of the colored men was shot by this man Whitehurst, and it will be found that this shot was the first one fired. I carefully examined the conduct of these men, and I did not see any drunken men in that procession, and I believe I saw more of it than any one in this city. The officers were on the ground, and of course at their posts, and the city authorities were afraid to be there, and I think I am the only one except the orderly sergeants who were there, and I know the character of the procession for order and sobriety. I did not see one drunken man in the procession. I saw men who had been drinking, but of intoxication, sufficient to create a disturbance, none whatever.

Examination of witness here closed.

First Lieutenant J. L. RATHBONE, adjutant 1st battalion 12th United States infantry, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Are you adjutant of this post?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you adjutant at the time of the riots here on the 16th of April?

A. Yes.

Q. State to the board all the circumstances of the riots that may have come under your observation during the day.

A. I was kept here at headquarters during most of the morning, the troops being under arms, and staid here until 3 o'clock. About noon Major Stanhope rode off, without informing me where he was going, and, about 3 o'clock, having heard that there was a riot among the negroes, I started off where they were. Before I got to the scene of the disturbance, the procession had resumed its route, and I found Major Stanhope, who stated that everything was quiet, and I returned. A short time after I received a note from Major Stanhope ordering me to go to the marine barracks and state to Commodore Hitchcock that there was trouble expected that evening, and request him to hold his marines in readiness in case of any disturbance. On my return I met parties on the ferry-boat who openly avowed their hostility to the negroes, stating that they had caused the riot in the morning, and that they were going through Norfolk to retaliate upon them for killing Whitehurst in the morning, and one of them pulled out a very large pistol and stated that he would use that on them. I reported at headquarters, and company E being here, I was placed in command of it. Major Stanhope started off about 8 o'clock to see how the troops were posted, and I remained here in case, if any shots should be fired or noise heard, I could start there with the company. I should think that about 9 o'clock I heard a volley in the direction of Bank street, and a few minutes afterwards I heard a shot in this direction. I caused the company to fall in and to stack their arms, and immediately after Major Stanhope rode up and said he had been fired at, and I immediately started off up the street, but could find no body of men, except a few people in the front of the Atlantic Hotel, on Main street, and hearing no more noise I

brought the company back here. I did not go out again that night, but waited until the morning came. The next day I was up at headquarters all the next day, and during that night the companies came from the fort, but I had charge of no company in particular, but was kept here to carry orders for Major Stanhope. Everything was quiet that night, although I heard reports during the day from negroes that the whites intended to turn out at night and make a more severe riot than before, but they seemed to be overawed by the presence of the troops. I went out, but I found no disturbance, and on Wednesday night there was no more disturbance. It is my opinion that there would have been a great disturbance but for the extra force sent from Fort Monroe. I based that belief on the statements of negroes and others.

Q. When you went over to Portsmouth did you give any orders to the ferry-boats with regard to the movements of troops?

A. I stated to Commodore Hitchcock that Major Stanhope had made those arrangements, and immediately after this firing Major Stanhope rode back, and the orderly was sent to the commodore for those marines, and he sent them over immediately. Major Stanhope ordered the ferry boats to keep up steam all night, which they did.

Q. Was the picket at old headquarters fired into on Tuesday night?

A. On Tuesday night there was a picket of three men stationed there, and about 11 o'clock the picket stated to me that the picket was fired upon; he stated, by persons coming from a lane opposite; I don't know its name, but it is perpendicular to that street; they stated that they had been fired upon, and that this picket discharged his piece and then retired.

Q. What were the orders to that picket?

A. He was sent to guard that street, and if he heard any noise or saw any riot, to fire and retire, and report the fact here.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. You heard that firing on Monday evening, just before Major Stanhope came and reported that he had been fired at?

A. I heard the firing in that direction, and it seemed to me several shots—one or two desultory shots, and then like a volley, all together; then I heard another shot out here, which afterwards turned out to be in Rothery's lane, where a negro had been killed.

Q. Did you hear any other shots on Monday evening?

A. I heard them all night long. It was a continued firing, and seemed as though you could hear them in all directions of the town; from which I infer (as the minute the military were along they could not be seen) that they had places to which they retired.

Examination of witness here closed.

SIMON STONE, collector of internal revenue, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Were you present in the city during the late riots?

A. Yes, I was in the city.

Q. About what time was it that these disturbances occurred?

A. I think about the 16th of April.

Q. Will you state to the board any facts connected with them that may have come under your own observation?

A. The only facts that came under my own observation on that day were that I saw the procession passing the custom-house—a quiet and orderly procession, which marched about town, and went out to the fields, where a stand was erected, to hear an oration. About half past two I heard that there had been a row, and I immediately stepped out and inquired for Major Stanhope, and was informed that he had gone to the fields to quell it, and in a very little while some one came down and said the riot was all over, and that the military had suppressed it. I asked if any of the civil authorities were there, and they said no.

Q. Are you aware of any action of the civil authorities to quell this disturbance?

A. None whatever.

Q. No effort was made by them?

A. No effort that came to my knowledge. It was a general complaint that the civil authorities did not make any effort and did not call upon the military. After it was over the mayor of the city walked out there, and said there was nothing to do. All of the affair might have been prevented had the mayor objected to their marching in a civic procession with arms, and sent to the marshal of the procession to stack their arms; and had he feared any attack on the procession it was his duty to have called on the commanding officer here to throw out a patrol to prevent any violence on the part of the negroes against the whites, or otherwise on the part of the whites against the negroes. Otherwise I do not see that the commanding officer of the post had any right to interfere.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. You are a magistrate of the corporation court, are you not?

A. Yes.

Q. Were there any trials before you in regard to the negro riots?

A. Yes.

Q. Have the kindness to state, as far as you can, the result of those trials, and the impression produced upon your mind.

A. I forget the number, whether it was seven or more; but there were several negroes arrested and sent on to the corporation court for examination, with a large number of witnesses who knew nothing, and every one of the prisoners was discharged by the corporation court, and in the judgment of that court there was not a particle of testimony against one of them, except in a single instance, and then only sufficient to remand him. It was proved by two witnesses that this man Whitehurst, who was said to have been murdered, was found at one time in the hands of this negro, who followed, but could not say what became of Whitehurst, or what he had done. It was proven that this negro, named Long, was seen to have hold of Whitehurst by the shoulder or hair of his head, and while Whitehurst was in the hands of Long some one shot Whitehurst. There was also testimony showing a doubt on the minds of some of the witnesses whether or not this man Long was not endeavoring to protect Whitehurst instead of injuring him, for he was heard to declare to persons standing by, "You shall not hurt this man; if you shoot him I will shoot you." That is the debatable question for trial before the jury, whether or not Long was not endeavoring really to protect the man.

Q. Were there any white men arrested or brought for trial or investigation?

A. None have been before our court, nor have I heard of any under arrest. White men have been firing in our streets upon negroes, and have fired upon Major Stanhope, but none have been arrested. Perhaps they were not known to the authorities.

Q. You are not aware of any of the circumstances of the attack upon Whitehurst?

A. No, not from the evidence developed before our court, all of which was very unsatisfactory.

Q. Did Major Stanhope give any evidence before your court with regard to the death of Whitehurst?

A. At my instance Major Stanhope was sent for. The force of the evidence before the court was this: the day before Whitehurst had a difficulty with some negroes, and he went to his mother's bureau and got out his pistol; she remonstrated with him, for fear that he might use it imprudently and bring on a difficulty. He went out, and after the pistol was fired, a man was seen to run into this house, and some said it was Whitehurst, and some not; but so it was, that a white man was seen to run for it (the house,) and in there this lady was shot. It also appeared in evidence before the court that the ladies attending Mrs. Whitehurst, the mother or step-mother of young Whitehurst, in answer to the question how this thing happened, stated that this lady, Mrs. Whitehurst, was shot by her son accidentally, in his attempt to fire on the negroes; that she, Mrs. Whitehurst, rushed in between to catch his arm and prevent his shooting the pistol, and it went off, and Mrs. Whitehurst was shot; which statement Mrs. Whitehurst assented to while in her senses. I think some other boys were wounded, but we heard very little said about the boys; all was done in the melee; and also of a white man beaten, but we knew nothing about that except the statement that he was beaten. On the morning afterwards I heard that he was drunk, and a drunken man is pretty apt to get into a muss where there is a big crowd; and I also heard that he was one of the police force of the city, and that Major Stanhope had put him into his house and put a guard over him for fear he might be killed.

Q. Are you aware of any of the movements on Monday evening?

A. There was a great deal of rumor about town, and we all felt very uneasy, fearing that there was to be an outbreak that night. I heard it said in the front of the custom-house that the firemen here had determined to take revenge on the negroes for the man who had been killed. I went into the custom-house and met the adjutant and asked for Major Stanhope, and he said he was out; and I said, "If the military don't act you will have a terrible muss, for the civil authorities don't intend to interfere." The adjutant said, "The major is now making his arrangements," and it was that night that the major placed his guards around the city. It was said they were getting some riot up on Tuesday night, but it was very soon noised about town that a force had been landed amply sufficient to quell any disturbance in the town and the night passed off quietly, but with all this there were several negroes shot in the night in the town.

By Major BISSELL:

Q. Is it your impression that the people of this city are friendly or unfriendly to the bill the negroes were celebrating?

A. I think unfriendly.

Q. Do you know whether there was an attack on the procession by the mob?

A. I don't know; it did not come out before the court. I think from the hostility of the people to the bill celebrated by the negroes, there was the greater need for the civil authorities to invoke the aid of the military, which they did not.

Q. And the civil authorities here were supine in the matter?

A. Entirely; and but for the prompt action of the military there would have been a great amount of blood shed; that is my opinion, both as a citizen and a member of the court.

Q. Are you aware of any organization in the city to oppose the operation of that law?

A. It has not come to my knowledge, but I have heard such things intimated.

Q. Do you, or do you not, think that a negro brought before the mayor's court of this city would have an equal show of justice with a white man?

A. It is a difficult question for me to answer. I have not been before the mayor's court or seen anything of the mayor. All I do know is that he has sent negroes before our court for examination without a particle of testimony against them, and I have heard that some of the lawyers here refused to defend them; but there are lawyers here who do defend them before the mayor's court and our court. Mr. Butty has acted as counsel, and Mr. Cropper, who has been in the confederate service and recently came back to Norfolk, and he did not hesitate to appear as counsel for the first colored man who called upon him.

Q. Did the mayor appear to make an effort to disperse this mob?

A. None whatever.

Q. Did either the sheriff or any of the police officers read the riot act to the rioters?

A. None whatever.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. No effort, then, was made to bring these men to justice who created this disturbance?

A. Not that I know of, except that they arrested these negroes on instructions.

Q. Any white men?

A. No white men have been arrested to my knowledge; nor do I believe any effort was made by any civil authorities. The mayor was the first civil officer on the ground, and when he got there the military had suppressed the riot.

Examination of witness here closed.

Brevet Major H. C. EGBERT, captain 12th United States infantry, sworn, testifies:

By the RECORDER:

Q. Were you on duty in this city about the 16th of April?

A. Yes.

Q. State to the court any circumstances connected with the riot which then took place that may have come under your own observation.

A. Of the morning riot I only know that the whole occurred before I was up there, and when I got on the ground, at two o'clock. I accidentally heard of there being a row, and then everything was perfectly quiet and the assemblage perfectly orderly, and speaking going on and the people passing round as they always do in meetings, and what we call a small company of soldiers on the ground. That is all I know of the proceedings of the morning. As far as I saw, it was a very orderly, and, I thought, a miserable-looking small procession, and I remarked that it was very singular there should be so few of the colored people as they were straggling along, and it seemed to me not more than two or three hundred altogether in the procession. At the head of it I should think there were a dozen returned soldiers with muskets in their hands, walking along with their heads down, and not looking at all like men having any confidence in themselves or contemplating a riot. When they came to the custom-house they gave three cheers for Captain Flagg and the civil rights bill, and the next thing I saw of it was down about the neighborhood of the market, where I met a patrol sent by Major Stanhope, and I took charge of the patrol and continued with the procession throughout its route to the Methodist church up town, where I left it. There was then some speaking going on, and I directed the patrol to remain on the ground when I left, until the crowd dispersed, and they did so, and there was no further disorder. In the evening I came down about seven o'clock and understood from Major Stanhope that he had intelligence leading him to believe there would be an outbreak on the part of the white population, and probably an attack made upon the city jail, where the colored men who had been arrested in the morning for participation in the riots had been confined. He gave me the larger part of the command and directed me to secure the prison and patrol the streets. I took a guard of picked men, a sergeant and four men, and went to the city prison, which I found could be easily defended if it were attacked, and I thought that if it should be attacked these men would be sufficient to defend it until I could get up there. As I was posting these men I heard firing, which sounded about three or four squares off. I only had with me my own first sergeant, and I started down Main street, and when I got there I met Major Stanhope on horseback and his orderly, and I told them that firing had commenced in the upper part of the town and that I was going down to the prison to get a patrol, and he told me he was going up to headquarters. I went down to the prison and placed a patrol near the National Hotel, and heard four or five scattering shots and then a volley, and supposing this was the commencement of the firing I went straight up Cumberland street and was misdirected by some members of the Hope Engine Company, who directed me down Catharine street, where I went and could not find any person at all. I then turned up Catharine in the hope that I might find some of the persons who had been shooting, and when I got near Freemason street I found a gentleman on the step of his house with his family, and I asked him if there had been any firing, and he said "Yes;" that a body of about one hundred and fifty men were going down and fired upon two horsemen. I asked if they hit the horsemen, and he said that he could not tell, and that they started off at full gallop down the street, and I then started down the street, but could not find any person at all, and afterwards returned to the camp. I patrolled the

streets until twelve o'clock all over the city, and then was relieved by the marines. Up to about half past twelve o'clock there was continuous firing all over the city, all scattering shots. There was no rioting going on, but it seemed as if roving bands were going round firing on the negroes; but I could not find any men, nor could the patrol, and they steadily avoided any conflict with the patrol. I met negroes about the street who told me that they had been fired at, and that there had been firing at the negroes all over the town, and they mentioned a part of Church street particularly where persons were in the habit of firing at the negroes who passed along and then retreating into the house. Next night, hearing from Major Stanhope that there was a likelihood of a rising, the streets were patrolled more thoroughly than ever, and there was very little shooting and I saw no disorder whatever, but there was a little shooting in different parts of the town. We patrolled the streets for four nights, and I think the city was more orderly than it has been before.

Q. Do you know of any negroes being killed on Monday night?

A. There was a man killed somewhere in the vicinity of the city jail. There was a man came into Major Stanhope's office and reported that his friend had been mortally wounded and that a band of a hundred and fifty men came to his house for him, but he being out, they took his friend and mortally wounded him. My impression is that the negroes concealed everything, being afraid of being brought before the city authorities. It was perfectly obvious that they did in the case of the man shot in the morning, for there were a dozen around him at the time. I know of another man who was shot and killed, but who he was I don't know, but it was done in front of the Atlantic Hotel. He was shot about the time of my meeting Major Stanhope on Main street, about eight o'clock. It was a colored man, a discharged soldier, who I understood had been discharged the day before. There has been no disturbance in the city since.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. Would the civil authorities have been able to suppress the riot without the aid of the military?

A. The civil authorities were perfectly powerless, and are now. The police, with the exception of Captain Guy, the chief of police, are perfectly worthless; they go about in bodies of three and four, and are generally lounging on the steps, and in my opinion make no attempt to suppress any disorder at all.

Q. Were you present at the trial of the negroes before the mayor's court?

A. Yes. The course of proceedings is this in Virginia: in the first place they are examined before the mayor's court to see if they should be held at all, and then they go before the corporation court, and from that they go to the grand jury. In these cases I was present at the examination before the mayor's court. From what the mayor told me, everything had gone against the negroes; but the day that I was there he discharged one of them and held most of the others for trial, I think on the evidence of white witnesses. I would like to say that these white witnesses were brought up and swore positively before the corporation court to the complicity of the negroes in this morning's riot, and that they had seen this negro dragging this man, Whitehurst; and the most positive testimony was afterwards produced to show that these negroes were not on the ground at all, and they were acquitted by the corporation court, and they have not got the right men before the court yet, and the negroes don't seem to intend they shall.

Q. Are the police of this city uniformed so that they can be recognized by strangers?

A. They are not uniformed in any way.

Q. Do you know anything of this United Service Fire Company, whether they took part in the riot or not?

A. The United Service Fire Company, as I understand, is mainly composed of soldiers who were at Drury's Bluff, in the confederate service, and it is understood that they elected for their officers the officers who had been in the company during the war. There may be a few, perhaps, who were not, but the majority of them were in the confederate service. It seemed a matter of considerable wonder to me that they should have kept out of sight so completely, for the patrolling was very strict indeed, considering the number of men.

Q. Do you know anything of the arrest of Jesse Knight?

A. Yes; I was standing near the camp with some officers, and Captain Parker had started to go to the boat, but came back suddenly and said there were a couple of men who were just on the point of firing on some negroes, and when they saw him (Captain Parker) they put up their pistols and ran away, or words to that effect; and I saw two men running and called the guard to arrest them, and asked them if they had arms, and they said "Yes," and we took the arms from them and confined them in the hard-labor prison; but they were subsequently released by order of General Turner, and turned over to the civil authorities. I sent up a statement to General Turner that turning them over was equivalent to a release and loosened the small hold we had on the people, as I understood. Mr. Knight was released on bail immediately after. The circumstances we are placed in in this city are peculiar. It is a large place, and has a large floating population, the number of troops is very small, and the population are very defiant. There are well-disposed men in this place. I liberated Mr. Benson on the request of one gentleman of this sort, who had been a confederate captain. It was Mr. Ludlow, under the Atlantic Hotel, and he told me that he would go among these

young men and tell them that I had liberated Benson at his request and ask them to cease from these riots. There is a good deal of ill-feeling in this town, and if it were that we were giving up authority, it would be merely a question of how much strength each party could bring to bear. The town is full of rebel soldiers, who wear the rebel uniform and buttons, and all except the badge on the collar, and a turbulent spirit is shown in many ways. I was informed that yesterday at a funeral of a returned rebel soldier, the preacher in his prayer said it was to be hoped that their arms would yet prevail; and if he did say so, it is only what is frequently seen in the columns of the Daily Virginian, a newspaper published here.

Examination of witness here closed.

First Lieutenant JAMES H. MAY, 12th United States infantry, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Were you on duty in this city on the 16th of April?

A. I was.

Q. Please state to the board all you know of the riots on that day.

A. I was away from the city until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and when I arrived I first saw the negro procession in front of the custom-house, going down the street. It was then orderly, and I did not know that anything had occurred until I met Major Egbert, who told me that there had been some persons killed. I then went to camp and was ordered to remain there. I remained there until five o'clock in the evening. I went over to the house where Whitehurst was shot, but I asked no questions, and only saw the man that was killed and one boy that was beaten on the head. I then returned to the camp and remained there all night, and therefore knew nothing of what occurred down town.

Q. Did you hear any firing?

A. There was considerable firing all round the camp, but I did not hear the firing on Catharine street, where it was said that Major Stanhope was fired at, nor could I have heard it, it was so far. On Tuesday everything seemed quiet, and on Tuesday night I patrolled the streets of the upper part of the city, and everything was very quiet in comparison with what it had been before. I met a great many citizens, and if they were peaceable I did not disturb them, but if I met four or five together I halted them and examined them for arms. Some few citizens going alone I met and asked them if they had arms, and if they seemed to be peaceable and had no arms I did not disturb them. I think I met only two negroes all Tuesday night, and on Wednesday night I met two or three negroes. I patrolled down Church street, and near the corner of Church and Charlotte streets I met a great many white citizens in gangs of three or four. I met one gang of four white men and searched them for arms, but they had none, and they came up from Charlotte and Cumberland, and there, I was told, they met three other gentlemen who were armed; so I was told by a gentleman who passed them a few minutes afterwards, whom I stopped. After that I did not patrol any; I was in camp mostly at night, and since then it has been very quiet and very few shots have been fired.

Examination of witness here closed.

First Sergeant OSWALD LORECK, company F, 1st battalion 12th United States infantry, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Were you on duty in this city on the 16th of April?

A. Yes.

Q. State to the board all you know about the disturbance which took place on that day.

A. The detachment was under arms the day before, and on the morning of the 16th it was a rainy day, and we stacked arms in the quarters and saw the procession of negroes passing by, a short distance from the camp; and about a half an hour afterwards I heard a shot fired, and after that two or three. I looked out of my office and I saw the negroes crowd up to see, and I heard a great noise and I thought there must be something up, and I turned the company out and stacked arms outside the quarters, and the quartermaster's sergeant was up there, and I went to him and he told me to report to headquarters. We sent a citizen to Major Stanhope's headquarters, and he was there in one minute. Major Stanhope went among the negroes and ordered the company, F, to guard the procession, and he also gave orders if any negro had a loaded musket to take it away, and take away all the ammunition I could find, and I took away about fifty rounds of ammunition and about two hundred caps and six or eight muskets. I think Major Stanhope made a speech two or three times to the negroes, and everything was very quiet afterwards. I understood that a citizen was shot, but I was not at the house myself, and I heard that the man, who was the watchman, was drunk, and that the boy Whitehurst was drunk at the time he was shot, and a citizen told me that this young man shot the mother also.

Q. Did Major Stanhope give any orders as regards that watchman?

A. Yes; I saw Major Stanhope go into the house; I was not very far away from the house;

and he called a guard there, and then afterwards the whole company, and placed guards round the house and shut him up in his house and allowed nobody to go in or come out.

Q. Was there any disorder after this among the negroes?

A. No; after Major Stanhope went there and spoke to the negroes they were very quiet, and promised him to do everything to keep quiet.

Q. What do you know about the firing on Monday and Tuesday evenings?

A. Well, the company was ordered to patrol the town, and company F was kept in quarters in charge of the camp, and I heard that Major Stanhope sent a patrol down town, and the citizens fired upon him.

Q. Did you hear any firing yourself?

A. Yes; I heard the firing, but I did not know whereabouts it was.

Q. Was the firing all about you—all over the city?

A. Yes; there were a great many fired at that time.

Q. What orders were given on Wednesday? Were you under arms all the time patrolling the city, or resting?

A. Yes; we were under arms all the time patrolling the town. I had the company out the whole evening, patrolling two hours at a time.

Examination of witness here closed.

WM. H. BARRY, clerk of the United States district court, Norfolk, Va., sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of April last?

A. I was.

Q. State to the board all you know about the disturbances which then took place here.

A. I knew very little about it; I know there was a disturbance here, but did not see anything of it myself. I heard shots fired in the evening and night, but was in my office all day.

Q. Was the procession of the negroes a peaceable one, or otherwise?

A. Perfectly peaceable. I saw them when they passed through Maine street, and there was then no disturbance at all. I apprehended there would be trouble, for this reason: I noticed several days prior to the procession, that during the time there was a circus here there was a crowd of overgrown boys, from eighteen to twenty years old, and with them a crowd of little boys of about twelve years old, and every colored man that went by they would put these little boys up to throwing stones at them, though I did not see but what the colored men behaved quite as gentlemen. There was a good deal of feeling that night after the riot, and I myself did not feel like going out, and kept in the house, fearful there might be a riot, and I knew what the feeling is here.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. State what you know, and what is your opinion with regard to it.

A. I think that no Union man would be safe here without the military, and I know that these men here are more bitter than they were before General Lee surrendered.

Q. Do you think that the civil authorities here are sufficiently strong to check these men?

A. No; I don't think they are. In the first place, I have no confidence in these watchmen, most of whom are returned rebel soldiers; and I know that I myself would not stay twenty-four hours if the military were to leave.

Q. Do you think the civil authorities of the city are active?

A. I think not; I have been out on several evenings, and have met policemen at ten or twelve o'clock at night, and I would meet the policemen sitting round in squads, and once or twice I saw several of them drunk.

By Major BISSELL:

Q. During the time there was a disturbance, was there any action taken by the civil authorities to quell it?

A. That I don't know; but I heard that Major Stanhope was the man who quelled the riot. I know that night there was a great deal of shooting round the town, and I heard quite a number of volleys fired in the evening, and next day as I came down town, and was in Mr. Chandler's office, a young man came in and talked about how much fun they had in firing at a negro, and it turned out that it was Major Stanhope that they were firing at. That is all I know; I did not see anything to create any disturbance.

Q. Are you aware of any negro having been killed in this affair?

A. Yes. I think I heard several days after this affair of a man having been shot and killed on Main street, right opposite here. It was not spoken of by the papers for several days afterwards, and as though there were one or two shot in the riot here. I think that if the negroes were let alone they would be as peaceable and good citizens as we have. I have been here now for two years, and have never seen them conduct themselves in any way but what was perfectly proper. The men here feel very bitter, and every occasion they have would be very apt to impose upon them.

Examination of witness here closed.

LEWIS W. WEBB, collector of the port, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you in this city the 16th of April last ?

A. Yes.

Q. State to the board all the circumstances of the disturbance in this city at that time that you know of personally.

A. I did not know anything of it until it was all over. I had been to dinner, and I saw the procession, but it was a very orderly one ; of course there was a great crowd, and I jostled along, but nothing was said to me.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. Was there any disposition shown when the circus was here to molest the negroes ?

A. Not that I know of ; but I know that there is a very strong prejudice against them here on the part of some people, and to molest the negroes and disturb them.

Q. That class is not a very respectable one, I suppose ?

A. No ; the men from the rebel army, and so on.

Q. Was the disturbance quelled by the civil authorities of the city ?

A. Not to my knowledge. I presume not, from outside reports ; and from what I learned, if it had not been for Major Stanhope it would have been far worse.

Q. Is the police of the city an effective force ?

A. I have no idea of what the amount of force is, but I presume from what I learned that they were not out there, or did not exercise any authority if they were.

Q. Did you hear firing on Monday night in the street ?

A. I heard it once, near my house. I live in Bousle street.

By Major BISSELL :

Q. In your opinion, if the military force were removed from the city, do you think good order would prevail ?

A. I don't, sir.

Examination of witness here closed.

The board then adjourned to Friday, May 4, 1866, at 10.30 a. m.

THIRD DAY.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,
Friday, May 4, 1866—10.30 a. m.

The board met pursuant to adjournment : Present all the members.

The board proceeded with its investigations.

R. T. RENSHAW, commander United States navy, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you present in this city on the 16th of April last ?

A. I was.

Q. Will you please state to the board any circumstances that may have come under your observation at that time ?

A. I simply saw the procession, and it appeared to me to be quiet and orderly. I saw a few men with muskets, and I asked how they came to have them, and they said they were discharged soldiers. There might have been from ten to fifteen muskets, but I saw no other arms. I heard them cheer in the front of this very building. I believe it was the Freed-men's Bureau they cheered. I saw nothing of them after that, but I heard firing two or three times in the day, and some more in the evening. I was not present at any disturbance ; what I know is merely from hearsay.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. Do you know whether the civil authorities were active in quelling the disturbance ?

A. I don't think they were. If it had not been for the military we would have had a worse disturbance.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Do you know what are the feelings of the people here, especially since that disturbance ?

A. Just as bad, I think, as they have always been. They appear to be ill-disposed to all of us, to the best of my knowledge. I know, however, but very few of them ; I judge from what I see.

Q. What do you think would be the consequences to the Union people and the negroes if the military should be withdrawn from here ?

A. I think they would have a very bad time ; there would be a riot without doubt.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. Do you know anything of the firing upon Major Stanhope ?

A. Simply from what I have heard. I could plainly hear a number of shots, and it was shortly after this that Major Stanhope told me he had been fired on. Another thing I saw in walking around was squads of these people—I could not say whether they had arms or not—standing about the streets, and I thought the police might have sent them about their business.

Q. That was in the daytime ?

A. No, in the night. Altogether I think it is a fortunate thing we had the military here. Examination of witness here closed.

RICHARD WASHINGTON, paymaster United States navy, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of April last ?

A. I was.

Q. Please state to the board any circumstances that may have come under your own observation attending the disturbance ?

A. I know nothing about what occurred in the early part of the day, but about half past nine o'clock in the evening of that day I was walking down Granby street, accompanying two ladies, and at the corner of Freemason street I heard a number of shots fired, and a few seconds after that Major Stanhope and his orderly came along. I stopped him and asked him what the firing was, and he said some scoundrels had fired at him, and he advised us to go home, and then, opposite the custom-house, we heard three or four shots, and then heard some one halloo, and I heard, next morning, that a negro had been shot about that place by a number of white persons.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. Did you see the procession ?

A. I did not.

Q. Do you know anything as regards the measures taken by the civil authorities to quell the disturbance ?

A. No, nothing, except what I have heard from Major Stanhope.

Examination of witness here closed.

CHARLES G. GREENE, surgeon Freedmen's Bureau, district of Norfolk and Portsmouth, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you present in the city on the 16th of April ?

A. I was.

Q. Will you please state to the board any circumstances that may have come under your own observation attending the disturbance on that day ?

A. I was in my office all day, and did not go out of it except to visit my patients, and was not present at and saw nothing of the riot, and saw nothing of the procession except as it passed along Church street at the end of Marshall street.

Q. It was orderly at that time, was it not ?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know anything of the killing of any negroes ?

A. No, nothing.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. Are you aware of any causes for the disturbance that occurred on the 16th ?

A. No, I made no inquiries and have heard nothing that caused it.

Q. Did you attend any of the negroes that were wounded or killed ?

A. No, I did not ; but my assistant, Dr. Lessing, was called the day after.

Examination of witness here closed.

FRANCIS DELORDY, citizen, Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of April at the time of the disturbances here ?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you state to the court what you know of your own knowledge of the disturbances on that day ?

A. I don't know anything of them.

Examination of witness here closed.

FERDINAND LESSING, acting assistant surgeon, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for Norfolk and Portsmouth, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of April last ?

A. Yes.

Q. Please state to the board any circumstances connected with the riots which then took place which may have come under your own observation.

A. I was called on the morning after the riot to attend a man that was shot, and when I arrived there I found the wound had been caused by a bullet, which I have in my pocket. The bullet entered between the second and third dorsal vertebra and glanced off into one of the transverse processes. The name of the man, I believe, was Henry Mercer, a colored man.

Q. Did you see the procession ?

A. No, not at all. I did not know anything of the affair, with the exception of the medical attendance.

Q. Was the man seriously wounded ?

A. Yes. I don't think he will have the use of his arm for some weeks ; but I got the bullet out afterwards from the neck.

Q. Do you know anything further about this disturbance ?

A. No. I inquired of the boy how it happened, and from what he said, he came out of his shop and heard some one say " Knock his head off," and when he heard that, he ran.

By Major BISSELL :

Q. Would you judge the person firing the pistol that this ball came from to have been far off, or near ?

A. I don't think it could be far off, because the bullet went through two shirts and a blouse and then glanced off.

Q. Was the shirt burned or charred at all ?

A. No ; it was not so near as to burn, but the bullet lodged in the sterno-clyd-neastoid muscle.

Examination of witness here closed.

H. M. BOWDEN, clerk of the corporation and city courts of Norfolk, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you in the city on the 16th of April last ?

A. Yes.

Q. Please state what you know, of your own knowledge, attending the disturbances which then took place.

A. I don't know anything of my own knowledge ; all I know is what I heard in court.

Q. Did you see the procession ?

A. Yes, as it passed.

Q. Was it orderly ?

A. Yes ; I heard of some excitement on the street, but did not know anything about it myself. I heard a good deal of firing that night, and looking out I saw Major Stanhope and his orderly pass very quickly, and I thought there was a general riot. It was just at the corner of Freemason and Catharine streets. I heard a great many pistols in the night, and Mr. Taylor told me next morning it was some rowdies and rioters.

Q. What time in the next morning was it Mr. Taylor told you this ?

A. About nine o'clock next morning.

Q. Do you know anything of the causes of the disturbance ?

A. No, only what I have heard in the court. There were some six or eight or ten pistols fired at the time I allude to, and I saw an officer pass ; I didn't know whether it was Major Stanhope or not. It was some time in the night between nine and ten.

Q. Did you hear any other shots during the night ?

A. I believe I may have heard some few, but not as many as I did at that time I allude to. I understood Mr. Taylor to say that they were white men who were firing.

Q. Are you aware of any negroes having been killed ?

A. None but what I heard from the reports, and one who was in the guard-house, who was killed in Rothery's lane ; but I have never heard of any investigation of it.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. There has been no investigation by the civil authorities in the case ?

A. I don't think they have got any evidence ; but there has been no one arrested and sent to my court, which is the one the mayor generally sends them to.

Q. Were the negroes, during this celebration or at any time, aggressive, or were they quiet ?

A. Well, I have been in Virginia all this war, and had slaves myself all my life, and I never in all my life knew the negroes to interfere with any white gentleman. There is a certain class of men who want to domineer over them, and they have difficulties with the negroes.

By Major BISSELL :

Q. Is there, in your opinion, a disposition on the part of the civil authorities here to give the negro a fair and impartial trial ?

A. I would not like to answer that question, because I think the Union men of the south and the negro stand upon about the same footing, and, as an officer of the court, I would not like to cast any reflection on the court.

Examination of witness here closed.

ZACHARIAH SYKES, custom-house inspector and judge of the hustings court of the city of Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Are you a resident of Norfolk ?

A. Yes, and am acting as mayor of the city.

Q. How long a time have you been acting as mayor of this city ?

A. Only a few days. I am judge of the hustings court, and was elected at a time when none but Union men were allowed to vote ; and in the case of a vacation of the mayoralty at any time, the judge of the hustings court takes his place.

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of April ?

A. Yes.

Q. State to the board any circumstances that you may know, of your own knowledge, attending the riots that then took place.

A. I know nothing only what was given in evidence before the court. There was no evidence produced before that court to convict any colored person of being in the riot at all, and consequently we discharged all except one, whom we held as a witness to bring forward on some future day. We knew the character of the man, and that he was perfectly innocent, but he was simply detained in order to give evidence, as he was not the most intelligent witness, and we only required a merely nominal security.

Q. Were any arrests made of white people by the civil authorities ?

A. No.

Q. Any investigation made in the circumstances of the riot ?

A. No.

Q. Was any effort made by the civil authorities of the city to prevent the riot, or check it ?

A. None that I have any knowledge of. I don't think there was any effort made on the part of the mayor. I was then recording officer, and had the same authority as the mayor, being the next officer, but I did not like to exercise my authority, but I am fully convinced the mayor made no effort to check the riot.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. What do you think would be the effect of the withdrawal of the military forces from the city ?

A. Very bad, indeed ; there would be no chance for the colored people, or the Union men either, here. I know the people and their prejudices, and I know our only safety, at the present time, is with the military.

Q. Are you aware of any colored men having been killed in this riot ?

A. Not from my own personal knowledge. I heard the fact that there was a negro killed, but there was very little inquiry made about him—how he was killed, or by whom.

Q. Is the city police force at all reliable ?

A. No ; I don't think so. It is composed of men recently out of the rebel army, and their prejudices have been operated upon—not that their intelligence has, but their prejudices have been operated upon by certain parties, and they are very unreliable.

Q. From what you know, do you think there was an intention of renewing the riot on Tuesday evening ?

A. I have the impression that they were deterred by the military force here. I may not be correct in that view, but such is my impression, that the only thing that saved us from another riot was the military stationed here.

By Major BISSELL :

Q. Were the measures adopted by the commanding officer of the troops here entirely satisfactory ?

A. Entirely so to me and all Union men.

Q. If you have anything further to say, state it.

A. Nothing further to say, only, unless we get some protection from the government, there is no safety for Union men, or negroes either. I examined those parties brought before the hustings court, and found that they were all innocent, but the outsiders seem to clamor for their blood. The military is the only safety we have for the present, unless the government limits the franchise.

Q. Do you know anything about the organization of the United Service Fire Company ?

A. That company was called the United Fire Company when first organized in this city, and when the rebellion broke out they organized themselves into the United Artillery Company, and I learn, from very authentic sources, that they were put in Fort Darling. They are very bitter generally against Union men and what they call Yankees, and seem particularly bitter against southern Union men.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Do you think they have still the same organization ?

A. Yes ; they reorganized as soon as they returned ; that is, those that were not killed, although, from what I learn, very few of them were killed, as they were in bomb-proofs, and perfectly safe.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. Were they active during the time of the riot, or were they quiet ?

A. That I am not prepared to say. I was engaged in government affairs, and I did not see the riot nor see the procession. My business hours are from nine to three, and I divide my time between the mayor's office and the custom-house.

Examination of witness here closed.

Brevet Major F. W. Stanhope, captain twelfth United States infantry, then laid before the board the Norfolk Day Book newspaper of May 3, 1866, and directed the attention of the board to a certain article in that paper, which is appended herewith and marked G.

Major Stanhope then made the following statement to the board :

I wish to call the attention of the board to the fact that this paper alludes to the publication of my testimony by the press of this city. My testimony was not published, except a very few words ; as far as the riot was concerned, immaterial. That part of my testimony which referred to the actual riot in this city has been entirely suppressed by the press of this city, and never appeared in the press at all. I also wish to state for the information of the board that this man Whitehurst was, at the time of the riot, engaged in his occupation as carpenter at the navy hospital, over the river, and that some time after the riot occurred he first heard of the death of his son, and his first exclamation on hearing it was, in the presence of Dr. Ackley, of the United States navy, "I am afraid my son is to blame;" and Dr. Ackley was asked by the father to proceed at once to the house, which he did, and he found that by my orders the wounded were being properly cared for, their wounds having been dressed by surgeons hours before he (Ackley) got there. I don't think that the board expect me to defend myself against a thing of this kind, but I will say that I have enlisted men who assisted that woman, who raised her from the floor and gave her stimulants from a spoon, and that no person of the family came to help ; but I can say that orders were issued by me to my guard to admit the surgeons and the members of the family, and only keep away the crowd from the house. A particular fact I wish to call the attention of the board to is, that this man Whitehurst knew nothing of his wife's and son's death until hours after, and then his first expression was, that he was afraid his son was to blame, and also that his son was five (5) years in the confederate army ; and it is a little singular that he should make such a statement about his not having a pistol. Besides, it is impossible to suppose that any officer could guess at any such place as a bureau drawer without the statement having been made to him. I wish, also, that the attention of the Lieutenant General should be called to the tone of the press of this city.

WM. H. BROOKS, SR., citizen, Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you in this city at the time of the disturbances here on the 16th of April last ?

A. I was.

Q. Please state to the board any circumstances that you know of your own knowledge.

A. I saw the procession on the street ; I could not state the exact time they came over from Portsmouth, but it was in the forenoon, and there was a considerable procession, but I could not say what number, and probably there were from ten to fifteen men (I think they were all colored) that had on soldiers' uniform, and some of them had pistols or rifles, and they had a band and fifes, and were passing along very orderly. There were one or two marshals, and they passed by the market square and out of my sight for a short time. After they passed the market-house I saw nothing of them at all until some time in the afternoon, I could not say what hour. They seemed to be as orderly as they had been before. I am inclined to think that when I saw them a second time it was after the disturbance, and I am not certain that I had heard anything about it. Their music was still playing and the marshals ahead and perfectly orderly. Some person came in and said there was a tremendous row in the street, and that a white man of the name of Whitehurst had been killed. Persons were then passing cursing and damning the negroes. There seemed to be a good many passing and very much exasperated. I am satisfied, from the appearance, that there was an organization formed immediately, there having been a riot here immediately after the troops were removed, and a great many men injured. I have on such occasions kept in the store ; and whenever I go out I go armed. Next morning I understood that some black man had been killed, and that Major Stanhope had been fired at on the street. So far as concerns the general character of the colored people in this city, I have been here all my life, and I have owned them, and I must say that they have behaved much better than I had any idea of ; and I must confess that, while many grumble in relation to the manner in which they act on the street, I have never seen any cause for grumbling in the world. The dissatisfaction arises,

I believe, from the fact that certain individuals are not willing to treat them with justice, and therefore these difficulties occur. A great many individuals who employ them are not disposed to treat them with kindness, and by these people a white Unionist like myself is looked upon just as "damned abolition sons of bitches;" and I am satisfied that the whole difficulty here arose out of the want of the people treating the negroes as they should.

Q. Was there any effort made by the civil authorities to check the disturbance?

A. None that I know of.

Q. What do you think would be the effect if the military forces are withdrawn?

A. I am well satisfied that if there was no protection here other than the civil authorities my life would be unsafe in ten minutes—I don't feel myself safe one minute at night unless I am armed to the teeth—because I have been told so by men who have been raised here with me as school-boys, and these men are no better than before, in fact they are a great deal worse, because they are made deceitful by taking the oath, and they are decidedly worse than before, only they are unwilling—in fact, simply afraid—to show what they are. Their disposition is now simply to treat persons who hold the principles which I do, "to hang the whole damned bunch." My opinion is if the government had treated the Union men as it ought have done, things would have been a great deal better here. There have been a good many Union men who have spent all they had, and yet, if there is anything to give, the government don't give it to them, but say "they are naught," and, sometimes, "they ain't honest." I heard the captain of the Freedmen's Bureau remark to Judge Baker, who is our circuit judge, and who begged him to issue some process for the restoration of some property here, and he remarked he had nothing to do with it, that the courts had to do with it, and the judge remarked that it would be impossible, for, summon what jury they might, there would be a Union man on it. Union men here are looked upon worse than dogs; and I do hear them say as "we must rule, and these men must go;" and we are bound to go unless the government assists us. I don't consider myself half as safe now as I did when the war was going on; then, there was peace and quietness going on all over the city; but now, if any disturbance occurs, there is no effort made to check it, and if a Union man is injured in it they don't attempt to quell it.

Examination of witness here closed.

WM. RODNEY JONES, merchant, Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of April last?

A. If that was the day of the procession, I was.

Q. State to the board any circumstances that may have come under your own observation, attending the riot?

A. I don't know anything about the disturbance with the negroes, but I saw the procession pass my house after the disturbance, and it was orderly as far as I could perceive; of course there was a mixed up rabble along with them.

Q. Was there any appearance of any disposition, or demonstration, on the part of the whites to interfere with them?

A. At that time a great many of the colored people had sticks and palings from the fences, which they carried over their shoulders.

Q. Did you hear firing in the city that night?

A. Yes, as I was going up home, along Catharine street, and I was right against my lot, an officer with an orderly passed me and went on a few steps ahead. I saw the riot or crowd coming and I went into my gate. Before I got to the steps of my house I heard several shots up the street, and I went back, supposing that they were either firing at this officer, or a darkey who passed me as I went into the gate. I went into the street and saw a little crowd up there, and heard the horses travelling fast.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. Was it a large crowd?

A. No, not very; may be, I should judge, there were from twenty-five to thirty, possibly as high as forty, men.

Q. Were they all armed?

A. I could not tell; there was quite a number of boys along with them; there was more tramping than anything else.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Did they seem to be marching in step?

A. No, I can't say that they did. I should judge there were about fifteen or twenty shots fired. As I started to go back to the house I heard some one remark, "Is it a white man?" and I was apprehensive they might be speaking of me, and I went back to the house; then they passed on down towards Main street, and I afterwards heard there was a colored man shot there soon after or about that time.

Examination of witness here closed.

T. L. K. BAKER, citizen, Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of April, at the time of the disturbances here ?

A. Yes.

Q. State to the court all the circumstances you know of your own knowledge attending the disturbances.

A. I was on the speakers' stand between 12 and 1 o'clock on Monday, the 16th of April, and they were making preparations to open the celebration with prayer, and to have a hymn sung, and there was some firing occurred in the direction of the chapel, at the crossing of Nicholson and Church streets, and some person on the stand made use of the expression, "There is a man shot." I heard the firing, and it sounded like a pistol shot, but I did not see the firing myself. The people became excited round the stand, and a large number of them rushed in that direction. I stood on the stand a few minutes, perhaps five or ten, and saw several persons, I didn't know whether white or black, pulling palings off the fences near the house and raising the palings and bringing them down as if they were beating some one; and I then left the stand and went there, and when I got near the front of the house I saw that these were colored people with palings in their hands, several men and several boys, that were beating a white boy. I had not seen the white boy before, and don't know his name; and I went to one or two of them and took the palings away from them, and asked what they were beating the boy for, and they said that he had done something to them; and I said, "Don't beat the boy unless you know he is guilty, and then don't beat him, but arrest him, and carry him before the proper authorities;" and then I took the palings from several of them and helped the boy up, and he went into the house; and I saw an axe lying inside the door, and I picked it up and put it inside the fireplace; and I went into the back room and the boy raised his hands, and Mrs. Whitehurst was standing in the back room and bleeding very profusely out of her throat. I asked several persons in the house how she got shot, and did not get any answer. Several colored persons were in the house, and I asked them to go out, and they went out, except one man, who seemed pretty stubborn. About that time a white man by the name of James Curling came in the house, and he used some very harsh expressions, and told them to leave here. And I saw a good many persons in the back yard who seemed to be quarrelling between themselves, but I saw no blows. I then started from the front door and went down Nicholson street towards Church street, and I met a couple of colored men, but did not recognize who they were—I was excited and did not recognize any one hardly: and they had hold of Mr. Robert Whitehurst and were bringing him from towards Church street down Nicholson street towards his house. He seemed to be insensible, and I asked one of them, who held his head up to see if I could recognize him, and I asked a colored woman who was standing by, who it was, and she said, "Robert Whitehurst," and I said to some of them around, "Go for a doctor," and as they seemed rather slow, I went myself, and on the way I met several persons who said a doctor had been sent for. I then returned to the stand, and about that time Major Stanhope came up and made some remarks to the persons on the stand.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. Do you know anything of the disturbances in the evening ?

A. No; I was not out in the evening.

Q. Did you hear any firing, or so forth ?

A. No; but there was a colored man came to my office a few days after the 16th with his hand bound up, and said he was shot that night just before Major Stanhope was shot at, near the corner of Freemason and Catharine streets.

Q. Do you know anything of any organization here among the white people of Norfolk ?

A. Nothing more than the reorganization of the different rebel companies here, and their meetings called through the papers. There were several meetings held in this house of "persons interested in the welfare of Virginia."

Q. Do you know anything of this fire company ?

A. I know there was a fire company prior to the rebellion, which formed itself into an artillery company during the rebellion, and was at Fort Darling.

Q. Which renewed their organization on their return ?

A. Yes, as a fire company, and the same officers who had charge of them as an artillery company have charge of them now. The captain is now captain and has charge of the company. The lieutenants are sub-captains, the sergeants are suction directors, and the corporals are hose directors. There was a white man's meeting here a month ago, and a certain gentleman of this city was asked to attend, and they got up a disturbance; and I was with him afterwards while he was making inquiries of the persons in the crowd standing round, especially of Thomas Knight, a white man, if he had not thrown pepper in his eyes; and he, Knight, swore he had not; and the other members were standing round there with stones and bricks, which I saw in their hands, and among them, I think, were a majority of the members of this fire company.

Q. Was any effort made by the civil authorities of the city to quell the disturbance on the 16th of April ?

A. Not that I have heard of so far. There was none made at the time, and Major Stanhope arrived there before Mayor Tabb, and Major Stanhope told the people from the stand that they should not be molested, and if they had any arms to draw the loads, and two loads were drawn.

Q. If the military force had not been used, what is your opinion as regards the result of the riot?

A. Very much blood would have been shed on both sides. Threats have been made to me by various parties that certain persons would have to leave the city, and on one occasion, at the election last year, weapons were drawn on me, when in the execution of duty as inspector of elections, by a man named Richard Crook; and on the Sunday following that election I was told on the streets that if I did not leave the city I should certainly be murdered.

Examination of witness here closed.

Dr. E. W. TODD, coroner for the city of Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you present in this city on the 16th of April last?

A. I was.

Q. Please state to the board all the circumstances attending the disturbances which then took place that you know of your own knowledge.

A. I went from my office here up to my residence for dinner, and there was word came to me that there were some eight or ten people who had been killed, and I went directly to the scene and saw the young man that was dead. I then went into another room, up stairs, and saw a young man that was badly wounded, and I then saw Mrs. Whitehurst, who was still living. I then ascertained enough so as to go down town and go to summon a sheriff to summon a jury. I then returned to Nicholson street and had a jury empanelled, and held a post mortem examination upon young Whitehurst, who was dead, and, during the time, it was announced that Mrs. Whitehurst was deceased. I then adjourned the inquest to the court-house on the 17th. The result of that inquest I will read to the board.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was then read to the board.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. In the investigation before you was it shown that this man Whitehurst made any movement upon the blacks previous to the attacks upon him?

A. I can only judge from the testimony, which did not go to corroborate that. The testimony went to show that there was a pistol fired among the crowd, and, from general report, it was reported to me that Mrs. Whitehurst had been shot by her own son, but there was nothing of that kind appeared in the testimony.

Q. Are you aware of any of the circumstances attending the disturbance on the night of that day?

A. At night, between nine and ten o'clock, there was a colored man shot right down here, and an inquest was held on him the next day. I heard rebels say that they intended turning out and shooting down every colored man they came across. There was an application made to our court by the adjutant general of the State to appoint commissioners to organize the militia, and we were unanimously of opinion that it would not be prudent to do so.

Q. Are you aware of any organization in this city for resisting the authority of the government of the United States?

A. I could not swear to that question; but we have every reason to believe from what they say that they are regularly organized, and all they want is the power to exercise it.

Q. Where did you meet Major Stanhope first after these difficulties occurred at night?

A. In the court-house, I think.

Q. Will you please give us the circumstances of that meeting?

A. He stated to me, and, in fact, his testimony in court went to show, that Whitehurst had a pistol, and his mother, in attempting to take it from him, got shot, and I stated to the major that his testimony was in concurrence with the general report that I had heard on the same day. When I was there I made inquiries of some of the inmates of the house of the facts of the case, and they stated to me there was no one present, only one or two of the children.

Q. Did you ask the boy who was wounded any questions as to who wounded him?

A. I did not; I simply examined his pulse and found he was very weak and low; and I should have gone in, probably, and had some conversation with the lady herself, but I could not. A great many people being present, I did not insist on going in and making any inquiries.

Q. What do you think is the state of the police force here, and the state of affairs generally in connection with the negroes and Union men?

A. I would say that I do not consider it safe to appoint commissioners to organize the militia, and I do not believe the colored people or the Union men would be safe a moment in Virginia after the military were removed. I think so from the events that have occurred in this place since the evacuation.

By Major BISSELL:

Q. In your opinion would a negro brought before a court of justice in this city get a fair and impartial trial if it was not for the military authorities?

A. He could not have an impartial trial before a rebel jury, and juries are bound to be rebel juries. There is but one court here but what the members are all rebels, and we were elected soon after the rebel evacuation, and our term expires in June.

Examination of witness here closed.

J. B. ACKLEY, passed assistant surgeon United States navy, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Were you present in this city on the 16th of April last?

A. Yes; I was here the day of the riot.

Q. Did you attend Mrs. Whitehurst?

A. I did not attend her professionally, but I was called in with my colleague at the naval hospital to see Mrs. Whitehurst, and I merely paid a friendly visit.

Q. Did you have any difficulty in approaching the house?

A. None at all. When we went into the house we found a guard there, and they let us in very kindly. When I came home in the afternoon—I was out when the riot began—Mr. William Lessing was the first person I met, and he said to me that he was present when the young man came and informed Mr. Whitehurst that his wife had been wounded and his son killed; and Mr. Whitehurst immediately said, "I am afraid my son has been the cause of this." This gentleman is at the naval hospital now.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. Did you go there with Mr. Whitehurst at the time?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you look at that letter signed by Mr. Whitehurst and published in the Day Book newspaper, and say how far it is true to your knowledge?

A. (After reading the letter.) I don't see any truthfulness in the letter, from what I saw when I was there. I arrived there some four hours after the occurrence, but there was no difficulty; the persons had been cared for when I arrived. I met two surgeons there and talked with them about the injuries to the wife and son, and they dressed the wounds of the wife and also of the son, who was living, and did everything that was necessary.

Q. Can you speak of any obstacles being placed in your way?

A. None whatever.

Q. An officer of the guard was present all the time?

A. Yes; two men were standing at the door, with muskets in position, and keeping out all unnecessary persons I presume, and there was also a guard outside the door.

Examination of witness here closed.

JOHN WHITEHURST, citizen, Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Are you employed in the service of the government?

A. I am employed in the naval hospital, Portsmouth, as carpenter.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. Will you state to the board, as far as you know them, the circumstances attending the deaths of your wife and son?

A. I know nothing more than what I learned from the different neighbors round.

Q. When did you first learn of their deaths?

A. My little boy came to the hospital for me about three o'clock.

Q. At what time did you get there?

A. I suppose between three and four o'clock.

Q. How did you find matters at your house when you arrived?

A. When I got home I found my oldest son lying dead in the back room, with his feet towards the chimney, and my wife lying on the floor, and her head next to the chimney, about three or four feet between them; the one dead and the other not quite.

Q. Were they alone, or persons taking charge of them?

A. There were some soldiers in the house.

Q. Any one else?

A. I was so much confused I did not recollect whether there were other persons in the house or not; I can't say. There were a good many persons round the door. I was very much confused.

Q. Was any opposition made to your entrance on the part of the soldiers?

A. Not to my knowledge. There was one or two of my friends who wanted to go in and was not admitted; one young man, as he has told me, as he asked a soldier who asked the sergeant, and he told him to admit no one.

Q. Then your son and wife were the only persons in the house when you went in?

A. No; I say there were some soldiers; there may have been other persons; I can't say. A few minutes afterwards Mr. Lessing came in; he came in with me.

Q. Mr. Lessing is an engineer?

A. Yes.

Q. Was Dr. Ackley there?

A. Dr. Ackley came in after Mr. Lessing went for him. There were two doctors there besides. I don't know as anybody sent for them. There were no friends of my wife and son with them then. I don't know whether there had been or not. There was a lady next door in the house that day, but I don't know what time. I have never spoken to her; her name is Mrs. Mosely.

Q. Did you make any remarks to Mr. Lessing at the time you heard the news of the death of your son?

A. No.

Q. You said nothing?

A. The little boy came and said ma and Robert is shot; and I did not make any inquiry about the particulars, but just hurried off, and Mr. Lessing came right on.

Q. You made no remarks to Mr. Lessing before you started, did you?

A. No.

Q. Was there any money stolen from your house that day?

A. Yes; between sixty and seventy dollars.

Q. Where was it; in the house?

A. It was in my wife's dress pocket in an old buckskin purse. She had had that purse for some years, and she wore it so, except at night, when she put it in the head of the bed.

Q. There is a letter published this morning in the Day Book newspaper. Did you write that letter?

A. I had it wrote, sir.

Q. Who wrote it for you?

A. I ordered it.

Q. Whom did you order to do it?

A. I stated to a friend of mine I asked a man in the Day Book office would he publish a small piece for me.

Q. He (your friend) is an employé of the Day Book office?

A. Yes.

Q. How much did you give him for writing that letter?

A. Nothing at all.

Q. Do you swear to the truth of that letter?

A. I don't know, sir, what it is. I have never heard it read.

Q. Can you read?

A. No.

Q. May any of these gentlemen read it to you?

A. Yes.

Q. You have never heard the article read which precedes this letter?

A. I heard it read last night, but did not pay great attention to it.

(Letter read to witness by General Barton.)

Q. Is that what you directed to be published?

A. Yes, that is what I told him. I wish to say that while I have nothing against Major Stanhope or any one else, I have suffered a good deal by the manner in which my family have been treated. I have never been up to the court-house, and I defy any man to say that he ever heard me speak a word against white or black. The way the letter was written was this: one evening while my children were reading this statement about my wife, it affected me very much with my other afflictions, and I said it was strange, and I asked the colored woman next door, who told me she came in just as soon as the crowd left the house, and that my wife never spoke or gave any sign at all, and the children said she did not speak. There is one word there left out; I said to the man in the Day Book office that I wished that Major Stanhope had been there in time. My object in writing it was this: I have an old father and mother, very old, living with me, and it is hard to have people think that I had a son myself who was a murderer, and killed his mother; and I wished to get such a thing off my mind and that of my friends. This boy was four years old when we were married, and he went into the rebel army, and I told him I never would assist him any more, and never did. I have worked in the hospital, but was in the country while he was in the army, and was there only about two months ago. I have lived in this community all my days, and nobody here will say I am a man untrue to the present government. I came here about eleven days after the Union forces came here, and I took the oath of allegiance to the government, and have worked at the navy yard, and had charge of a gang of men there. My mind has been so much wrought upon by all these things and the afflictions of my family, that I concluded that I would have some kind of a letter written to try to instil into the minds of my friends a different idea.

Q. Your son was in the rebel service, was he?

A. Yes.

Q. How long?

A. About a month or two previous to the time the Merrimack went out into the river.

Q. Did he serve during the whole war?

A. Yes.

Q. What company did he belong to?

A. I believe they called it the Hager artillery.

Q. You state in that letter that there has been no pistol in your house for ten years?

A. I say I have not owned one; there has not been one in my possession for ten years, but I did not state there had not been one in my house. (Passage from the letter read to witness.) The words "not been in the house" I had no business to say, because I suppose I cannot account for that; but I know I have not owned one for ten years; of course my son had a pistol when in the service.

Q. Were there any special inducements held out by the Day Book to publish that letter?

A. No, sir. My next boy at the time he was reading it (query? paper containing Major Stanhope's account of Mrs. Whitehurst's death) asked what paper it (Whitehurst's letter) was to be published in, and I said the Day Book. My son who is wounded, now is working with Mr. Hall, lumber merchant, and he gets plenty of papers; but I don't take any newspapers myself. I did not know my other son was wounded at all, until the coroner's jury came in. Dr. Leigh I understand was the first white person who was in the house.

Q. Do you know who sent Dr. Leigh to your house?

A. No, I don't. I understood him to say that he was called in, but I am not very certain about it. However, I know that in the evening Dr. Ackley and some others came in, and just a few minutes before sundown one of the doctors asked if he was discharged, because they heard that Dr. Ackley was called in. I did not know anybody then, and I told him no, not to consider himself discharged. I did not call in anybody myself, and did not know who my friends had called in; but they must not consider themselves discharged, as they would be certain to get paid.

By Major BISSELL:

Q. Did any one advise you to make the statement you did?

A. No; I just heard one of my children read it, (Major Stanhope's evidence,) and it flashed on me in a moment that I would go to some one or other.

Q. Did you go right down to the office?

A. No; the next evening.

Q. Who was the individual who wrote that statement down?

A. I don't know; he was behind the counter.

Q. Did he appear to feel anxious about it?

A. No.

Q. Did he dictate to you at all?

A. No. I asked him if he would just take down a statement and give it to Mr. Hathaway, and he said he would.

Q. Did he read it to you after he had taken it down?

A. Yes; but I can hear very little, and I may not have understood him. I don't know the man, and I don't want to get anybody else into difficulties with me.

Q. You stated in your testimony that a friend went with you to the Day Book office.

A. No; nobody. I went alone from the naval hospital.

Q. I mean when you published this letter.

A. No; my son read this statement at night after I got home, and I went next morning to the naval hospital; and when I landed at night I went straight from the wharf to the office.

Q. No one with you?

A. No. I saw this man in the office behind the counter, and I asked him if he would take a statement and give it to Mr. Hathaway, and he said he would, and took it down and read it over to me.

Examination of witness here closed.

JAMES H. HALL, citizen, magistrate of the corporation court, Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Do you know anything about the circumstances attending the riots which took place on the 16th of April?

A. No; I was at home on that day, but I was not in field when it first came on to rain, and I saw no more of the procession than as it came into the market square from Portsmouth.

Q. Will you state to the board any conversation that may have taken place between you and the jailer of this place with regard to the treatment of the prisoners?

A. On Saturday evening the court commenced its sessions to examine the parties arrested for being in this riot, and I saw Mr. Nelson, and he asked me would I be at the court on Monday, and I told him I thought not; and he said he hoped I would not be there, because

then there would be no court held for these prisoners. The explanation of that is, that our term of office is about to expire, and on the 24th of June a new election will be held, and the present set of magistrates will walk out. The court meets every month, except when the mayor chooses to call it together to try a felony, and there was a disposition on the part of the people, the sheriff, the magistrates, and the mayor, not to call a court, thinking the colored men would have some favor shown them by this court. In this conversation Nelson told me that people about town had asked him to starve the "damned nigger prisoners." I asked him how many prisoners he had, and he said there were about fifty or fifty-one in jail at that time. I asked him if he gave the prisoners their regular meal, and he told me he did; and I told him that while the city allowed him fifty cents a day to each prisoner, and that while I was a member of the court, they should be fed properly, and that on Monday I would ask the court to appoint a committee to see that the prisoners were fed; and he (the jailer) told me that he did give them their regular rations, notwithstanding the people asked him to starve them.

Examination of witness here closed.

The board then adjourned at 2.30 p. m., to Saturday, May 5, 1866, at 10.30 a. m.

FOURTH DAY.

POST ADJUTANT'S OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Norfolk, Va., Saturday, May 5, 1866—10.30 a. m.

The board met pursuant to adjournment: present, all the members. Mr. John Whitehurst was also in attendance, and was invited by the board to remain during the examination of such of the witnesses whose evidence related to the occurrences at his (Whitehurst's) house. Mr. Whitehurst did so.

Corporal WILLIAM MYERS, company A, first battalion, 12th United States infantry, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of April last?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you in charge of a guard over Mr. Whitehurst's house on that day?

A. Yes.

Q. What orders did you receive?

A. I received orders from Sergeant Nicholson to take there six men, and report to Major Stanhope. I did so, and the major then gave me orders to post two men, one at the front and one at the rear door of the brick house; I don't know the man's name.

Q. Was any one wounded there?

A. Yes; a woman was wounded, and a man lying dead on the floor.

Q. What orders did the men have that you posted?

A. The orders that I received from the major were, not to allow too much of a crowd round the house, and if any of the friends wanted to go in there, to let them in; and the major afterwards gave me orders, when I had posted these men, to send some of the men in there to assist the woman. I did not see any one of her friends round for more than an hour. I saw private McCarty and private Campion assisting her.

Q. What assistance did they render?

A. A saw McCarty help to lift her upon the chair, and Campion was holding her while the doctor was attending to her wounds, and giving her whiskey as much as half an hour afterwards.

Q. Do you know the name of the doctor?

A. No; I don't.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. Did Mr. Whitehurst's son, who was wounded, make any statement to you?

A. No; I did not see him; he was up stairs, and I believe I did not go up there.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Were any of the friends of the family refused admittance?

A. No.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. How long were you on duty at the house?

A. For about four hours.

Q. Were you there when this gentleman, Mr. Whitehurst, came in?

A. No; I did not see him myself, but I understood one of the guards that he came and wanted to go in, and said it was his wife.

By Mr. WHITEHURST, (by permission of the board :)

Q. Were you in my house when I came back ?

A. I might have been ; I did not see you.

Q. Do you know both of the sergeants who were there ?

A. Yes.

Examination of the witness here closed.

Sergeant JOHN J. O'BRIEN, company F, first battalion, 12th United States infantry, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of last April ?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you in charge of a guard that was at that time placed over any house in this city ?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whose house it was ?

A. Yes.

Q. Whose house was it ?

A. Mr. Whitehurst's house.

Q. State what instructions you had for the guard.

A. The orders I received from Major Stanhope were to this effect: to remain there with the guard; to allow no riots there; to allow no large crowds round there; and to remain and keep peace and quietness, and especially to allow no one to approach there with arms in their hands.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. Were there any instructions as regards admitting any of the friends of the family in there ?

A. No; no instructions whatever. The house was full about all the time, and all we had to do was to prevent too large a crowd.

Q. Were you in charge of this special guard, or the main guard ?

A. This special guard; there was a corporal and six men there previously, and I was sent with eight more men to take charge of the whole. I went there about an hour and a half after the riot took place.

By the RECORDER :

Q. What corporal was there when you went there ?

A. Corporal Myers.

Q. Did he turn over any previous instructions to you ?

A. No; Major Stanhope gave me the instructions I have given you.

Q. Did you, or did you not, see any assistance rendered to the family ?

A. I saw citizens coming in and out all the time.

Q. Did you see any help given them ?

A. Several doctors were there when I was there, attending to them, and there was one colored woman waiting on Mrs. Whitehurst.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. Did you have any conversation with this gentleman sitting here ?

A. Not as I am aware of.

Examination of witness here closed.

Private EDWARD McCARTY, company E, 1st battalion, 12th United States infantry, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of April last ?

A. Yes.

Q. On that day were you posted as sentinel at any house in the town ?

A. I was.

Q. Do you know whose house that was ?

A. Mr. Whitehurst's.

Q. What were your instructions when posted ?

A. I received instructions when posted on No. 1, which was the back door where Robert Whitehurst was lying, and a woman on a chair perfectly senseless; my orders were not to allow the house to be crowded to excess, and to render any assistance I could to the lady who was wounded.

Q. From whom did you receive these instructions ?

A. From Corporal Myers.

Q. Were these instructions carried out ?

A. Yes. The lady was sitting on a rocking-chair, and there was a colored girl who gave me to understand that she used to assist and cook for her round the house, and from the in-

attention of this colored girl the lady fell off the chair, and I halloed for help to pull her up, and went to put her on the chair and hold her there; and the floor was dirty, and the colored girl took and wiped her (Mrs. Whitehurst's) face, and the wounds began bleeding fiercely, until the doctor came in and stopped the bleeding, and the girl went up stairs to look for some linen for the doctor, and he ordered one of the men to give her a teaspoonful of brandy every five minutes, which he did for two hours, and the colored girl brought a blanket from up stairs, and she (Mrs. Whitehurst) was stretched on it, with the assistance of one of the men, and remained there until Mr. Whitehurst went in.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. Did you see Mr. Whitehurst?

A. I could not recognize the gentleman; but some one came in and said it was his wife; and when he saw her he began to cry, and went over and kissed her, and said "My dear wife!"

Q. Did you hear any statement made by the boy who was up stairs wounded?

A. I did. To the best of my knowledge, I heard the boy halloo out for some person to come up and kill him, for the pain was so bad. I was stationed at the foot of the stairs and heard him.

By Mr. WHITEHURST (by leave of the court:)

Q. Do you recollect speaking to me when I came into the room at all?

A. No, I believe not.

Q. Do you recollect seeing me at all?

A. I could not say it was you, but I recollect a gentleman coming in.

Q. Will you say if there was any one near enough to my wife to put their hands on her, if necessary.

A. To the best of my knowledge, a colored girl was there, keeping her head on the pillow.

Examination of witness here closed.

Private JAMES BURNS, company E, first battalion, 12th United States infantry, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of last month?

A. Yes; I was up there at the house of this man, (Mr. Whitehurst,) detailed for duty.

Q. Were you during that day posted as sentinel at any house?

A. Yes; I was posted at the house where the murder was committed that day—on the front of the building.

Q. What instructions had you?

A. Not to let too great a crowd in the house, and not to let too many in at a time, and see that no disturbance was committed.

Q. Who gave you these instructions?

A. I received them from Corporal Myers.

Q. Were those all the instructions you received from him?

A. Yes.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. Were you posted on the inside of the house?

A. I was walking just outside the door in the front.

Q. Did you have any communication or conversation with the people inside the house?

A. I had a conversation with the people outside who wanted to pass in, and I did not know whether they belonged to the place or not, or whether they were friends of the deceased or not.

Examination of witness here closed.

Private THOMAS MONTGOMERY, company E, first battalion, 12th United States infantry, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of last month?

A. Yes.

Q. During that day were you posted over any house in the city?

A. I was there from the time those men were taken out, but I don't know what passed.

Q. Whose house was this?

A. I do not know the man's name.

Q. Had any one been injured in that house?

A. Yes; three persons had been shot, and one of them was a lady. As soon as the two men were posted outside I went into the house and assisted the lady into a chair. When I went in she was sitting on the floor leaning against a chair, and me and a man of the name of Champion placed her on the chair and put a dish under her chin to catch the blood, and she sat in there until the doctor came, and the corporal came in and ordered us out to disperse the crowd outside of the door, and we went out and left two men posted in the house, and we afterwards went back to the house again. We did not do anything after that; there were some people in the house then.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. By the people you mean citizens?

A. Yes; there were some ladies came in.

Q. White or colored?

A. White.

Q. Did you have any conversation with any one in the house?

A. No.

Examination of witness here closed.

Corporal WILLIAM MYERS recalled.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Did you hear any statement made in the house while you were there as regards the manner in which Mrs. Whitehurst was shot?

A. Yes: I heard several of the boys, about fourteen years old, saying that this woman was shot by her own son, and I then inquired into the cause—into the way in which it was done—and they said he ran into the house and fired a shot, and she ran in before him and he fired again and shot her.

Q. Did you hear that spoken of inside the house?

A. No; round the house; I believe it was McCarty that said that the son shot his mother.

Examination of witness here closed.

Private JOHN J. McCARTY recalled.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Did you hear any statement made by any one anywhere in the house, or near the house, as regards the manner in which Mrs. Whitehurst was shot?

A. I did, by a colored girl. I made inquiries after I was posted of a colored girl, who appeared to be the only person, except a boy, in the house at the time, and she said it was Mr. Whitehurst, (Robert Whitehurst;) that he rushed into the house and turned round, and this lady got between him and the door, and that the pistol was fired accidentally and shot her.

Q. Did she say she saw this?

A. I don't know; I asked her, and she said that was the way she was shot.

Q. Where did she tell you this?

A. In the house.

Q. In the presence of Mrs. Whitehurst?

A. Yes; but she was insensible then, and was insensible from the time I was posted until she was removed up stairs.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. Did you hear any others corroborate this statement that you speak of?

A. I did not.

Examination of witness here closed.

WILLIAM KEELING, (colored,) Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of last April?

A. I was.

Q. Do you know anything about the disturbance which then took place in the daytime?

A. No. When I got out there it was over.

Q. What did you see when you went out there?

A. I did not see anything of the riot; that had been quelled, I understood, by Major Stanhope, and I heard nothing except the speaking from the stand.

Q. Did you hear any firing on Monday evening?

A. Yes, I did.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. Did you see any firing?

A. I did not. My attention was attracted by the firing, and I went out to see, but got there just too late, and I saw what was brewing and left.

Q. What did you see when you went out?

A. I saw the rioters come right straight up the street.

Q. About how many were there?

A. I reckon somewhere about thirty or forty; I could not say exactly; and directly I saw them I judged what was on foot.

Q. How were they dressed?

A. Principally in gray, but there were plenty of citizens in citizens' dress among them.

Q. Did you see any arms in their possession?

A. I did not.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. Do you know anything about the firing on Major Stanhope ?

A. No, I did not see that.

By the RECORDER :

Q. What are the feelings of the people here towards the colored people of this place ?

A. Well, generally speaking, I have a very bad opinion of the feeling here ; more so now than before the surrender of the confederate army. Since the people have returned home we see more ill feeling towards them than before.

Q. Can you go before the courts here and have a fair and impartial trial ?

A. I think that is a trick yet to be tried ; and, with the feelings of those who exert the power of the courts, it does not look likely to get it. I have never been before the courts here myself, but I have seen enough to lead me to think that to depend on the civil courts, as yet, would be a very poor dependence.

Examination of witness here closed.

JAMES GIBSON, (colored,) Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you in Norfolk on the 16th of last month ?

A. I was.

Q. Were you in the procession of the colored people on that day ?

A. No ; I was working up on Queen street.

Q. Did you see the riot ?

A. No ; I was on Catharine street.

Q. Did you hear any firing on Monday night ?

A. Yes, I saw it. There was about fifty persons came by the gate where I was, and they fired a dozen times at two officers riding along.

Q. Did they fire altogether ?

A. They fired one after one another.

Q. Did you see anything else after that ?

A. No, I did not.

Q. How were these men dressed ?

A. They had on citizens' clothes ; some of them had on jackets, and some coats, and some of them were half-grown boys.

Q. Had they revolvers or muskets ?

A. Revolvers.

Q. Did you see them ?

A. Yes, in their hands.

Q. Do you know how many had revolvers ?

A. When I got to the gate there was a crowd, and they fired towards Mr. Nash's house, but I could not see them every one, although I was near them, on account of the palings.

Q. What street was this on ?

A. On Catharine street.

By Major BISSELL :

Q. Could you recognize any of those persons that you saw ?

A. No. Because at the time they commenced firing they had their backs to me, and I was peeping through the gate, and afraid they would see me.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. Did you hear them make any threats ?

A. No.

Examination of witness here closed.

GEORGE W. MUNSON, custom-house officer, Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of April last ?

A. I was.

Q. Do you know anything of the disturbance that took place at that time ?

A. No.

Q. Did you see the procession ?

A. I did.

Q. Was it orderly ?

A. It appeared so when it passed here.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. Have you any knowledge of the party firing upon Major Stanhope ?

A. Only what I heard last night. I understand there will be a gentleman in town, of the name of Metzger, who can give all information about that

Q. Have you been residing long in Norfolk ?

A. I have been here ever since I was nine years of age; when the war broke out I ran away from here and went to New York, and when I came back again I came back in the uniform of the United States navy, which did not seem to please the people here much. I was for three years and a half a member of a volunteer company here, the Norfolk Light Blues.

Q. What is the state of feeling here at present?

A. Rather bitter towards those who manifest any degree of loyalty, especially towards myself—that is, I think so, on account of my little adventure with a certain rebel doctor by the name of Baylor.

Q. Do you think it would be safe for the Union people to remain here if the troops were withdrawn?

A. I don't think it would be safe.

Q. What is the state of feeling with regard to the black population?

A. Very bitter.

By Major BISSELL:

Q. In your opinion, do you think that the blacks, if brought before the courts of this city, could have a fair and impartial trial?

A. No.

Examination of witness here closed.

Private J. D. CAMPION, company E, first battalion, 12th United States infantry, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Were you in the city on the 16th of last month?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you, during that day, placed on guard at any house in the city?

A. Yes; in the house of Mr. Whitehurst.

Q. What were your instructions?

A. Not to allow too big a crowd in the house unless of the folks' friends, and to keep the place clear near them.

Q. Was that all?

A. Yes; but I was ordered by the doctor at one time to hold the lady until he went back for instruments to look for the ball, and he also ordered me to give her some whiskey every five or ten minutes.

Q. Did you do that?

A. Yes.

Q. How long did you hold the lady?

A. Until the doctor came back; about half an hour.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. What happened after the doctor came back?

A. I was relieved after that.

Q. Did you have any conversation with the boy who was wounded, and up stairs?

A. I did not see him.

Q. Did you hear anything said in the house about the manner in which Mrs. Whitehurst was shot?

A. I heard, I think, a colored girl say it was her (Mrs. Whitehurst's) brother or son who shot her.

Q. Was the son, who was killed, lying there?

A. Yes.

Q. Would you know the colored girl again if you were to see her?

A. I think I would; she was there the whole time.

Q. Were you in the house when this gentleman came in?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you recognize him?

A. I do.

Q. Where was the colored girl at that time?

A. She was sitting beside the bed or chair, I am not sure which.

Q. Who placed this woman on the bed?

A. The colored woman, and I think I gave a hand also.

Q. Did you help her up stairs?

A. No, I did not.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Where was this lady when this gentleman came in?

A. Sitting down in the chair at the end of the room.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. Do you know the name of the gentleman sitting here?

A. No.

Q. Do you know the names of any of the physicians that were there?

A. No.

Q. How long was it after you were put on guard that the doctors arrived?

A. I was not on guard at this time, and was only sent in by the corporal.

Q. How long was it before the doctor arrived?

A. Not more than ten minutes; he went back for his instruments, and was absent about half an hour.

Q. What time of the day was it when you went there?

A. I don't recollect.

Q. Did you hear the boy who was wounded up stairs say anything?

A. No, I did not hear him speak at all.

By Major BISSELL:

Q. Did you hear the lady speak?

A. No.

Q. Were her eyes closed or open?

A. No; open part of the time, and she used to make signs with her hands, that is all, but not speak.

Q. She did make signs with her hands?

A. Yes.

Q. Did she appear to be in great distress?

A. Yes; very.

Examination of witness here closed.

AUSTIN BROWN, (colored,) Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of April last?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you present at the celebration of the colored people of the passage of the civil rights bill?

A. Yes; when they started, and when they got through marching through the city, I was out on the stand.

Q. State all that you saw at the stand.

A. At the stand, when the procession was forming, there was a white gentleman about twenty-five yards off, and he said, talking to the crowd, that he had come out there to put things to rights, and he would be damned if he didn't do it, and some of the colored men trod on his feet, being in such close order, and he cursed them, and some of the colored men cursed him again. During the time, when the procession got round the stand, I heard a pistol fired, and there was a rush towards Nicholson street, and there was a white man in his shirt-sleeves running, and I heard some of the people say that was the one, and I saw some persons rushing in the house, and then again persons rushing out, and then reports came to the stand that Mrs. Whitehurst was shot and Mr. Whitehurst. I did not move from the stand during the row.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. Do you know the name of this white man who ran?

A. His name was Mosely. He looked like as if he had been drinking.

Q. Is he a police officer?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you see Mr. Whitehurst there at all?

A. I did see Mr. Whitehurst no more than I saw a gentleman running towards the house after the pistol was fired.

Q. Do you know who fired that pistol?

A. It was said that Mr. Whitehurst fired the pistol into the crowd of colored people.

Q. It was Mr. Mosely fired this pistol?

A. No; he was the man who said these remarks to the colored people, and he got beaten awfully.

Q. How many shots were fired; do you know?

A. I don't know; a great many pistols were fired.

Q. Were they fired by the colored men or by the white people?

A. I can't tell you; but the first pistol was fired by Mr. Whitehurst, and he shot a colored man, and then they rushed and I saw this gentleman running to the house in his shirt sleeves, and the crowd rushing in and out.

Q. Do you know any reason for the firing of this pistol?

A. No. Then the major came up and gave orders for the men to discharge the pistols and guns, and said he would protect them, or that no man should molest them, and stationed a guard round where the speeches were going on, and after that was peace.

Q. Do you know anything of the disturbance that night ?

A. No ; I was afraid to go out at night. I am very careful not to be out late of the evening now.

Q. Do you know anything about a colored man being killed ?

A. Yes ; I heard of one man being killed on Main street.

By Major BISSELL :

Q. How far was the speaker's stand from Mr. Whitehurst's house ?

A. About one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards.

Examination of witness here closed.

JOHN W. CAMPE, (colored,) of Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of April last ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you take any part in the celebration on that day ?

A. Yes ; I was treasurer.

Q. Were you on the speaker's stand when the disturbance commenced ?

A. Yes.

Q. Just state what happened.

A. Well, there was confusion taking place. I don't know how it happened or commenced, for I did not leave the stand, and there was some shooting and some noise. I did not see it, but I know the major came up afterwards.

Q. Did you see anybody shot ?

A. No.

Q. Do you know of anybody being shot that day ?

A. No.

Q. Did you hear any pistols shot ?

A. I heard a kind of racket, but there was so much noise I could not tell.

Q. Was there any policeman round the stand ?

A. I could not say that I knew them to be policemen ; if they were there, they did not show their stars.

Examination of witness here closed.

EDWARD W. WILLIAMS, (colored,) Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of April ?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you present at the celebration of the colored people on that day ?

A. Yes ; I was on the stand, and was appointed that day to read the bill of rights to the public ?

Q. Just state what happened while you were on the stand.

A. While I was on the stand, it was a white man of the name of Mosely who was then making threats there, and said he had come out there to see things went on right, and he would be damned if he did not see it, and during this time I heard the discharge of a pistol and saw a colored boy clap his hand to his head and turn round and fall down. At this time the crowd made a rush and I heard the discharge of two or three more revolvers, and then I saw this white man in his shirt sleeves running—at least he looked to be white from the distance he was at from where the first pistol was discharged. He ran to the left and looked as if he ran into Mosely's house, and the next thing I saw the crowd was there ; yet I could not well distinguish which end he went in, and I saw the crowd then pursuing through the back way, as though they had gone through the house, and get over the fence and go down Church street. I did not move from the stand, and not long afterwards I saw the crowd return, and one of the marshals had the man by the collar.

Q. One of the marshals of the day, you mean ?

A. Yes ; and he was lifting his hand several times as if he was begging the crowd to go back.

Q. Who stopped the disturbance ?

A. Major Stanhope, who told them he wanted the day to pass with honor and credit to themselves, and if there was any disturbance he would give them protection ; and he also examined the guns and drew the loads forthwith, and then the procession came down to the wharf with the Portsmouth delegation, and then returned to Bute street church.

Q. Do you know anything of the disturbances at night ?

A. No ; I don't know anything of the disturbance at night. It is a very awkward time in this city, and we have to be very careful how we walk, and I never go out at night. Last night one of the members of my lodge, returning from the lodge about half past two o'clock, was attacked by three men at the corner of the academy lot, who said : "There is a black son of a bitch ; let us kill him ;" and he had to put back to the lodge. It is only the low class and the lawless parties who commence the disturbances, both of the blacks and whites ; we have a low class of both of them.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. You spoke of Major Stanhope's speech to you at the stand; did he give you any instructions with regard to disturbances with the whites?

A. He begged us not to commit any outrage, or be the cause of any fuss, and told us that he intended to protect both parties, white or colored.

Q. What is the state of feeling in this community with regard to the blacks.

A. Well, sir, with regard to the feelings of the colored people towards the whites, the colored people desire to live on the most peaceable terms possible. We have shown them every respect, and have asked the mayor and council to attend our colored meetings, to show them that we have nothing to fear from their knowing what is going on. I have been the sexton of the oldest church of the city of Norfolk for many years, and I know what the feeling is pretty well among the whites towards the colored.

Q. What is the feeling on the part of the whites?

A. The better class of people desire to live peaceably with them, and it is only the low class who feel ill towards us. I have talked with some of the best people here, who expressed these feelings with regard to the colored people; that they desired them to live with them and have every chance that they have. For instance, Mr. Lamb, who has had a son in the confederate army, who is now lying a cripple yet, has discharged colored soldiers living on his lot, and they could not live on any low man's lot.

Q. In this crowd that made this disturbance, were they men or boys?

A. They looked to be boys about eighteen years old; but I could not tell at that distance.

Q. How far is it from where this disturbance occurred to the stand?

A. About two hundred and fifty yards, perhaps three hundred.

By Major BISSELL :

Q. You spoke about Major Stanhope directing the colored people to draw their loads; about how many rifles were there in the party?

A. I don't know the quantity of rifles exactly.

Q. How many should you judge that there were that had arms?

A. I could not rightly say; I suppose twenty-five, more or less.

Q. Were they in the hands of returned soldiers?

A. Yes; in the hands of returned soldiers.

Examination of witness here closed.

Private DANIEL V. FENTON, company E, first battalion, 12th United States infantry, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of April last?

A. I was.

Q. What were you doing on that day?

A. I was acting as mounted orderly to Major Stanhope.

By Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. Did you know anything of the firing on Major Stanhope?

A. Yes; Major Stanhope ordered his horse and my horse, and we started from headquarters here, and we went down the street; and on the way down he asked me if I knew where the city jail was, and, thinking he meant the hard-labor prison, I told him it was on the right of the street; and going down, another person told us to turn to the left, and we went down to the hard-labor prison; and coming back we met Major Egbert, who told us there was considerable firing on Freemason street; and the major turned up that way, and passed the court-house. About fifty or sixty yards there were squads of men. I was in the rear of the major about twenty yards, and, as we passed by, one of them said: "There goes that military" something, and another halloed out, "Shoot him," and they commenced firing. They were white men, and it was near a lamp-post, and the lamps were lit. I think some ten or twelve shots were fired, perhaps more; but I cannot say positively.

Q. Did you make any remark to Major Stanhope that they were firing at him?

A. Yes; I told him just when we halted that they were firing at him; I knew it from the remarks that were made—at least I judged so. There was the word called "son of a bitch" in the crowd, and then "shoot him," and several shots were fired, and, at the first shot fired, the major's horse started, and he endeavored to check him, and I got as near as I could to the left of the major, and when he succeeded in checking him, it was on the corner of Freemason street; when we got to Granby street we met Major Thornton with two ladies, and the major told him it was not safe to go down town as they had just fired a volley at him. We got to headquarters, and then there was firing at this corner, about one hundred yards from here, and next morning a negro was found there at the back of one of the printing offices.

Q. Was there any pursuit after the firing?

A. No; I don't know that there was; I only judge so from the noise; there is a narrow lane here—goes down opposite old headquarters, and I heard a noise in that street as if there was pursuit, but I don't know that there was.

By Major BISSELL:

Q. Could you see the faces of these men?

A. I did.

Q. Could you recognize any of them if you were to see them?

A. No, I think not.

Q. Do you think that you ever have seen any of the men in the street since that time?

A. No, I can't say that I have; they were white men; I could see that.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. How were they dressed?

A. They were dressed in all colors; it just looked like three different squads of firemen and rowdies.

Examination of witness here closed.

JOSEPH T. WILSON, (colored,) Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Were you in Norfolk on the 16th of April last?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you take any part in the procession on that day?

A. Yes; I had the arrangement of the procession; I was president of the day.

Q. What happened while you were marching through the streets going to the stand?

A. I don't know of anything to disturb the procession until we reached the corner of Bute and Dock streets, when some bricks and bottles were thrown into the procession from a yard there over the wall. The wall was so high I could not see any one, and I inquired who lived there, and I was told Mr. Hall Carpenter.

Q. Did the missiles strike any one?

A. I did not see them strike any one; a piece of brick passed through the carriage in which I was sitting, and went in one window and out at the other, and a piece of bottle struck the sill.

Q. Were you present on the stand where the speaking took place?

A. Yes.

Q. State what happened there.

A. I suppose the procession had been there about fifteen minutes when I got up to the stand, and I found them waiting for the speakers, and I went on the stand, and before we could get properly arranged to commence the ceremonies there was a disturbance commenced at the corner of Nicholson street, and I heard some one sing out there was a fight, and heard some women scream, and looking round, I heard the report of a pistol.

Q. Did you hear only one report?

A. I heard several after that, but only one at that time, and a short time afterwards I saw a man running towards the house in his shirt sleeves and the crowd after him, and he came out afterwards of the back yard and looked as if he was running towards Church street.

Q. Do you know whose house that was?

A. No.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. Who stopped the disturbance there?

A. The major commanding here.

Q. Did the civil authorities make any effort to check it?

A. I did not see any at all, but the marshal came to me and told me that there was a policeman round there trying to kick up a row and making threats, but I don't know his name.

Q. Do you know anything of the disturbances on Monday night?

A. No; I don't.

Examination of witness here closed.

GEORGE HOLLAND, (colored,) Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Were you in Norfolk on the 16th of April last?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you take part in the celebration of the colored men on that day?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you hold any office in it?

A. Yes; I was one of the marshals.

Q. Was the procession disturbed before it arrived at the place of speaking?

A. Yes.

Q. Where?

A. On Bute street there were bricks thrown from a building, but I don't know whether from the windows or the yard, or porch, but there was a crowd of persons, and a brick

struck two (2) persons very near me. I don't know whether there was more than one or not, but there was quite a crowd standing there then.

Q. Were you on the stand at the place of speaking?

A. No; I was on my horse.

Q. Will you state what happened there?

A. During the time the first firing took place I was about the third door from the house of Mr. Whitehurst, and I heard a pistol fired, and a woman said, "there is a man fell dead," and I turned round to look and went to see where the disturbance was, and found two colored men flat on their faces, and I asked what it was, and one man told me that one of the men had fired at the other with a blank cartridge, and I told him to see if he was hurt, and he was not; but the other man thought he had killed him, and he had fainted. Then they came to the stand, and Mr. Mosely, whom I did not know at that time, said that before he was willing to hear the civil rights bill read from that stand, he was willing to go direct to hell; and then he attempted to arrest a man who was not the man that had shot that blank cartridge, and he told him he would not be arrested; and then Mr. Mosely drew a dirk and cut at him three times; and then a returned soldier drew a sabre and struck at him (Mosely) over the head; and then there was a man ran out of the house and fired a pistol; and then there was another—a young man who looked about twenty years of age—who fired a pistol, and he ran round as if he went towards Church street, and there was a crowd after him, and it was said that they had caught him. During that time I turned to go back to the stand; there was a pistol fired from the window of the house, and the ball came just over my left shoulder, and I returned to the stand.

Q. Do you know whose house that was from which the pistol was fired?

A. It was said Mr. Whitehurst's house.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. Was there more than one shot fired from Mr. Whitehurst's house?

A. No more than one fired from the window.

Q. Were there any shots fired from any other portion of the house?

A. Not that I know of; both of those men that fired pistols ran out of Mr. Whitehurst's house.

Q. What happened to this man on Church street?

A. I don't know. I was not on Church street at all.

Q. Were there any further disturbances?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Did the civil authorities interfere to protect you?

A. No.

Q. Who did interfere?

A. Major Stanhope brought a guard, and then the disturbance ceased.

Q. Do you know anything about the difficulties of the night succeeding?

A. No.

Q. Are you aware of any organization to resist the action of the civil rights bill?

A. No; only what I heard on the street of white men who belong to fire companies.

Q. Tell us all you know about them.

A. The second night after the fuss in Norfolk I was passing here on Maine street by the Atlantic Hotel, and I heard two men, whose names I could not learn, and one of them said if he had not had cartridges too large for his pistol, he bet he would have brought them too.

Examination of witness here closed.

No other witnesses being in attendance, the board adjourned at 3 p. m. to Monday, May 7, 1866, at 10.30 a. m.

FIFTH DAY.

POST ADJUTANT'S OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, NORFOLK, VA.,
Monday, May 7, 1866—10 30 a. m.

The board met pursuant to adjournment—present all the members—and proceeded with its investigation.

THOMAS P. CROWELL, merchant, Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of last month?

A. No.

Q. Are you one of the magistrates before whom an examination took place of the men arrested for participating in the disturbances of that day?

A. Yes.

Q. Please state the result of that examination.

A. There was nothing appeared against any of the parties, and the whole of them were discharged. Long, one of the marshals of the procession, was shown to have been on horseback, and there was a slight probability of his having something to do with it, and we held him. It was shown that he was trying to protect Mr. Whitehurst, and we held him on a small bail, as we might want him as a witness. There were only two out of the twenty witnesses who identified him as being on horseback.

Q. Those parties were colored?

A. Yes, all colored.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. Was any evidence adduced for the purpose of showing the innocence or guiltiness of the whites in this affair?

A. No; there were no whites arraigned, and there was nobody to say anything about them.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Was there any testimony before your court as to how Mrs. Whitehurst was killed?

A. No, except what Major Stanhope stated, and a yellow woman, who testified that she heard Mrs. Whitehurst, or some person in the house, say what a pity it was that she should be shot by her own son.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. Was Major Stanhope's testimony sustained by any of the witnesses before your court?

A. Well, James Milligan stated that he went into the room, and the ladies there stated that a statement had already been made to Major Stanhope.

Q. Had you evidence before your court as to the complicity of the negroes in the riot?

A. Certainly, sir; it was the mayor's duty to do so if he had any proof of it.

Q. Was it done?

A. No; there was no testimony brought before us only what the mayor had bound over, and he had bound over some fifteen or twenty that knew nothing at all about it and did not see it.

Examination of witness here closed.

JAMES W. LEIGH, physician, Norfolk, Va., sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you called to attend professionally Mrs. Whitehurst on the 16th of April last?

A. I was, but I don't recollect the date.

Q. At what time did you arrive at the house?

A. I cannot tell; I don't recollect anything about the time of day, only I know it was between breakfast and dinner.

Q. What was the condition of Mrs. Whitehurst when you arrived there?

A. When I came in the room I noticed her sitting in a chair in the back room bleeding very profusely and stertorous breathing. I merely glanced at her, and was informed there was some one up stairs, and I went up and made an examination of him. When I came back I found Mrs. Whitehurst was bleeding very profusely—that is, the blood was flowing some distance from the wound. I called this soldier, and requested him to press his finger on the bleeding vessel until I could go and get my instruments. I went round and got Dr. Hunter's instruments, as my own were away down town, and we went back and found her lying on the bed. I made no particular examination of her, but requested him (Dr. Hunter) to make an examination of her, and I went up stairs to the other person. I judged from her appearance when I came into the house that she was in a moribund condition.

Q. From the nature of the wound do you think the shot had been fired at a distance?

A. Well, I can't say; I did not remark any powder-burn on the face, but her face was not washed, and it was bleeding very profusely.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. Did you meet Major Stanhope outside the house?

A. I don't know him, but I met the gentleman now present (Major Stanhope) when I was returning from the house the second time.

Q. Did you see an officer when you went to the house the first time?

A. I don't know. I saw a great many persons around the house, but I paid no attention to anything transpiring; and when I approached the house there were a great many persons round it, and I recollect there were some sentinels at the front door, but whether they were there when I first went in or not I don't know.

Q. Were there many persons in the room when you arrived?

A. There were two negro women there, and the reason I recollect that was because I asked them for something for a bandage.

Q. Did you hear these negroes make any statement as to how Mrs. Whitehurst was shot?

A. I did not.

Q. Were you summoned there by any one?

A. I was passing down the street, and just as I got opposite Nicholson street, where this row was, a gentleman of the name of Charles Reynolds hailed me and told me I had been sent for to Mr. Mosely's, and I rode up to Mr. Mosely's, and when in the act of dismounting some one called me into this other house, but I was called to Mr. Mosely's first.

Q. Do you remember who called you?

A. Yes: Mr. Charles Reynolds, who told me I had been sent for to Mr. Mosely's.

By Major BISSELL:

Q. Was there any one killed in the house that you visited?

A. Yes, there was a dead man there whom I have since learned to be Mr. Robert Whitehurst.

Q. Did you examine his wounds?

A. Not until before the coroner's jury.

Q. You did examine them before the coroner's jury?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the nature of the wounds?

A. I only examined one wound, which was from a shot of some kind in the right breast. I turned him over subsequently—the next day—and found a gunshot wound in the back.

Q. What direction did the shot take?

A. I only passed the probe in one, and that had a direction towards the right shoulder; but I would like to say that after a person has been wounded a short time the wound closes and it is almost impossible to tell which direction a ball takes, and I would not swear that the ball passed in that direction.

Q. How long after the death of this man was the coroner's inquest held?

A. Not until that evening.

Q. Did either of the balls pass through the body?

A. Not unless this wound in the back and the front may have been the same.

Q. Did you probe the wound in the back?

A. No, only in the breast.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. In the house did you hear any statement made as to how Mrs. Whitehurst was shot?

A. I did not until subsequently, although I have heard a great many reports since.

By Major BISSELL:

Q. Was the wound in the back nearly opposite the one in the breast?

A. The wound in the breast passed through the upper lobe of the right lung, and the wound in the back was some distance below the right scapula, some distance to the left.

Q. In your opinion, as a medical man, would you say that that ball passed from the front to back?

A. No, I will not say that it did; but I will say it might have done so. There is no telling what direction a ball will take, for a very slight opposition will throw a ball in various directions. It would be impossible to tell unless I had performed a post mortem and traced the ball.

Q. Then a ball will deflect when it comes in contact with muscles, skin, membrane, or tendon?

A. It will deflect from a very slight cause; perhaps from a muscle when it is tense, or a bone, but I don't know that it will from a membrane.

Examination of witness here closed.

GEORGE W. HUNTER, physician, Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Were you called to attend professionally at Mr. Whitehurst's house about the 16th of April last?

A. I was.

Q. At what time did you arrive there?

A. I think between twelve and one o'clock.

Q. Did you arrive there before or after Dr. Leigh?

A. Dr. Leigh arrived there first.

Q. What was the condition of Mrs. Whitehurst when you arrived?

A. When I arrived she was perfectly insensible. I spoke to her and endeavored to arouse her, but she paid no attention to me.

Q. Did you examine her wound?

A. Very slightly; it was so much swollen that I could not examine it thoroughly.

Q. From the nature of the wound, would you suppose the shot was fired from a distance or close by?

A. I should think it was very near.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. Was she wounded more than once?

A. Only once.

Q. Please describe the wound as far as you can.

A. The ball entered on the left side of the chin. I could not tell the course of the ball, as the wound was so very much swollen. When I entered the room I administered stimulants, but thought it was a very hopeless case and I would not waste time on her, as her son was up stairs needing my assistance, and I went up.

Q. Did the soldiers assist you at all?

A. They were there and it seemed to be their business to assist, and I sent one out for some brandy.

Q. Was the surface of the skin blackened or charred at all by the burning of powder?

A. No.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Had it been washed off before you arrived there?

A. Yes.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. Did you hear any statement made by any in the house as regards the manner of her death?

A. No, I did not.

Examination of witness here closed.

E. D. MAYHEW, stationer, Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of April last?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you see anything of the disturbance which then took place?

A. No; nothing but the parade which passed along Main street.

Q. Was it an orderly procession?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you hear any firing on Monday night?

A. Yes. On Monday evening, as I left the store after shutting up, there was firing on Church street; and coming down Main street there was a party ahead of us, I suppose of twelve or fifteen persons, but I don't know, who were whites. We stopped in front of the Atlantic Hotel for a few minutes, and then went on past, and I suppose got opposite the Exchange building, and there was a shot fired, and I saw a man run down and turn and hollo, and somebody remarked, "Well, he is all safe;" and after I got back to the office one of the porters came in and said there was a man lying dead back of the office. There was considerable firing round town all night.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. Was the firing by the whites?

A. I could only say this party ahead of us were whites; but who the parties on Church street were I could not tell. There were crowds round the town the whole evening. It was the heaviest firing we have had in the town, and we could not get anything at all reliable in respect to it. It was the only night I was ever really afraid to be out.

Examination of witness here closed.

Rev. JOHN M. BROWN, (colored,) Norfolk, Va., sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you in Norfolk on the 16th of April last?

A. I was.

Q. Did you take part in the celebration on that day?

A. I did, so far as making an address to the audience.

Q. At what time did you arrive at the stand?

A. After they had marched round the city and were preparing for the addresses from the stand.

Q. Just tell what happened at the stand.

A. At the stand nothing material, except there was a good deal of excitement resulting from the firing at a distance.

Q. Did you hear the firing?

A. Yes.

Q. Were there any white persons there endeavoring to create a disturbance?

A. There was a white man at a distance running, and I understood he was the one who fired the first shot.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. Was he pursued by any one?

A. Yes; by some colored persons.

Q. Was any one injured in the crowd by the shot?

A. There was a man whom I saw, when the first firing took place, on the ground, and they said that he was shot; but I don't know about it, or to what extent he was injured, and in a second afterwards there was a rush made from the stand towards the spot where the man was lying, and I saw no more of the man.

Q. Do you know anything of the disturbance that evening after the procession was over?

A. No; I retired to my house and remained there next day.

Q. Are you aware of any colored people being killed in these disturbances?

A. I don't know, sir. There was one colored man killed, and there was a colored woman killed, but I think she was killed accidentally from the firing of one of the guard's gun, who was chasing a prisoner.

Q. Do you know of any colored people having been killed subsequent to that night—the next day or day afterwards.

A. I don't know of any. I left on the 19th for Washington, and only returned last Saturday.

Q. Will you have the kindness to tell us what measures were taken towards disarming the men who were armed?

A. The commandant of the post, Major Stanhope, came up to the stand and addressed Mr. Wilson, who was the president of the day, stating that he wished to have all the colored men who were with arms loaded to deposit them at headquarters until the next day, and they examined their guns, and I stood very near those who had guns, and some were loaded and some were not, and I stepped forward to the front of the stand and remarked to the major that if he was going to disarm the colored people he ought to disarm the whites also; that the aggression had been made upon us, and that they ought to be disarmed. He replied that he would give us protection, and that he simply wanted us to put away our arms that there might be no disturbance.

Q. How many arms were taken?

A. I don't know how many; but I don't suppose there were many taken from them, for I did not see a great many on the ground, and I can't say positively that any were taken, but then I heard the order or request for them to deposit their arms at the post headquarters.

By Major BISSELL:

Q. Was this armed party an organized body, or was it promiscuously?

A. Well, a few days before the 16th of April there had been a bill passed in Congress which granted colored persons civil rights. I was in Richmond when the first meeting was held, and they decided on Monday to celebrate that day in token of their gratitude for the passing of this bill. The gentleman who regulated the matter requested all the returned colored soldiers to appear in the procession with their uniforms on, and with their guns. I think they were requested to bring their guns, but I know they were requested to appear there. There was no intention to organize a body, but simply to bring out as great a display as possible. I am confident, from information I received previous to the procession and subsequent to it, that there was no organized body.

Q. Did you see any white men who were armed?

A. I was not close enough to see them; but I could see the smoke of the pistols fired promiscuously in the crowd. I saw three or four white persons dash in the crowd who were shooting, and that was the reason I made the remark that these persons ought to be disarmed as well as the colored people. I also heard that on the Saturday previous, when this stand was being erected, young Whitehurst told them he could not stand their assembling there, and was prepared to resist it.

Q. Whom did you hear make that statement?

A. I heard it several times, but don't know that I could say who told it to me.

Examination of witness here closed.

CAROLINE TAYLOR, No. 6 Catharine street, Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of last month?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you see or hear any firing on Monday evening?

A. Yes; I saw this troop of men when they went along—I suppose there were about fifty or sixty in the crowd—and I saw them when they fired at the United States officers. I was looking out of my window up stairs, and I heard a crowd going along and saw they were white men passing, and I came down stairs to speak to a gentleman who lived down stairs, and we went to the door; and by the time we got there the pistols were fired off and the officers rode off fast, and I heard one of them say "What does this mean?"

Q. How many shots were fired?

A. I could not tell you, but I suppose five or six.

Q. Were they fired one after the other, or in a volley?

A. No; all at one time. I was so frightened that I left the door then and went up stairs.

Q. Do you know of any other firing in the city that night?

A. No; only I heard of several cases of white men killing negroes; that is all.

Examination of witness here closed.

ELIZABETH TAYLOR, No. 6 Catharine street, Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Do you live in Norfolk?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of April last, at the time of the disturbance here?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know anything about the disturbance which took place in the day-time?

A. No, nothing at all, only I heard the firing of the guns and saw the men when they passed in the evening.

Q. Did you see the firing?

A. No; but I heard the reports of the guns.

Q. Did you see the crowd that fired the shots?

A. No.

Q. How did it sound—something like a volley, or one after the other?

A. It appeared like there were two or three fired together. I was frightened so bad I didn't hardly know how they fired.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. Did you know who the crowd fired at?

A. No, I did not.

By the RECORDER:

Q. In what part of the town did this firing take place?

A. About No. 6 Catherine street, at the corner of Noeff and Catharine streets.

Examination of witness here closed.

CHARLES SMITH, (colored,) Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of April last?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you take part in the procession on that day?

A. No.

Q. Just state what part of the disturbance you saw and all about it.

A. I was going up Church street, and when I got up to the corner of Church and Liberty streets I saw a lot of white men and young boys; I saw one of them draw a pistol from his side and put it through the fence and fire three shots right towards where the speaking was; I then turned off and went through a little lane, when two men came up to me, and one of them took me by the collar in this way, and tried to get me down. I tussled with him for some time, when the alarm was given, and a colored man came up and shot him right through the head, and he fell down.

Q. You say you saw this yourself—these persons fire three shots into the crowd?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know who it was?

A. No.

Q. Was it a boy or a man?

A. A man.

Q. At what part of the town was this?

A. At the corner of Church and Liberty streets, where the street runs down by Mr. Whitehurst's house.

Q. How far was that from the speakers' stand?

A. About fifty rods. He had a very large revolver; I saw it rested on the fence.

Q. What did the people round the stand do when they saw the shots fired?

A. They rushed round the street where the shots were fired and then ran off in the direction of Whitehurst's.

Q. Did you see any disturbance that took place that night?

A. No; but I heard some men say next morning in the market place that they intended killing every negro man they caught; and as for the nigger wenches, they meant to whip every one they caught after night.

By Major BISSELL:

Q. Have you seen the man that shot the pistol since that time?

A. No, I have never seen him since; and if I should see him I don't think I would know him, because I am not acquainted in Norfolk.

Q. You saw his face when you saw him fire?

A. Yes; but I don't think I should know it again.

Q. Was it a boy's face or a man's?

A. It was a man's, because he had plenty of whiskers.

Examination of witness here closed.

MARTHA ANN CARTER, (colored,) Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Do you live in Norfolk?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you here on the 16th of last month?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you present at the celebration on that day?

A. Yes.

Q. Just state what you saw there.

A. I saw Mr. Whitehurst when he came to the door and shot this colored man, and a parcel of colored men came up and shot him after he had shot this colored man.

Q. Who fired first?

A. Mr. Whitehurst.

Q. Did you see Mrs. Whitehurst at any time?

A. I saw her after she was shot.

Q. How do you know this was Mr. Whitehurst?

A. I heard some one call his name.

Q. At the time?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you or did you not see Mrs. Whitehurst struggling with her son?

A. No.

Q. How many times did you see this young Whitehurst fire?

A. I saw him fire twice,

Q. Where was he when he fired the second shot?

A. He was out in the field where the men were.

Q. Where was he when he fired the first shot?

A. Near the door.

Q. Did he go in the house after firing the first shot?

A. Yes, and then he came out the back way, and then he fired again.

Q. Where did you go after that?

A. I went home, and afterwards came to the back door and saw Mrs. Whitehurst, who was sitting at the door.

Q. Who was with her?

A. A colored woman, washing her.

Q. She was wounded then?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know the name of the colored woman?

A. No.

Q. Where were you when you saw the first shot?

A. Near the scaffold where the ministers were standing.

Q. How far from where Whitehurst was shot?

A. Not a hundred yards.

Examination of witness here closed.

ROSS O. SIDNEY, late assistant surgeon United States army, Norfolk, Virginia, affirmed, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Were you present in this city on the 16th of April last?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you please state to the board any circumstances that may have come under your own observation with regard to the disturbances which then took place?

A. In reference to this procession on the part of the colored people, and the shooting on Church street, I first met this procession of colored people; I cannot say the date, but it was on Monday, and somewhere in the middle of last month: they passed me as I was going down the street, and passed me a second time, and I concluded to follow them, as I had some interest in hearing what this man Baker would say to them, as I had learned that morning the circumstances that had induced their celebration, and was anxious to hear the men who made the speeches. I went up Church street until I got to Nicholson street, which was the nearest point to where they had their platform erected, and when I got there I found the space very much crowded, and I stopped at the corner of the street, and I had been there but a little while before I heard a shot fired, apparently not far from where I was; but whether in the crowd or on Church street, I cannot tell; but I heard the shot fired. I don't know how many minutes intervened before a second shot was fired, and then a third. I was told I should be called here, and therefore I have prepared a diagram of the premises.

Having heard perhaps three shots, my attention was directed to a young man standing in the door of the house, marked at the corner of Nicholson street; he was firing into this crowd of negroes, at least I supposed so, from the elevation at which he held the pistol, which was at a horizontal position, and there was a woman came out of the house and took him by the shoulder, and endeavored to pull him in, as I presumed, and in turning he continued to shoot, for I certainly heard a shot fired after she had pulled him entirely round.

Q. Heard a shot fired at that house?

A. Yes, that is my impression.

Q. In the act of turning round he was firing?

A. Yes. As to who he was, I don't know, except what I have heard subsequently; and from my own knowledge I don't know now, but I have heard it is Whitehurst. There was some outcry from the stand just at that time, but I can't tell you what it was.

Q. Did you see the crowd rush towards this house?

A. Yes, there was a large crowd of colored people who began to run towards the house, and there was evidently some fighting going on there, but I can't tell you anything about that.

Q. You think the shot you heard after this man was turned round by or to this woman was the shot fired by him?

A. That is my impression, because I was watching him, and the firing was so continuous as to induce the belief that it must have come from the same weapon. I was a good deal excited myself, and tried to get there, but I got a hit over the head myself.

Q. Do you know who struck you?

A. I don't know; I saw twenty-five or thirty men in gray jackets that were hovering about that crowd.

Q. Did you see any arms in their hands?

A. No, not then; but they had canes and sticks.

Q. Did they seem to move round together?

A. They were in parties together of four or five, and that was the first that attracted my attention. I had nothing in the world but a penknife, and, though I was not acquainted with Major Stanhope, I thought I would come and tell him, and should have done so if I had not got hit over the head.

Q. From all you saw, it was an unprovoked attack on this procession?

A. I think so. I was a slaveholder at the beginning of this war, although I have got pretty thoroughly in the other direction now; but I do say I think it is the most unprovoked thing I ever saw. It was a perfectly orderly meeting, and they were offering no provocation to the citizens at all, and I was trying to listen to this man Baker.

Q. Did the disturbance take the proportions of a riot?

A. Not at all; I would not call it so.

Q. Is it your impression that the troops were valuable in preserving peace?

A. I should have supposed so, for the purpose of opposing the efforts on the part of the whites to kill the negroes.

Q. Did the civil authorities endeavor to quell the disturbance?

A. No. I saw what I was afterwards told was a police officer, and all the striking he had done was among the negroes; that was before I was knocked down.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. What is your impression as regards the measures taken to suppress this disturbance by the commanding officer of the post, and the disposition of the troops and their action?

A. So far as I had an opportunity to observe I think the major has done everything that lay in his power; and I know afterwards, when he received an intimation of a row in the city, he took not only efficient but very prompt measures to suppress anything like a disturbance. As soon as I got over the effects of the blow on my head I came to his office and found him out, and that he had already taken measures to suppress the disturbance.

Q. Will you describe as far as you can the appearance of the boy you saw shooting?

A. I don't think I can with any distinctness, as I am laboring under two infirmities, deafness and imperfect sight. He was not tall, but I would not be willing to tell you what his age was; but he stood in the door, and somebody did the firing; and he had a pistol in his hand, and the woman took hold of him.

Q. Did he have a coat on?

A. I think he did; but he was shooting in the act of her pulling him round; there is not a particle of doubt about that upon my mind.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. Do you know anything of the occurrences on Monday night?

A. I heard some threats made against Major Stanhope—that is, I did not hear any one threaten him myself, because if I had I would have caught them by the collar or knocked them down; but I heard that threats were made against him because, as they alleged, he had said that if he could not preserve the peace of the city he would arm the blacks to do it, and there were some men round the bar-rooms here that threatened to kill him; and I heard on the street he had been fired on.

By the RECORDER :

Q. How far were you from this place where the boy fired ?

A. I don't know the distance, but this house is, perhaps, half-way between Church street and the other street—perhaps as far as from here to the corner, (about seventy-five yards.)

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. Will you state what is your impression as regards the propriety or impropriety of having troops here to preserve the peace ?

A. I think it is highly proper, with my knowledge of the loyalty of this place. I know that there is a class of men here who never have been in the rebel army that are wearing gray jackets to-day as an advertisement of their business and respectability, and, in the absence of the troops here, loyal men could not live here an hour.

Examination of witness here closed.

W. A. S. TAYLOR, apothecary, Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of last month, at the time of the riot ?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know anything about the disturbance which took place at the place of speaking ?

A. Nothing at all.

Q. Did you hear any firing on the evening of that day ?

A. Yes. I was in my store and heard a couple of pistol shots fired down the street.

Q. Did you see the parties that fired ?

A. I don't know whether I saw the parties who fired or not. I went down street in the direction in which the firing was.

Q. Did you see any crowds in the streets ?

A. I did; yes.

Q. Were they white men ?

A. Yes, as well as I could judge.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. Were they armed ?

A. I saw some of them armed. I don't know whether all were armed or not.

Q. Did you see the parties, or any party, that was fired upon at the time of this disturbance ?

A. I did not.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Did you close your store during that day on account of any crowds you may have seen ?

A. No; but I shut it up when I heard the firing, but more from curiosity than anything else.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. Did you see any persons pass ?

A. Well, I was in my store about half past nine o'clock, and heard two pistols fired, and I immediately drew down the gas and pulled the door to, and went toward Christ church, and when about Miss Robinson's I saw a crowd of men, and I thought I recognized by their voices that they were white men, and I went over, and as soon as I saw they were whites and saw me, I crossed over to the other side of the street and then came on to the Baptist church and stood there a few minutes, and the crowd came up on the opposite corner, and they stopped there as if they were deliberating, and, as well as I can remember, I saw one or two pistols drawn. The crowd then went down the street towards Maine street, and when they got, as well as I can judge, to Mr. Nash's house, I heard somebody sing out, "Shoot him, shoot him;" and, as well as I can remember, four or five pistols were fired. I then started for home, not caring to see any more of the engagement; and before I got quite home I saw two men on horseback coming up, and making pretty good time I thought.

Q. Soon after the fire ?

A. Yes.

Q. About how many were in the party ?

A. As well as I can remember, about forty or fifty.

Q. They seemed to be moving together ?

A. Yes, but no organization or leader, or anything of that kind.

Examination of witness here closed.

The board then adjourned to Tuesday, May 8, 1866, at 10.30 a. m.

SIXTH DAY.

POST ADJUTANT'S OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Norfolk, Virginia, Tuesday, May 8, 1866.

The board met pursuant to adjournment at 10.30 a. m. Present, all the members.

The letter which had been sent to T. C. Tabb, esq., late mayor of the city, was returned unopened, with the verbal message that Mr. Tabb was too sick to receive any communications.

HENRY MERCER, (colored,) Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you in this city on the Monday the disturbance took place here ?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you attacked by any party of men that day or evening ?

A. That evening I was.

Q. State all about it ; how it happened.

A. I was at my shop working all day, and I went up to my brother's to get something to eat, and I hurried back quickly ; and between eight and nine o'clock I was attacked by a large force of white men on Church street. From the front of them it appeared to me that there were over a hundred ; and as soon as I saw them I ran into the middle of the street to get rid of them. As soon as they saw me they holloed out " There goes a black son of a bitch," and ran out after me. They tried to fling me down and could not, and I ran off and they shot me in the back, but the ball did not fling me, and they ran after me and clubbed me, and knocked me down in the street ; and after they had knocked me down they put their feet on me and said, " He's dead," and " We have fixed him," and " We will go off after some more." For about a half an hour I was out of my senses, and when I came to they were about one hundred yards from me. I rose up and holloed murder, and immediately after I did that the policemen of the city came up and they asked me what was the matter, and who struck me, and I said to them, " Didn't you see that crowd of men that passed up the street just now ? " and they said " No." I said, " You heard me when I holloed murder ; did you not hear them cursing me ' a son of a bitch ? ' " and they said, " We just ran from the watch-house and suspected there was a row." Then they asked me what was my name, and I told them Henry Mercer, and that I was at my shop and had been up to my brother's to get some meals, and they said they would take me down to the watch-house and have me washed, and I told them " No ; I would like to be taken down to my brother's," and they did so.

Q. Was this body of men armed in any way ?

A. The only arms I saw them have were clubs about that long (eighteen inches) with brass knobs on the end.

Q. How were these men dressed ?

A. They appeared to be dressed in blue clothes, government dress.

Q. Had they caps on ?

A. Yes.

By Major BISSELL :

Q. How do you know that you laid for half an hour insensible ?

A. Well, I felt that I had been lying half an hour from the time they knocked me down.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you insensible when they put their feet upon you ?

A. I was coming to then.

Q. And that is when you heard them say that ?

A. Yes.

Examination of witness here closed.

WILLIAM LAWSON, engineer at the naval hospital, Portsmouth, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Did you go with Mr. Whitehurst, on the 16th of April last, to his house at the time of the disturbance ?

A. Yes.

Q. State what you saw when you went to the house.

A. Well, as near as I can remember, Mr. Whitehurst went in ahead of me, but I am not sure. There was a guard in front at the door, with muskets stacked, and a sentry in the house, in the back room, keeping order, as I heard ; and I went from the front room, going to the door, and the woman laid on one side and the man that was shot on the other, with his feet fronting her.

Q. Was the woman lying on anything?

A. Yes; there was a kind of mattress, and she seemed to be bolstered up, and had a bandage tied around her chin.

Q. Were there many persons in the room when you went in?

A. Yes; it was so much crowded that I requested the sentry to order some of them to be put out.

Q. Did you have any difficulty in entering?

A. No, not at all.

Q. Did Mr. Whitehurst?

A. No, not that I know of.

Q. Did you hear any statement while there as to how it happened these persons were shot?

A. No, I don't remember, at that time, only I heard some one say that Mr. Mosely was attacked in the street, and that he ran into Whitehurst's back door, and that they followed him in there, and that is why, I understood, the family got into trouble.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. Did you hear any statement made as to how Mrs. Whitehurst was shot, and who shot her?

A. No, not until the evening, when I heard a man on the street say that her son shot her; at the house I did not hear anything with regard to it.

Q. Was there any one near Mrs. Whitehurst when you went into the room?

A. Yes; I think there was a white lady sitting by her, and I remember seeing some one raise her up, and I went to examine her wound, and found it very bad, and I told them I thought she ought to be moved out of there. Her clothes were loose and in a very bad condition, and I asked one of the men to help me carry her up stairs, and I took her up stairs with the assistance of some of the men. I afterwards told the women there to take her clothes off and make her as comfortable as they could, and if they could not get her clothes off easy to rip them off, and I put her in bed myself. After that I went into the room where the young man was, who was on the floor on the mattress, and I asked him if he was hurt badly, and he said "Yes," his breast pained him; he had a wound in his breast, and another wound in his hand, and another bullet wound on the back of his head, at the top, which had been cut out by Doctor Leigh, I believe.

By Major BISSELL:

Q. Are you employed in the naval hospital?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Whitehurst before you left the hospital?

A. No, I did not; the way I left there, the boys came—his two youngest boys I took them to be—and they stated, as near as I can recollect, that "Ma and Robert were shot;" I stood right in front of the boys when they came, and they did not see their father, and asked me where he was, and Mr. Whitehurst asked me what he said; and I said, "He says some of your people are shot; there has been some disturbance, I think," and he (Whitehurst) was in such a hurry that he dropped his tools and went over in a small boat, and I went in the ferry, and walked with him from Mr. Kimberley's wharf to the house.

Q. Did you hear him make any remarks when the boys told him that ma had been shot?

A. Yes; as near as I can remember, he remarked, though he seemed to be very much distressed and could not account for the news, that it could not be that his wife had troubled any one, as she was very peaceable and would not attack any one, and expressed himself very much surprised that any one should attack his family, and that the neighbors, colored people, were peaceably disposed about there, and I believe he said that Robert might have said something to them, having been in the army, and they broke out and quarrelled, or something of that kind. He did not make any straight statement, and in the first place insisted that his boy said a colored boy was shot, and he did not understand his son was shot at all, and there was nothing said about the youngest boy, and we did not know that he was injured at all.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. Was the procession an orderly one when you saw it?

A. Yes, they were moving peaceably when I saw them, and nothing extra was going on at all. They were coming towards me when I saw it on Freemason street passing in this direction, and I remember that the boy remarked to me, at that time, that they had got one man that shot as a prisoner, and Mr. Whitehurst said he did not want to see him, or something to that effect. Afterwards I went to the hospital for Doctor Ackley and staid there until the woman died, about 7 o'clock.

Examination of witness here closed.

Brevet Major J. H. EGBERT, captain 12th United States infantry, recalled.

By the RECORDER:

Q. What opportunity did you have to observe the disposition of the military forces to quell the riot?

A. I was in charge of the patrols, especially the patrols of the 12th infantry, during the whole time—from the time the riot commenced until the last night.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. Did you consider the force properly posted?

A. Yes; it was posted as advantageously as it could have been; the supposition was, on the first night, that an attack was to be made on the city jail, and the larger part of the 12th infantry were posted at the military jail, of which I have charge, and one company is posted here, no great distance from the city jail, and I was directed to patrol round that jail and keep myself informed of what was passing, and the marines were posted here at this building. We patrolled until 12, and the marines from 12 to 2, and we took up the patrols again from 2 to daybreak.

Q. Where was the artillery posted?

A. The artillery was on a sort of neck down here, surrounded by water on all but one side, and on that a small company of infantry was posted.

Q. What was the reason for posting it there?

A. It was brought there and taken to that wharf. The artillery did not get here until that night. The next day after the artillery came we know the bodies of the Whitehursts were to be buried, and we supposed there might be some disturbance, and so the artillery was taken out to camp.

Q. What, in your opinion, was the effect of the military precautions taken?

A. I think they had the effect of preventing an exceedingly serious riot. I heard a man who had been a prominent rebel here, a fighting rebel, a man who was a captain of a company, Mr. Lodlow, say that, in his opinion, there might have been as many as a thousand persons killed in the riot had it not been for the precautions taken by the military. There was every probability of an attack being made that night, and being continued next morning. I think the attack would have been made on the negroes that night, when they would have got the worst of it, and then rallied in the morning, for there are a large number of returned negro soldiers who are not much afraid of the people here.

Q. Did you consider the military force in excess of the number required to quell the riot?

A. Not at all; on the contrary. It was exceedingly hard duty. Some of the men were up three or four nights in succession, and I was up four nights myself.

Examination of witness here closed.

LUCY LEWIS, (colored,) Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Were you at the house of Mr. Whitehurst on the day of the disturbance here?

A. I don't live far from there—two doors from there.

Q. Did you go to the house that day?

A. I went over that morning soon, and then came down town, and went home. I was not there more than an hour before the disturbance.

Q. Were you at the house after Mrs. Whitehurst was hurt?

A. Yes.

Q. How soon after?

A. Well, she was done bleeding when I went in there.

Q. Who did you see there?

A. There was many.

Q. Did you see any other ladies there?

A. Yes; one.

Q. A white lady?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you hear them make any statement?

A. I heard her say that Mr. Whitehurst had shot her, but it was accidentally?

Q. You heard the white lady say that yourself?

A. Yes.

Q. You were attending on Mrs. Whitehurst about the house?

A. Yes.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. Do you know the name of that white lady?

A. No; I know her when I see her, but I don't know the name.

Q. Was this gentleman here (Major Stanhope) present at the time?

A. He came in directly afterwards, and three more came in and took charge of the house.

Q. Were you there when, or do you know whether, any statement was made to this gentleman by Mrs. Whitehurst or the white lady?

A. He asked if I was there when it was done, and I told him "No," but came in directly afterwards.

Q. Did you hear any statement made to him by the white lady there?

A. Yes.

Q. What was it?

A. She told him that Mrs. Whitehurst said her son shot her, but she reckoned it was done accidentally.

Examination of witness here closed.

No other witnesses being present, the board, after waiting until 3 p. m., adjourned to Wednesday, May 9, 1866, at 10.30 a. m.

SEVENTH DAY.

POST ADJUTANT'S OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, NORFOLK, VA.,
Wednesday, May 9, 1866—10.30 a. m.

The board met pursuant to adjournment—present all the members—and proceeded with its investigation.

GEORGE SANGSTER, merchant, Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Have you had any opportunity of observing the feelings of the citizens of this place ?

A. I have had considerable opportunities, and my position probably has given me more opportunities than the general run of northern men who have been here. I was in the army from the 19th of April, 1861, to the 7th of September, 1863, and came down here and was invited to look at Norfolk and commence business here, which I did, and as a Union man coming here at that time, which is two years and four months ago now, I have had quite an opportunity of observing the feelings and the general habits of the men, both of their families before the close of the war, and the men themselves after their return ; and also being a director of the Exchange National Bank here and vice-president of the Board of Trade, I have come in contact with all classes, and I must say, that as far as I have known the men who have been in the war and that have paid for it, and whose families have suffered, these men of family have buried the hatchet and are ready to accept the laws of the United States. We organized societies for taking care of the children who were left here during the war, and since their return home many of these men have come and thanked me for it. But there are a class of young men of no character, who have never done a day's work in all their lives, and who are full of the feelings of secession, and who go about in gangs, and are assisted by such papers as the Day Book, which ought to be suppressed, and the new editor of the Virginian, an able but outspoken man, who was chosen because the old editor was not outspoken enough, and that paper had an article on the bombardment of Valparaiso the other day, for which it ought to be suppressed. These are the class of men, and assisted by such men as the editor of the Day Book, and they act in this way and will do so until driven to go to work. Their sisters, are savage, as all the women of the south are, more so than any one of the men are, and their sweethearts who left them have come home, and they are as bad as they are. As far as the people with families are concerned who have gone through the war, they are willing to do what is right.

Q. Do you know anything of the cause of the difficulties on the night of the 16th of April ?

A. I don't know any more than what I have read in the newspapers. The procession passed my store, and at that time, as far as I could see it, was a very orderly one as I ever saw, with the exception of the men carrying arms, which is against the laws of the State for any civic procession, except an organized [chartered] body. I think that had they not had their arms the difficulty would not have occurred, and I think that had the mayor done his duty about that and have stopped the procession immediately on its arrival here from Portsmouth and disarmed the men, as being against the laws of the State, no trouble would have occurred, and if it had he could have called on Major Stanhope to have had it suppressed. I am satisfied myself that if the military had not been here that night—and every sensible man who had anything at stake will say the same—and had it not been for the action of Major Stanhope, there would have been a great deal of bloodshed, both of the negroes and of the whites also. But there were occurrences after that which showed what would have taken place if the military had not interfered. As to how Mrs. Whitehurst came to her death I don't know. The people here as a body are very well disposed, but there is a class who are badly disposed. Of the colored people of the city, those who belong to the city and have been here for years are very well-behaved men. There is an advantage which this city had, that it came very soon into the hands of the Union at the commencement of the war, and the negroes have been taught to work. There are a great number here who were carried away as soldiers and have returned, but they are generally very well-behaved.

Examination of witness here closed.

ELIAS GUY, captain of the city night watch, Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of April last ?

A. Yes.

Q. Please state what you know, of your own knowledge, attending those disturbances on that day.

A. I know nothing of myself, but on the morning that this procession was to take place there were some reports in circulation that there would be something offensive on the part of the colored people to the whites, either carrying banners or something of that kind, and it was mentioned to the mayor, and the mayor requested me to take my stand at a particular point and observe the procession, and if there was anything offensive to endeavor to suppress it. I took my stand at the corner of Bank and Maine streets, and I waited there until the entire procession had passed, and I saw nothing offensive. There were but two banners, and they were something about "Sons of Honor" and the "Monitor Club," and a considerable number of American flags, and, as I say, I saw nothing offensive. About two o'clock I received a note from the mayor stating that he had just come from the place where this riot had taken place, and that some two or three persons had been killed, and requesting me to collect what men I could and go out, and that Major Stanhope was ready to assist me. I collected what men I could at that time of day. but when I got to the ground the procession had gone off, and I went to the house and saw a young man lying dead in his gore, and his mother lying in a dying condition, and also a younger brother in a dying condition. I then went to the next door, to Mr. Mosely's house, and found that he had been beaten, and that his son had been beaten. I then went to work to find out the cause of this thing, as I thought probably some indiscreet young man might have fired a shot among them, and I went to work to inquire, but I could find nothing of the sort. I inquired among the colored people who lived in this neighborhood, and I could learn nothing of the sort; and as the matter was all over, I returned home and reported to the mayor.

Q. The disturbance was entirely suppressed when you arrived on the ground?

A. It was.

Q. Do you know who suppressed it?

A. I don't know who suppressed it, but it was suppressed. I found at this house a guard of soldiers, but they could give me no information.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. Do you know anything of the disturbance on the succeeding night?

A. I was on duty on the succeeding night at my watch-house, and standing at the door the early part of the night, I heard somebody cry out "murder," or "help," and I immediately sent my lieutenant and his housekeeper to see what it was, and they found a colored man standing at the corner of Cove and Cumberland streets, who had been beaten, but he did not know who had beaten him. He requested them to carry him home, and they did so. I think the same night about one o'clock my watchman came in and told me that there was a man lying dead in Rothery's lane, and I immediately sent men and had him brought to the watch-house and kept there until next day, when an inquest was held over him. I did not know he was so near his home until next day, and that he was lying in the middle of a little dirty lane.

Q. Do you know anything of the firing on Major Stanhope that night?

A. No.

Q. Was there much firing in the city during the night?

A. Shortly after this occurred I heard the report of several pistols in the neighborhood of Christ church, but it was all over in a minute, and Major Egbert had just come to see me, and brought a guard, thinking I might want one, for he said he understood there might be a demonstration about the jail, and I called the jailer up and he very promptly placed a guard in the jail that night. I stepped to the door and told the major there appeared to be some firing up about Freemason street, and he started, and I thought he would take the guard with him and go in that direction, but he left the guard and went down to get another, and I heard no more of it.

By Major BISSELL:

Q. Did you see any arms in the hands of any of the procession?

A. Yes.

Q. How many should you think?

A. In the hands of a good many of them, at the head of the procession, where they had a band of music, there were I suppose a dozen colored men who had arms, muskets, and some with bayonets, and some with fowling-pieces; and then along flanking the procession, once in a while, there would be two there. I was a little astonished at it, as I have seen processions here before and we had never had anything of the sort, only when there was a military procession.

Q. Did you report that fact to the mayor, that a portion of the procession was armed?

A. No, I did not, because I did not know anything in the world that passed until the mayor sent me this note; and then I reported that the negroes had arms, but I paid no attention to it; I thought it was just a foolish notion in them, and that they wanted to show their arms and not to make any bad use of them. There did not seem to be any system or order about it; most of the armed men were at the head of it.

Q. You say that arms were scattered along through the whole procession?

A. Yes, nearly the whole procession, and half of them at long distances. I did not take any notice of their having arms, but I now disarm them and the whites too who carry concealed arms as fast as I can catch them.

Examination of witness here closed.

EDWIN GRAY, lieutenant of the night-watch, Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you in the city on the 16th of April last ?

A. I was.

Q. Do you know anything of the disturbances that took place in the daytime ?

A. I don't know anything about them only what I have heard.

Q. Do you know anything of any firing on Monday night ?

A. Yes. In the first place we were standing right at the watch-house door, Captain Guy, and Jones, and myself, and we heard some firing up on Cove street, and Captain Guy told me to step up there and see what it was; and Jones and Mr. Miller, the constable, and myself went up, and when we got to the corner of Cove and Cumberland streets we saw a black man standing at the corner, and he said, "For God's sake come here;" and he asked if we were policemen, and we said "Yes;" and he said he had been beaten badly and shot in the arm; and he asked if we could not go home with him; and myself and Mr. Miller went home with him to Fenchurch street. I inquired of some boys standing near the Hope engine-house who beat this man, and they said it was a crowd of white men who came up Church street.

Q. Did you see the men yourself ?

A. Only the boys.

Q. Do you know of any more firing after that ?

A. I suppose about half an hour after I got to the watch-house Major Egbert came round there with a guard to put at the jail, and he had gone in the jail, and we heard some firing then up towards Catharine street, and Captain Guy called his (Major Egbert's) attention to it, and he said he would go and get a guard and go up there. Then I heard some firing round in Bank and Catharine streets, after that, and I saw a crowd passing along the street, down Catharine street. I could not tell who they were, and I went down Market square to see if I could tell who they were when they came out, and I saw several persons, but no crowd.

Q. Did you make any arrests that night ?

A. No, I did not. I went home about ten o'clock.

Q. Did you have any order to make any arrests ?

A. I did not. No, because it was not my night on. Captain Guy stays there one night, and I the next. The watchmen had orders that night.

Q. Was there any extra police force that night ?

A. No. No more that night than there had been before. We had of what we call extra watch on duty, sixteen.

Q. On that night ?

A. Yes.

By Major BISSELL :

Q. Did you see the procession that day ?

A. Yes. When it came round Catharine street I was in the guard-house, and I came out on Catharine street and got upon the railing of the court and looked at it.

Q. Did they have arms in their hands ?

A. Some of them did, muskets.

Q. About how many ?

A. I could not tell; there looked to be fifteen or twenty of them, maybe more.

Q. Did you count them ?

A. No.

Q. Did they have belts and cartridge-boxes on ?

A. I did not notice, but I hardly think they did.

Q. Did you report the fact to the chief of police that they had arms ?

A. No. Captain Guy was down at the corner of Bank street and Maine, and he saw it and I think reported it to the mayor. I know one thing, that he reported to the mayor that they were passing along the street quietly at that time.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Did you go out to the place of speaking of the negro celebration ?

A. No, I did not go out that way until I heard these people had been murdered, and then I went out there—I reckon, something after 2 o'clock.

By Major BISSELL :

Q. In your opinion, what is the feeling of the better class of citizens of Norfolk towards the colored people ? Is it favorable or unfavorable ?

A. Well, I have never seen citizens interfere with the negroes, and I believe they are friendly towards them. I don't believe we would have any trouble with the negroes here if there were not any here but what belong here; those that belong here behave well, and are respectful to the people and citizens here.

Q. And the respectable class of people treat them well ?

H. Ex. Doc. 72—4

A. Yes, I can say that. You may look over the watch-house books, and I will venture say that nine out of ten arrested did not belong to Norfolk before the war.

Examination of witness here closed.

Captain A. S. FLAGG, assistant quartermaster and superintendent first district Bureau of Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, department of Virginia, Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. How long have you been stationed here ?

A. I have been in this district in its present condition—that is, I had sixteen counties assigned me, last June, but it now embraces seven counties only.

Q. You have had opportunities of observing the nature of the feelings of the citizens here towards the negroes ?

A. Yes ; generally speaking the people regard the negro favorably. They don't like all the privileges they are being granted, and they feel rather reluctant to admit them to all the advantages of the civil rights bill, but the feeling towards the negroes, of the planters, of the original owners of slaves, is rather favorable ; and I am free to say that they treat them as well as I think northern people would have done under the same circumstances. The feeling of their once having owned them, and their being taken from them without their consent, leads them sometimes to treat them a little harshly ; but, as a general thing, they don't manifest that, and they pay them their contracts, and we have had but little difficulty in collecting their dues of the past year.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. What is the feeling of the negroes towards the whites ?

A. They feel a little distrust of their former owners, and the former owners of slaves, lest they should not pay them what they agree to do ; and they don't seem to lose that feeling until after a few payments are made. There are exceptions in the treatment of the white people towards the negroes, and there are exceptions in the feelings of the negroes towards the whites. But speaking as a class I think the white people are inclined to do as well for them as they are able ; they are not able to do much. The negroes are getting more inclined than formerly to go into the country and work for the farmers, and many of them have wanted transportation from me into the country to go to their old masters, saying that they liked to work for them best.

Q. What do you think was the cause of the disturbances here ?

A. I judged from the reports made to me immediately, that day and night and the next day, and the facts that I gathered in the investigation of the subject in the following days, that it was so speedily after the passage of the civil rights bill, which made the people here feel very angry at the course of the people of the north, and the negroes here, celebrating it rather in their face and marching through their streets, had some of the roughs and low class to throw brickbats at them, which at first were not returned ; and afterwards, as they reached near the stand, in my opinion, a shot was fired by some of the white men into the crowd, which struck the secretary of one of these secret societies. I am not informed whether he died or not, but he fell, and that excited the societies, who feel a particular interest in their members, and they rushed out and caught the man and whipped him first and then let him go ; and then he turned and fired at them, and they chased him down the street, and during the time they chased him down the street there were shots fired at them from the windows of the houses along the streets ; and that led to the interference of the father or brother, who rushed out to get his brother from the hands of the populace, and in the melee he ran into the house and fired back at the populace and hit his mother. This shooting of the white people led to feelings of resentment on their part, and they spoke of the impropriety of letting negroes have arms so indiscriminately, and that speaking led the lower class of people to act out these angry feelings, and that night there were several people killed ; and it also extended to Portsmouth. I think it arose from the celebration following so soon on the passage of the civil rights bill, and if the people had had time to get over their feeling of resentment at that it would not have occurred. I think also that the row was confined to the lower classes, the rowdies, and one of the engine companies here, which is fully organized just as it came from Fort Darling ; and the man who was killed was one of their members. They felt it strongly, and threatened to revenge it on the black people, and if it had not been for the interference of Major Stanhope I think there would have been a very extensive revenge. Major Stanhope conducted himself with a good deal of ability that day, and thus prevented a more wide-spread disaster than what did occur. We know of a good many negroes lying about the city wounded ; but within twenty-four hours, when they found that anybody was arrested connected with the affray, whether wounded or not, they would not say anything about it for fear of being taken before the mayor's court, so that we could not get any full official report of the facts from them. The mayor arrested every one who was said to have been connected with it, on suspicion, until he had his jail nearly full, but I did not learn that he arrested one single white man.

By Major BISSELL :

Q. Did you see the procession ?

A. I did.

Q. Did you see arms in the hands of any ?

A. Yes; in the hands of a few.

Q. About how many ?

A. I should judge about sixty or may be possibly eighty, distributed through the crowd; they were returned soldiers, and had just been mustered out a few days before.

Q. Were they orderly and respectful, or were they not ?

A. Very indeed. There was a promiscuous procession of women and children, and many of them were not dressed very well.

Examination of witness here closed.

JOHN LESNER, tailor, Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you in this city the 16th of April last ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you go to the house of Mr. Whitehurst any time that day ?

A. Yes.

Q. About what time did you go there ?

A. After dinner. I got my dinner at half past twelve, and I carried a coat up there, and I passed by there, and some of the colored people told me there was a fight up there, and when I went up there I could not get inside the house at all. There was an awful crowd inside the house and outside too, and I went round the house, and some colored men told me, " Gentleman, you are in a dangerous place ; " and when I got into the house there was a man lying on the floor and Mrs. Whitehurst sitting in a little wooden rocking-chair, and she could not speak a word, and the blood was running out of the wound in her chin. The colored people ran out front and back, and me and another colored woman was alone in the house, and she thought I was a doctor, and she said, " Doctor, that man shot his mother, and if his father comes home I will tell him that he killed his mother ; " and I asked her particular, " Is she his mother ? " and she said, " No, his step-mother. "

Q. You say no persons were in the house but you and the colored woman ?

A. Yes; they all ran out. I did not hear a shot, but I believe her and the other colored woman told me there was a shot fired, and I ran up stairs, and there is two rooms, one right and the other left, and I walked left, and I saw another man lying on the floor bleeding, and I was scared good, and was afraid the man would get up and kill me, and I ran down stairs, and after a while the major came to the house, and the room got full of colored people again.

Q. Did you hear any one make any statement to the major ?

A. No.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. Do you know the name of that colored woman ?

A. No; I could not tell no name at all.

Examination of the witness here closed.

R. S. NELSON, deputy sergeant, and keeper of the city jail, Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Did you have charge of the jail at the time of the late disturbances here ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you have charge of the negroes confined there for supposed participation in these riots ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you have any conversation with any one in regard to the feeding of those prisoners ?

A. None in the world, only I was feeding them, as I thought, extraordinarily well, and I called upon Doctor Sykes and Colonel Stone and Mr. Porter, and the whole bench, to see how I fed them.

Q. Do you remember any conversation you had with Mr. Sykes ?

A. None in the world, only the prisoners were complaining about their grub, and I called him, and he said he thought it was good enough for any man in the world.

Q. Did you make any statement to him that any overtures were made to you in regard to the feeding of those prisoners ?

A. No.

Q. Were any overtures ever made to you in regard to the feeding of those prisoners ?

A. None in the world.

Examination of the witness here closed.

No other witnesses being present, the board adjourned to Thursday, May 10, 1866, at 10.30 a. m.

EIGHTH DAY.

POST ADJUTANT'S OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, NORFOLK VA.,
Thursday, May 10, 1866—10.30 a. m.

The board met pursuant to adjournment—present all the members—and proceeded with its investigations.

The board having been informed that T. C. Tabb, esq., late mayor of the city, and mayor at the time of the riots under investigation, had been that morning seen on the streets at Norfolk by persons who know him, instructed the recorder of the board again to communicate with Mr. Tabb, and request his attendance before the board. The communication sent in pursuance of these instructions was, however, again returned, with the statement that Mr. Tabb was too indisposed to receive any communication

WILLIAM M. MOSELY, policeman, Norfolk, Va., sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you present at a disturbance which took place in this city about the 16th of last month ?

A. Yes ; I was the first man attacked.

Q. State to the board all the circumstances that you know of your own knowledge connected with it.

A. I live on Nicholson street, and the stand was very nearly opposite my house, in the field. I walked out of my house about twelve o'clock, or a few minutes after, about the time that I thought the speeches were about to commence, and I thought I would walk across to the stand, and I suppose I was about eighty yards of the stand, and I heard a pistol fired in the direction of Church street, and I saw a crowd then run from the stand towards Church street, and I started then to go across the street towards my house, towards home, and I turned round and saw the negroes running towards me. I did not perceive any danger, and did not think they were running after me, but as soon as they came up they commenced striking me in every direction all around, and I saw my son just before they attacked me, and he was coming towards me, and a portion of them attacked him.

Q. Did you see the person who fired the shot that you heard ?

A. No, I did not ; I merely heard it.

Q. You did not, then, go in your official capacity ?

A. No, I did not.

Q. Did you have any conversation with the negroes before ?

A. No ; I don't recollect having a word with anybody. I was not there but a very few minutes before the pistol was fired and I was attacked by them.

Q. Did you go to the house of Mr. Whitehurst ?

A. I did after I came to myself, and if it had not been for some two or three colored men who live close by, I suppose I must have been killed. From what my wife says, I was carried up by these colored men, me and my son.

Q. At what time did you go to the house of Mr. Whitehurst ?

A. It was late, and they were dead, both her and her son. I only saw the son.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. Do you know anything about the circumstances attending the death of the man Whitehurst ?

A. No ; when I saw him he was dead.

Q. Do you know anything about the death of Mrs. Whitehurst ?

A. No ; as to identifying any one of them, there was such a crowd striking at me that I had not a chance to notice any one in particular.

By Major BISSELL :

Q. Did you see the procession when it was marching through the street ?

A. I did when it first came down the street.

Q. Was any portion of that procession bearing arms ?

A. Yes ; I saw some with guns.

Q. How many should you think there were ?

A. I declare I could not tell you. I did not notice but very little ; all I looked at was just to cross over and hear the speeches.

Examination of witness here closed.

JOHN WHITEHURST, JR., sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Are you a resident of this city ?

A. Yes.

Q. What is your age ?

A. Seventeen.

Q. Were you in the city on the 16th of April, at the time of the disturbance ?

A. Yes, I was.

Q. Will you please state to the board all you know about the disturbance that took place then of your own knowledge ?

A. I did not know anything until about half an hour afterwards, hardly.

Q. State about the commencement ; don't you know how it commenced ?

A. No, I don't ; it was about ten minutes to one o'clock when I came up to dinner, and it was nearly all over then. I saw my brother at the corner of Nicholson and Church streets, and I caught hold of him to bring him home, and I had got about a hundred yards from the house when I was struck.

Q. By whom ?

A. By a negro.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. Was there a crowd following you, and was your brother wounded ?

A. Yes, he was shot through here ; there was a great crowd, and as far as I imagined it was about one hundred yards from the house. I did not get to the house.

Q. You were knocked down before you got to the house, and then they carried you in ?

A. Yes, two colored fellows carried me in.

Q. You did not see your brother after he got to the house, then ?

A. No ; I did not see him at all.

By the RECORDER :

Q. You were not present when it commenced ?

A. No ; it was about ten minutes to one when I came in for my dinner.

Q. You were taken up stairs, were you ?

A. Yes.

Q. And you did not see anything that was going on in the lower part of the house, did you ?

A. I saw two rooms full of colored people.

Q. Did you see them while you were up stairs ?

A. Yes ; I did not see anybody down stairs, and there was a colored woman standing at the door, and she asked me what I was doing there.

Q. I understand you to say that you did not see anything in the lower part of the house ?

A. No, only one colored woman as I was carried up stairs ; the room was full of colored people, and there was a colored woman at the door.

Q. Then you knew something as you were being carried into the house ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you see your mother ?

A. No.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. Do you know anything about the cause of the riot ?

A. No ; I saw my brother had a row, but I did not know anything of the cause of it. I heard a colored woman say there was a white policeman shot a colored man. There is a policeman lives next door to us.

Q. Did you see him ?

A. No.

Q. Were there any white persons about there when you went up ?

A. No, not one ; the doctor was the first.

Q. I mean about the street ?

A. No, not one.

Q. Do you know of any threats having been made to break up the procession or stop it ?

A. No, I don't.

By the RECORDER :

Q. You knew the procession was going to take place that day ?

A. Yes.

Q. Had you heard it talked over among the people there ?

A. No.

Q. Had you not heard any one say anything about it except that it was going to take place ?

A. Yes.

Q. Your brother was shot before you got there ?

A. Yes, he was killed when I got home.

Q. Had anybody else hold of him ?

A. Yes, a negro man on a gray horse had hold of the hair of his head, and another man ; and the other man ran off when he saw me, and the man on the gray horse kept hold of him, and had hold of him when I was struck.

Q. Did you know the man on the horse ?

A. No.

Q. Do you know what you were struck with?

A. I could not tell, it was done so quick. The man that caught hold of me gave me a jerk on to the sidewalk, and, as I fell, another one struck me; and I got up and I was struck again; I fell three times, and I did not know I was shot then.

Q. Did you hear any shots after you arrived there?

A. No.

Q. Did your brother say anything to you when you took hold of him?

A. Yes; I asked him what was the matter with him, and he said he was shot; that is all.

By Major BISSELL:

Q. This negro that was on the horse and had hold of your brother, was he taking him towards your house or away from it?

A. He was taking him towards the house, but whether he was carrying him home or not I don't know.

Q. You don't know then whether he left him before your brother got to the house or not?

A. No.

Q. Whereabouts did he have hold of him at the time you first saw him?

A. The man on the gray horse had hold of him by the hair of his head, and the man on the bay horse had hold of his sleeve.

Q. And they were going towards the house the last you recollect?

A. Yes.

Q. Who took you to the house?

A. I don't know; there were two colored men.

Q. Two colored men took you to the house?

A. Yes.

Q. After you were struck you were partly unconscious from that time until you got to the house?

A. Well, about ten minutes, I think.

Q. There was about ten minutes that you don't recollect much about?

A. Yes; about ten minutes that I did not know anything at all.

Examination of witness here closed.

ELIZABETH MOSELY, Nicholson street, Norfolk, Va., sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of April, the time of the disturbances here?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you please state to the board everything you saw and all you know about that disturbance?

A. I was so excited that I could not know anything much.

Q. Will you state what you recollect?

A. The first excitement was that a pistol went off at the head of the street. I was setting the dinner table, and my husband had walked out, and my son came in, and, after the pistol was fired, the excitement all ran down the way the pistol was fired; and William said, "Where is pa?" and I says, "He has just stepped out;" and he says, "I am going out to look for him; you know how they served some men here before;" and I was as miserable as I could be, and I went out of doors, and Mrs. Whitehurst was standing in her front door with her son, who was painting the window, and I invited her to come and stay with me, and she said, "No; she expected her son home to dinner directly." and she insisted upon my coming in there, and the son did so too, and I went in; and at the time I got in there they were all after William, my son, who had gone out, as I told you. He had got close enough to see they had got his pa down, and he says, "Ma, they have killed pa," and I went out to the gate, and me and Mrs. Whitehurst both tried to get him into Mr. Whitehurst's house, and by the time we got him in there they were all after him, and there was a colored man lives next door to me, and he saw them after William, and he ran too, and by the time William got in there he was there to protect him, and told them not to hurt him; he had not done anything; and he was all that saved my son. There were two or three that came in and tried to kill him, and I begged for him. We all expected to be killed; and there was one came in with a blue scarf on; he came in the back door and pushed my son William out.

Q. You went in then with Mrs. Whitehurst?

A. I never knew what became of her after my son came to the door, and I never saw her no more until William had got hurt, and the crowd had all left the house. Some persons had pushed William out of the front door and beat him there.

Q. Where was young Whitehurst that was painting the window all the time?

A. After I got William in the house, and we all went in the front door, I never saw any white person at all.

Q. Then you went back again?

A. No; I did not go back at all after that, and have never been back until yesterday.

Q. You did not see Mrs. Whitehurst after she was shot?

A. Yes; I saw her as I passed through the house, and she had come in the back door, and was sitting in a rocking chair bleeding from her chin—a large stream—and I was much

frightened. I thought they had killed Mr. Mosely, and I asked her who had done it; she could not speak; and she looked at the time as if she would speak if she could, but she could not. She came in the back room by herself.

Q. That is all you know about it, is it?

A. Yes; as for her sons, I did not know they were hurt.

Q. Did you see any colored woman in the house?

A. There was one colored woman that helped to save my son, and this colored man's sister; that is all I saw when I passed through the room. There was no person there except Mrs. Whitehurst coming in her door; and I said, "William, can't you get home?" and he said, "Mother, I will never get home any more;" and by the time I got him in the door he had a fit on him—a stiff convulsion.

Q. How old is he?

A. Eighteen years old?

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. Do you know anything of the cause of the disturbance?

A. Nothing at all; only that pistol fired below.

Q. You don't know who fired that pistol?

A. No, that I don't.

Q. You think that was the reason your husband was attacked?

A. Yes; they just commenced on the first one they saw.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Did you see any arms in their hands?

A. Yes, and I caught hold of that person that shot my son; they tried to shoot him a dozen times.

Q. Who were they that had arms in their hands?

A. The colored people; there was no white person in the room but Mrs. Whitehurst and myself.

Q. They presented their pistols at your son, did they, and tried to shoot him?

A. Yes; there was one man came into Mrs. Whitehurst's with an axe, and he had it raised as if he was going to split a log of wood, and this colored man snatched the axe from him, and said he was not going to strike him. After I got my son home, there was a man came into the house with a pistol drawn on him, and I stood right before him; and Mr. Burke, who was there in the corner, said "Don't shoot him;" and there was a colored boy who spoke in favor of my son, too, and he said, "If you know anything about him, I won't hurt him." I don't know who that colored boy was.

By Major BISSELL:

Q. Did you know the negro that had the pistol in his hand and was threatening to shoot you, or shoot your son?

A. No, I don't; if I could have seen him the day afterwards I think I could have known him, or if I had seen him that evening I think I would have known him.

Q. Do you think you could recognize that man now if you saw him?

A. I don't know; I might.

Q. Have you seen any person that resembled him since that time.

A. I think I did once, when I came down here before: I met one on the street and I told my husband that I thought he favored him some, and I looked at him two or three times, and after I looked at him the second or third time he turned right round and went back; he was tall, and had on a cap, and I don't think he had any teeth in front.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Your son is still suffering from the wounds he received?

A. Yes, but not so bad as he has been.

Q. Is he able to come down here?

A. No, not able to come down here; he is confined to his room, and one of his feet is completely paralyzed.

By Major BISSELL:

Q. Was he shot at all?

A. No; only just beat over the head.

Examination of witness here closed.

SARAH E. BURTON, Norfolk, Va., sworn, testifies.

By Major BISSELL:

Q. Are you acquainted with any facts connected with the disturbance that took place in this city on the 16th of April last?

A. I saw the first pistol that was fired, but I did not see any of them that were shot when was done.

Q. State all the facts that came to your own knowledge connected with it.

A. I was standing at the door; I went to look for my little boy that had come in a short time before crying, and said that some colored boys had been beating him with a stick, and I missed him from the door again, and while I was standing there I saw some ten or fifteen colored boys standing about twenty yards from me, and there was one had a pistol fooling with it, and it went off; whether he fired it on purpose or not, I don't know, but I saw one sitting on the ground fall over. The one that had fired said, "He makes like he was hurt," and he went to him, and after he saw that maybe he was hurt—that he had shot him—he ran off towards Nicholson street and said "a white man had shot him," and that started the whole crowd on Nicholson street. Then I heard five or six pistols fired some time afterwards, but I did not hear until some time afterwards that Mr. Whitehurst's son was shot, and Mr. Mosely and his son hurt very badly, but I did not see it at all. The colored boys were the ones that started the fuss, and everything was going on very straight, and there was a crowd where the speakers' stand was until this boy fired the pistol.

Q. It was a colored boy, then, that fired the first pistol?

A. Yes.

Q. Did they appear to be playing or fooling?

A. Yes, fooling. They were half-grown boys, may be from fourteen to sixteen years old. There was not a white man near by nor anywhere round that I could see. I live very close to Mr. Mosely, on Nicholson street, and have done so for the last year.

Q. You don't know anything about Mr. Whitehurst's family, or any of them being shot?

A. No, I did not see any of them, but there was a great crowd, and I heard five or six pistols fired.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON:

Q. Did you see Mrs. Whitehurst after she was shot?

A. Yes, late in the afternoon, just before she died.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Did you hear any shots before you saw that pistol fired?

A. No; that that I saw was the first one that was fired, because everything was quiet until it was fired; everything seemed to be going on very straight until these boys got fooling.

Q. This man that fired the shot was standing right in front of your house?

A. Yes.

Q. How far do you live from Mr. Whitehurst's?

A. About one hundred and twenty yards across the square.

By Major BISSELL:

Q. Did you see Mrs. Whitehurst before she died?

A. Yes; she never spoke after she was shot. I saw her just a few minutes before she died.

Q. Did she appear to have all the assistance there that was necessary?

A. Yes, all that could be done for her. She had her mother there, and her father, I believe.

By the RECORDER:

Q. How long had the procession stopped, and there been speaking, before that shot was fired?

A. I think about half an hour.

Q. There had been speaking for half an hour before that shot was fired?

A. Yes, I think so.

Q. At what time did the procession arrive there?

A. I could not tell exactly the time; I don't think it was more than ten o'clock before they got there.

Q. How many persons were in this party with this man that fired the first shot?

A. There were not more than ten or fifteen boys altogether.

Q. Then it seemed as if the pistol went off accidentally?

A. It might have went off accidentally; they were fooling with it.

Q. There was no quarrelling, then?

A. No, they seemed to be fooling.

Examination of witness here closed.

ENOCH F. SNOWDON, Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of last month?

A. I was at home sick on that day.

Q. Will you please state to the board all you know about that disturbance, and what you saw?

A. The only disturbance that I saw and that I know in reference to the matter is, I was home that day sick, and some time, a little after twelve o'clock—it had not been a great while,

as my wife woke me, and as she said it was twelve o'clock, and I told her to let me alone, as I felt unwell, and I was lying talking with her, and I heard a tremendous noise in front of the house, saying "Shoot him, shoot him!" and I thought they were after a mad dog, and I raised my head and looked out of the window and saw a tremendous crowd of colored people running right across the lot in front of me, and I got out and walked to the front door to see what I could see, and I asked a colored woman what was the matter, and she did not give me any answer; and I reckon after about a minute, probably a little longer time, I asked her a second time, and she still would not give me an answer. About this time some colored children were standing at the back door, and they called to me, saying, "Mr. Snowdon, come here; they have got a white man in the back yard beating him." That yard was two yards from me, and I started to go to them, and before I got there they remarked to me they have carried him out in the street, and when I got to the door they had not got into the street yet, and when I got into the street there were two horsemen had a white man between them; one of them had hold of him by the collar and the other by the hair of the head. I did not know any of the crowd at that time, and my attention was attracted by the blood running down his clothes, and in the crowd I discovered a cloven-footed man that was one of the men on horseback. In about an hour or three-quarters of an hour after that I put my clothes on and walked out and down Nicholson street, and was standing at the corner, and had not been there longer than I have been in this room before the same negro rode by me, riding along very slow, and I took a good look at him, and knew from the same foot that it was the same negro, but I did not know his name or where he lived.

Q. What is his name; do you know?

A. I think they call him Jim Hall, a very bright mulatto.

Q. Then you did not see any part of the disturbance at all?

A. No, I did not see any shooting or any of them hit this young man Whitehurst; the only one I saw hit was Mr. Turner, who was hit over the head by a negro with a sabre.

Q. What was Mr. Turner doing at that time?

A. He was coming up the street; the negroes were between him and me when I first saw him advancing towards my house.

Q. They struck him, then, without any provocation whatever?

A. No; the man had done no more than I am doing now, from the simple fact that he crossed over the street to get out of the way.

Q. Is that all you know?

A. Yes.

By Major BISSELL:

Q. Were there many white people in the street at the time of these difficulties?

A. I never saw but three white persons in the street; one was a policeman who lives two doors above me, and he went and demanded this man of them, (so he told me afterwards,) and he went immediately into the crowd and tried to rescue him. Him, the policeman, and the man they had as prisoner, and Mr. Turner, were the only white persons I saw in the street.

Q. You say that there were two negroes had hold of this Whitehurst boy?

A. Yes.

Q. Which way were they going?

A. They were going in a southerly direction from me.

Q. Towards Mr. Whitehurst's house, or from it?

A. Towards Mr. Whitehurst's house; their stand was in front of the house, and they seemed to be carrying him back to the house; and when they got down into Nicholson street, they immediately commenced firing.

Q. They were taking him towards his own home?

A. Yes.

Q. You don't know, then, whether they were trying to protect him or injure him?

A. No; that I could not say.

By the RECORDER:

Q. You heard these shots after they disappeared from your sight?

A. Yes. They were then about one hundred and fifty yards below me, and turned the corner round the little church, which hid them from my sight, and then I heard three shots and three cheers given.

Q. You did not see the persons who fired?

A. No.

Examination of witness here closed.

BENJAMIN TURNER, Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of April last?

A. Yes.

Q. State to the board all you know of your own knowledge respecting that disturbance.

A. On the 16th of April I left my house without eating dinner, about half-past twelve

o'clock, to go to my work up Church street, and after I got about one hundred and fifty yards from the house I saw a large assembly of colored people coming down the street, and two men on horseback, with a white man between them. and I tried to pass them to go to my work; and as I passed round this Mr. Whitehurst that they had, they crowded round me, and one said, "Here is a white man; damn him, kill him;" and one cut me with a sabre across the head, and that stunned me so and blinded me, that I found myself about the middle way of the street; they were coming after me, and I pushed back to the south side of the street where I started from, and by the time I was putting foot on the pavement one struck me with a club; I shut myself in a little gate, and as I was going in one struck me with a sabre.

Q. Did you hear any shot fired before you went out?

A. Yes, one, as I was sitting at my dinner.

Q. How far is your house from the place of speaking?

A. Two hundred and fifty yards, I think.

Q. You heard one shot before you went out?

A. Yes; but they fired up the street, in an opposite direction from me.

Q. That was towards Mr. Whitehurst's house?

A. Yes; I supposed they were after him. Then, after I came to myself and recovered a little, I heard some four or five shots fired; but I don't know who fired them.

Q. Did you see many white persons round there?

A. No; very few white persons round there.

Q. How many do you suppose?

A. I did not see more than two or three white men altogether. About fifty or sixty yards from the stand on Nicholson street I saw some two or three, and I suppose they were Mr. Whitehurst's son and Mr. Mosely.

Q. Those persons that you saw, had they any arms in their hands?

A. No.

Q. Had any of the blacks arms in their hands?

A. I saw some in the morning with arms in their hands.

Q. At the time they were after you, did you see any then?

A. No; nothing more than a sabre.

Q. How many sabres?

A. Two or three.

Q. Then after you went into that gate you did not see anything more of them at all?

A. No.

Q. You did not go to Mr. Whitehurst's house?

A. Not until some time after, when the sheriff came for me.

Q. At the time of the coroner's jury?

A. Yes.

Examination of witness here closed.

MARSHALL CAPPS, Norfolk, Va., sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of April last?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you at the celebration of the colored people on that day?

A. Yes.

Q. Please state all that you saw when you went there.

A. I was on the cab stand, and there were three colored girls, who asked me, "Would I take them out?" and I said "Yes," and took them out there, and I drove them out into a field between Nicholson and Church streets, where they were speaking, and there was a colored man lying down about twelve or fifteen feet from the sidewalk on Nicholson street, and appeared to be drunk, and there were two young colored men came and asked him to get up, and he says, "Go away; I will shoot you;" and I did not pay any attention, and they commenced speaking at the time, and I was looking at the stand, and there was a pistol went off, and I turned my head to the man lying on the ground and saw some smoke, but did not see the firing, and there was a young man jumped up and says, "I am gone; I am shot;" and then some of the men from the stand says, "Rally, boys, rally; there is some God damned son of a bitch shooting our men;" and with this the whole crowd of horsemen and others ran from the stand, and they were beating some person on Nicholson street, but who it was I don't know, and I would not stop there any longer, and drove up Church street, and in about five or ten minutes I saw a crowd of persons coming along and two horsemen, and a white man between the two horses.

Q. Had they hold of the man that was between them?

A. Yes; one had hold of him by the right hand, and the other had hold of him by the hair of his head, and as they turned the corner somebody shot him right in the back.

Q. Did you see him shot?

A. Yes; I saw the smoke.

Q. How do you know he was shot in his back?

A. Because he had his back towards us.

- Q. In what direction were they going at that time ?
 A. Towards Mr. Whitehurst's house.
 Q. Seemed to be assisting him towards it ?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Did you see him when they had turned the corner ?
 A. No ; as soon as they turned the corner he disappeared altogether.
 Q. Did you see any more of the disturbance ?
 A. I drove round Cumberland street, the back way, and had not been there above a few minutes when the major sent out some men to stop them.
 Q. Did you see many white persons round there ?
 A. I never saw a man.
 Q. Did you not see a single white man ?
 A. No.
 Q. Was that not a white man between the two negroes ?
 A. That was the only white man I saw, but I meant when I was on the ground.
 Q. At what time did you go there ?
 A. I think about half past eleven.
 Q. You heard one shot soon after you arrived there ?
 A. I had not been there more than ten minutes.
 Q. Where did that shot come from ?
 A. The first shot I heard was close by this drunken man, but who it came from I don't know.
 Q. Could you tell the direction from which the shot came ?
 A. No ; all I saw was the smoke.
 Q. What was the name of that negro on horseback that you recognized.
 A. His name is Edward Long.
 Examination of witness here closed.

On Tuesday, the sixth day of its session, the board, in consequence of the difficulty it had experienced in obtaining evidence from or meeting with parties who were able to give evidence from their own personal knowledge respecting the riot on Nicholson street, ordered an advertisement to be published in the three daily newspapers printed in Norfolk, namely, the Old Dominion, the Day Book, and the Virginian, requesting all persons who had any personal knowledge of the circumstances of the riot to appear and give information to the board—a copy of the advertisement is appended and marked L—but no response was made to that invitation by any one, nor did any person appear to give information to the board who had not been personally summoned to do so.

The board adjourned at 3 p. m. to Friday, May 11, 1866, at 10.30 a. m.

NINTH DAY.

POST ADJUTANT'S OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, NORFOLK, VA.,
 Friday, May 11, 1866—10.30 a. m.

The board met pursuant to adjournment—present, all the members—and proceeded with its investigations.

SAMUEL WESTHIEMER, Norfolk, Va., sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Question. Do you live in this city ?

Answer. Yes.

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of April last, at the time of the disturbance ?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you please state to the board all you know, of your own knowledge, and that you saw about the disturbance ?

A. I am a butcher in the market, and generally I stand in the market until about twelve, when I go home ; and I went home and took out my horse and wagon, and as soon as I got at my door I heard a great noise and a hollooming, "Catch that white son of a bitch—catch him and kill him ;" and I looked round and saw two hundred, and maybe more, following a white man ; and he was ahead, in his shirt-sleeves, and he ran for his life, and came for the street, maybe forty or fifty yards from where I was, and went into a house ; and I went up stairs, and was afraid to stay in the house, and went up stairs and looked out of the window, and I saw the crowd follow him out, and they had him down and some had clubs and guns and beat him ; and then two colored men came on horseback, and from what I saw, ran the crowd a little off ; and then they carried him down Church street, and I did not see any further. After that, in about ten minutes, I heard five or six pistol shots in the direction where the procession was—round by Mr. Whitehurst's, in Nicholson street.

Q. Those two men on horses seemed to be trying to protect this man ?

- A. They kept the crowd off.
 Q. The two men on horses carried him off?
 A. Yes.
 Q. In what direction?
 A. Down Church street.
 Q. Towards Mr. Whitehurst's house?
 A. Well, in that direction. I could not say more; that is all I know about it.
 Q. Did you see many white persons round there?
 A. I saw some white persons looking out of houses, but there were none out of the houses that I could see; people were afraid to come out; it was mighty dangerous.
 Q. Did you see any shots fired from any of the houses?
 A. No.
 Q. Did you know who that white man was?
 A. No; I did not recognize him.

By Major BISSELL:

- Q. Did you see many white men in the neighborhood—anywhere about there?
 A. No; mighty few. Where I live there are few white men live in that neighborhood; there are most darkies, and any one was afraid to go out.
 Q. The crowd of negroes that you saw in the street, were they armed?
 A. Yes; some had arms and some had clubs.
 Q. What kind of fire-arms had they?
 A. I saw one or two had guns.
 Q. Did you see any pistols in the hands of the crowd?
 A. I did not recognize them.
 Examination of witness here closed.

The board then proceeded to the residence of Mr. Wm. Mosely, on Nicholson street, the scene of the disturbance, to take the testimony of William Mosely, jr., who was unable to leave the house.

WILLIAM MOSELY, of Norfolk, Va., sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER:

- Q. What is your age?
 A. I am eighteen years old.
 Q. You live in Norfolk?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of April last?
 A. Yes.
 Q. State to the board all you know, of your own knowledge, of the disturbance which then took place.
 A. I heard the pistol when it first went off, and I saw them going to my father, and I went to him, and they all came after me, and then I started to go back home, and they came pulling palings off the fence and beat me over the head; and a negro with a pistol in his hand snapped it at me three times; by that time my mother and Mrs. Whitehurst were at the gate, and they unhooked the gate and I went into the lane, and my mother came in behind me; after that there were two or three negroes in there taking up for me, and if it had not been for that they would have killed me. After I was in the house one of them came in there and pushed me out, and while they were pushing me out I had like to have fallen down, and they struck me over the head two or three times then.
 Q. What did they strike you with?
 A. With palings; a colored fellow named Jones tried to pull me along, and did his best to keep them from hurting me.
 Q. Did they push you into the front yard or the back.
 A. Out of the front door; and then they beat me.
 Q. And then you were taken into your own house?
 A. Yes; and by the time I got in I did not recollect anything more.
 Q. Who did you see when you first went into Mr. Whitehurst's house?
 A. I saw right smart of colored people who came in after me.
 Q. Did you see Mrs. Whitehurst?
 A. When I was going out I saw Mrs. Whitehurst in a chair, bleeding; she never said anything to me, and I could hardly speak.
 Q. Were there any soldiers there at that time?
 A. No, no white soldiers at all; I saw some negroes with their swords, and one started to go up stairs as I was coming out.
 Q. Did you see young Whitehurst?
 A. No.
 Q. Did you see any persons firing pistols?
 A. No; only heard them.

By Brevet Brigadier General BURTON :

Q. Have you any idea who fired the first shot that you heard ?

A. No.

Q. Where was your father when you first saw him ?

A. When I first saw him he was about the second house from home, and they had him on the ground, and I started to go to him and they all came to me.

Q. Where did he go after he had got up ?

A. I did not see.

Q. Did you see any other white persons there at the time ?

A. No ; I did not see any there at all.

By Major BISSELL :

Q. Did you see arms in the hands of the negroes ?

A. I saw them have swords.

Q. Did you see any pistols ?

A. I saw one with his pistol drawn on me ; he was standing by that tree at the gate, and he snapped it at me three times and it would not go off.

Q. How many pistols should you think there were in the procession and crowd ?

A. I have no idea, for they were all round the house, and I guess there was a dozen or fifteen inside the house.

Q. Was the crowd large or small ?

A. It was a very large crowd.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Had you been looking on before you started to go after your father ?

A. No ; I had been on this plank road, and when I came in I asked mother, " Where is pa ? " and she said " He is gone out : " and I walked out a little way, and when I got out of the house again, I saw them have him down on the ground.

Q. The first time you saw him, there was no disturbance at all ?

A. No.

Q. Had there been any shots fired up to this time.

A. No.

Examination of witness here closed.

J. W. BURKE, night policeman, Norfolk, Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of April last.

A. Yes.

Q. Did you see any part of the disturbance which then occurred ?

A. Yes, part of it ; but the most that I saw was here in this house.

Q. State what you saw.

A. On the day this happened I happened to go from this house all the way down this street, which is Upper Union street, and I heard some pistol shots fired in the direction of Church street ; and at the time that this pistol was fired, the darkies and whites out here were in conflict ; in fact, there were only three of us altogether ; and as soon as the pistol was fired, I came in the direction of this house, and heard Mr. Mosely had been badly beaten ; and I had not been in long before a party of darkies came in the back door and attacked me in the back room, and pointed their pistols at me and threatened to shoot me.

Q. Did you see them draw their pistols on this young man here ?

A. Yes, while he was lying on the floor.

Q. How many had pistols ?

A. One is all I could positively swear to.

Q. In what direction did you come to this house ?

A. From Union street, right across.

Q. The crowd was out there ?

A. Yes, in the centre of the field.

Q. Did you see any white men out there as you came out ?

A. Never saw a person, only there were three of us together, Mr. Butt, and Mr. Guthrie, the reporter for the " Virginian " newspaper.

Q. Did you see any disturbance as you came out ?

A. I saw some darkies congregated here at this house, but I did not pay but little attention to it.

Q. You came into the house by the back door ?

A. Yes ; across the lot.

Q. You were standing at the corner of that street ?

A. Yes ; about half way down.

Q. When you heard the shots fired in what direction did they come ?

A. From the direction of Church street ; they appeared to be at an angle from me.

Q. They were the first shots you heard ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you see any one present a pistol at Mrs. Mosely ?

A. No ; when this nigger came in the door this young man was lying here, and he came in and remarked, " You son of a bitch, I have an idea to finish you, and I will finish you ;" and Mrs. Mosely, to the best of my knowledge, threw her hand up, and it turned the pistol ; and her husband was standing at the door, and he (the negro) did not seem to see him, and he turned to me and said, " You son of a bitch, what have you to do with it ?" and I said, " We all are friends here together," and he cocked his pistol, and turned it right to my forehead ; and there was a negro interfered who lives in Norfolk ; his name is John Mallory.

Q. And he prevented him from shooting you ?

A. Yes.

By Major BISSELL :

Q. Have you seen the negro from that time to the present who presented the pistol at you ?

A. No, I have not.

Q. Could you recognize him if you were to see him ?

A. Yes.

Q. Is he a negro of Norfolk ?

A. I don't think he belongs to Norfolk. I don't recollect ever seeing him before or since that day. I would know him directly I placed my eyes on him ; he had rather African features, and his front teeth out.

Q. You don't know to what part of the country he belongs ?

A. No.

Examination of witness here closed, and the board returned to the custom-house, and there resumed its session.

PATSEY DAVIS, (colored woman, Norfolk,) Virginia, sworn, testifies.

By the RECORDER :

Q. How old are you ?

A. Eighteen years old.

Q. Do you live in Norfolk ?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you in this city on the 16th of April last ?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you in the procession on that day ?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you please state to the board all you know and saw of your own knowledge ?

A. The first beginning I saw was a gun fired by a white man, and from that the people hallooed that he had shot a colored man, and from that he ran through the back part of his lot, and cut out on the back street, and then he ran into the hands of Ned Long, and the people all clustered around him, and Ned Long carried him up to the house, and give him to a colored man, and then I heard several shots, and they were shooting this white man.

Q. Where was this white man when the shot was fired ?

A. He was lying down before his door on the edge of the pavement, I guess.

Q. How was he dressed ? Had he a coat on ?

A. No ; he was in his shirt-sleeves, and had his hat pulled over his face.

Q. Did he fire at any one, or at the crowd ?

A. No ; there was a colored man went to him, and he raised his head up and fired, and from that time he jumped up and ran.

Q. And the crowd followed him ?

A. Yes.

Q. You were with the procession all the time ?

A. Yes.

Q. And that was the first shot you heard ?

A. Yes.

Q. And you saw the man fire the shot ?

A. Yes ; I saw that myself.

Q. Whose house did he run through ?

A. He ran through his own house where he lived at.

Q. Whose house is that ?

A. Mr. Whitehurst's.

Q. What kind of house is that ?

A. Frame house.

Q. On what street is that house ?

A. I can hardly remember the name of that street unless I heard somebody call it. I don't live up so high as that.

Q. Where do you live ?

- A. On Church street, and this street runs out of Church street.
 Q. How far were you from this man?
 A. I was close enough to get a good glimpse of him.
 Q. Were you as far from him as across that street?
 A. Yes; here is the street he lives on, and I was across on the cross street.
 Q. What did he fire the shot with?
 A. He fired it with a pistol.
 Q. You saw the pistol?
 A. Yes; I saw it when he raised his hand.
 Q. Did he hit any one when he fired?
 A. No; I did not see him hit any person at all.
 Q. You don't know, then, whether he hit anybody or not?
 A. No; I did not see whether he hit any one, because he ran.
 Q. You did not see him any more after he ran through the house?
 A. Yes; I saw him after they caught him and was taking him to the house.
 Q. Who was taking him up to the house?
 A. Ned Long, one of the marshals.
 Q. Was any one assisting him?
 A. No; I did not see anybody; there was such a crowd I could not see.
 Q. He took him to his own house?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Who received him at the door?
 A. It was an old colored man; I don't know who it was.
 Q. Do you know whether he was fired at after the marshal took hold of him to take him to the house?
 A. No.
 Q. Did you hear any shots about that time?
 A. Yes; I heard shots after they had caught him, but I did not know whether they had shot him or not.

By Major BISSELL:

- Q. Were there many white persons present round there at that time?
 A. No; I don't think there was half a dozen white persons round there.
 Q. Did you go to Mrs. Whitehurst's house?
 A. No; they were crowding so, and when the firing first commenced there was three or four brick houses and alleys between them, and they said they was firing between those alleys, and I did not care to go in a crowd like that.
 Q. You did not go into the house at all?
 A. No.
 Examination of witness here closed.
 No other witnesses being present, the board adjourned to Saturday, May 12, 1866, at 10.30 a. m.

TENTH DAY.

POST ADJUTANT'S OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, NORFOLK, VA.,
 Saturday, May 12, 1866—10.30 a. m.

The board met pursuant to adjournment: present, all the members.
 After waiting for some time for further witnesses, and none appearing, the recorder reported to the board that he had no knowledge of any other witnesses to any material facts connected with the riots of the 16th of April, and the board therefore resolved to close its investigations.
 The board then proceeded to consider its report on the testimony laid before it, and, after mature consideration, decided to adopt the report contained in the document appended, and entitled—
 "Report of the board of officers appointed by Special Orders Nos. 94 and 95, current series, headquarters department of Virginia, to inquire into the causes and progress of the riots at Norfolk, Virginia, on the 16th of April, 1866."
 The report entitled as above having been adopted, the board then adjourned *sine die*.
 H. S. BURTON,
 Col. 5th Artillery, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A., President of Board.
 D. M. VANCE,
 Captain 11th U. S. Infantry, Recorder.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF OFFICERS APPOINTED BY SPECIAL ORDERS
Nos. 94 AND 95, CURRENT SERIES, HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF
VIRGINIA, TO INQUIRE INTO THE CAUSES AND PROGRESS OF THE RIOTS
AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, ON THE 16TH OF APRIL, 1866.

The board respectfully report, for the information of the major general commanding the department of Virginia, that, as shown by the accompanying record of their proceedings, the board convened at the office of the post adjutant at the custom-house, Norfolk, Virginia, on Wednesday, May 2, 1866, and commenced its investigations on the succeeding day. The evidence taken by the board, and the official reports annexed to the record show that in the progress of the disturbance on Monday, the 16th of April, two white persons were killed, and three others, who have since recovered, were seriously beaten; and that during the succeeding disturbances of Monday night and Tuesday morning, that two colored persons were killed, and three others are known to have been wounded.

In further pursuing their investigations, as directed, into the circumstances and causes of the disturbances in which so many persons lost their lives, the board have to report, that the evidence shows that the colored people of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, had determined to celebrate the passage of the civil rights bill by a public procession and meeting, and that this determination had excited considerable ill-feeling among the white inhabitants of the two cities.

On the 16th of April, the procession in honor of the passage of the civil rights bill, which had been formed in Norfolk, was joined by a delegation from Portsmouth, and in the united bodies were a number of discharged colored soldiers who had brought their arms along with them. The evidence as to the number of those who bore arms is somewhat conflicting; one witness, Captain A. S. Flagg, estimating it as high as eighty, while others, and among them Major Stanhope, are unanimous that there were not above eighteen or twenty. The intention of those soldiers to appear armed in a civil procession seems to have been known for some days previous to the civil authorities, but no steps were taken by them to prevent an exhibition which, though perhaps innocent enough on the part of the promoters of the gathering, and arising solely from the negro love of display, was most inexpedient under the circumstances, calculated to irritate needlessly the white population, and if any disturbance ensued, was sure to lead to bloodshed. The procession formed in Market square and went round the town in an orderly manner, notwithstanding the provocation which was offered to it at the corner of Bute and Dock streets, where a number of bricks and other missiles were thrown into it by some evil-disposed persons.

The procession having arrived at the ground where the speaking was to take place, the disturbance which ended so lamentably seems, according to the best testimony the board could procure, to have been commenced by the foolish prank of some colored boys, one of whom fired at the other. Whether the shot so fired took effect, or whether it was, as one of the witnesses stated, only the explosion of a blank cartridge, the board are not able to determine; but the concurrence of testimony is such as to leave no doubt that a policeman named Mosely, who was on the ground in a state of intoxication, endeavored to arrest, not the person who had fired the shot, but some one else, who naturally resisted, and that the violence used by Mosely led to his being attacked and beaten. The conflict once begun between whites and blacks, accompanied by the firing as already stated, perhaps also the exaggerated rumors incident to such affrays, seems to have worked upon the excitable temperament of the negroes and thus hurried them into acts of violence for which there was no adequate cause. The board are not quite clear as to the participation of the Whitehursts in this disturbance; but while it seems unreasonable to suppose that any single white man, however

desperate, would be found willing to begin an attack on a crowd of some hundreds of negroes, many of whom had arms in their hands, yet there seems but little doubt that after the fight was begun Robert Whitehurst had recourse to fire-arms, and according to the testimony of Dr. Ross O. Sidney, it seems highly probable that it was from his hand, though no doubt unintentionally, that Mrs. Whitehurst received her death-wound. Robert Whitehurst ran away into Church street, pursued by the mob, and appears only to have been saved from instant death by two of the marshals of the procession, who interfered to protect him, but without avail, for there is every reason to suppose that it was while they were leading him to his father's house that he received a shot in the back, which caused his death. Soon after this Major Stanhope appeared on the ground, and he seems to have taken every precaution which was possible against any further disturbance, by ordering the loads to be drawn from the arms in the hands of the negroes and placing guards around the place of meeting to protect the colored people from any disturbance, as well as prevent it on their part, while at the same time he offered such assistance as could be afforded to contribute to the comfort of the wounded. There is no doubt on the minds of the board that the statement of the woman attending Mrs. Whitehurst was such as alleged by Major Stanhope, and from the other testimony, especially that of Dr. Sidney, before referred to, that that statement, if not certainly correct and beyond all dispute, is at least highly probable, although all their efforts to meet with this woman have been unavailing. After this no further difficulty seems to have occurred to the procession. In this connection the board desire to say that the statement of Mr. John Whitehurst, published in the Day Book newspaper, was shown by his own evidence and that of other witnesses to be untrue, and that Mr. Whitehurst being an ignorant man, was induced to make it, and that it was written for him by some malicious persons.

The board think it worthy of remark, as showing the efficiency of the civil authorities of Norfolk, that although the time of the procession had been known for some days, although public feeling was well known to be hostile to the proposed celebration, and although many former riots had occurred in the city between the colored population and rowdies, yet the only steps taken by the mayor, T. C. Tabb, esq., to meet the emergency, seems to have been to send the captain of the night watch, by himself, to watch the progress of the procession, with orders to report to the mayor anything he might see offensive to the feelings of the white inhabitants. After the disturbance had begun, Major Stanhope notified the mayor of his readiness to assist him in preserving order in the city; though why, under circumstances so likely to be productive of disorder and riot, the mayor had not previously applied for assistance from the force under the command of Major Stanhope, the board are unable to state, since the late mayor of the city, though repeatedly summoned, did not appear before the board.

As to the proceedings during the night of the 16th of April, there seems every reason to believe that had it not been for the precautions taken by Major Stanhope, there would have been a serious riot between the roughs and colored population; but the board do not believe that any of these disorderly proceedings were at all countenanced by any of the respectable inhabitants of the city. The evidence as to the firing on Major Stanhope shows that a number of rowdies and half-grown boys, to the number perhaps of forty or fifty, fired a number of shots, perhaps a dozen in all, at Major Stanhope and his orderly, though whether they knew that it was the post commandant at whom they were firing, the evidence does not certainly show. The evidence does, however, show that the same or similar bands of like disorderly characters roved about the city during the night, firing at all the negroes they met, and that two colored men were killed in this way and others wounded, but that further progress was checked by the prompt measures taken by the commandant of the post. The board are also of opinion that the civil authorities of the city, repre-

sented by the late mayor of the city, T. C. Tabb, esq., exhibited great inefficiency, and perhaps some want of inclination, in dealing with the rioters.

Norfolk has, for its size, a large floating population of disorderly and abandoned characters, and between these and the colored population there is undoubtedly great enmity, and perhaps this class would contemplate with some complacency even the massacre of the colored population, but that any such design or hope is entertained by the majority of the inhabitants, there is no reason to believe; on the contrary, there is reason to believe that the relations of the colored people with their old employers in this city are eminently satisfactory, far more so than could be expected.

The board have not been able to discover any proof of the existence in Norfolk of any organization intended to resist the laws of the United States, or for insurrectionary purposes, although there is good reason to believe that a fire company, called the United States Fire Company, is substantially the same company which served as a battery of artillery in Fort Darling during the rebellion.

Of one thing the board are thoroughly convinced, namely: that the police force at the command of the civil authorities of Norfolk is bad in quality, and wholly insufficient in numbers to afford adequate protection to the peaceable citizens of Norfolk, both white and colored, in the event of any riot, and therefore, for this reason, as well as the exceedingly bitter feeling manifested towards all Union people, and by a certain class towards the colored population, that the interests of peace and good order require that Norfolk should be held as a military post for some time to come.

In making this report the board deem it just to themselves to state that they made every effort to procure witnesses who could testify to any of the facts of the case, and at last appealed to the public of Norfolk through the newspapers of the city, but regret to say that that appeal was not responded to with the alacrity and good feeling that might have been expected from a community really desirous to have such disgraceful occurrences fully investigated. The board, however, deem it proper to express their thanks to the present mayor of the city, W. W. Lamb, esq., who, during his short tenure of office, has shown them that courtesy which was refused by the late mayor of the city, T. C. Tabb, esq.

H. S. BURTON,

Colonel 5th Artillery, Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A.,

President of the Board.

D. M. VANCE,

Captain 11th United States Infantry, Recorder.

DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO THE

IMPRISONMENT IN GEORGIA OF REVEREND WILLIAM FINCHER, A MISSIONARY TO THE FREEDMEN.

GEORGIA, *Pike county*:

The grand jurors sworn, chosen, and selected for the county of Pike, to wit, the undersigned, by presentment in the name and behalf of the citizens of Georgia, charge and accuse William Fincher, a freedman of the county and State aforesaid, on the eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and on divers days and times before and after that day, and previous to the finding of this presentment, did wander and stroll about then and there, leading an immoral and profligate course of life, said William Fincher then and there having no property to support himself, and who is able to work or otherwise support himself in a respectable way—contrary to the laws of said State, good order, peace and dignity thereof.

AUGUST TERM, 1866.

John H. Baker, foreman; Pleasant Davis, Stephen D. Williamson, James P. Blossengone, David A. Gasque, Isaac Stricktance, Absalom B. Montgomery, Henry J. Ferguson, Martin C. Cochran, Peter E. Fossett, Isaac McLeroy, Green W. Jackson, William H. Willis, Christopher Parker, Andrew J. Blalock, William Barrett, William J. Barnes.

The defendant, William Fincher, formerly arraigned, and plea of not guilty.
August term.

F. W. A. DOYLE, *County Solicitor*.

Bill of indictment waived, and consent that the special presentment stand instead thereof.

W. T. C. BRANNAN,
J. N. CARTER,
Defendant's Attorneys.

PIKE COUNTY COURT—August term, 1866.

THE STATE
vs.
WILLIAM FINCHER. } Special presentment.—Vagrancy.

JOHN H. BAKER, *Foreman*.
F. W. A. DOYLE, *County Solicitor*.

We, the jury, find defendant guilty.

JOHN B. SLATON, *Foreman*.GEORGIA, *Pike county*:

To the Hon H. Green, judge of the county court of said county:

The petition of William Fincher sheweth that heretofore, at the August term of the county court for said county, the grand jury of said court made a special presentment against this applicant for the offence of vagrancy, and at said term

of court came on to be tried the said issue between the State of Georgia and your applicant on said presentment of said grand jury, and the plea of not guilty by your applicant; and for the prosecution, the county solicitor offered the following as evidence, which was received by the court:

A. B. Vaughn sworn: Does not know how defendant makes his living; has not seen him engaged at work since Christmas; has frequently seen him along the road and at home, not engaged; heard him say in February last he had no money; knows of no visible means he has of a support; has seen a cow at his house; he has a little patch planted, but has not cultivated it; never saw him at work in it; no prospect of making a crop on it; does not know of his having any trade or calling. He has two women and several children in family; has not seen him at work since last February or first of March; has not seen the least sign or inclination to work since; has not met him of nights, for witness has not been out himself; there were some 1,500 or 2,000 rails split on the place last winter; has not seen him or known of his being in the employ of any person since last winter; knows of no income he has; passed the meeting of freedmen last Saturday evening near the burnt saw-mill, the defendant speaking to them; thinks there were about fifty present.

Cross-examined: Lives two miles from defendant, who lives on a very public settlement road; has passed his house often this year; has seen him at home, he supposes, a dozen times, and has met him five or six times; does not know who cleared the patch; defendant came to him last spring to buy an ox, he said he wished it to plough, and said he had no money; did not sell to him; does not know that he makes his living by pilfering.

T. J. Barrett sworn: States that he has not seen the defendant employed the present year. Defendant lives in Pike county, Georgia, five and a half miles south of Zebulon; has a small patch planted, not sufficient to support his family if it had been cultivated; follows no trade there witness knows of; has no property or means within witness's knowledge; has not seen him often; the defendant wished to buy a beef from witness in June; did not let him have it; has seen him passing the road several times.

Cross-examined: Does not know how he supports; knows of no illegal means by which he procures his support.

William J. Fincher sworn: Has known defendant all his life; defendant has a wife and four children, and another woman and child lives with him; he had some corn last winter and spring.

Cross-examined: He is a mechanic; does not know of his working at his trade this year; saw him passing his house; worked for witness two or three days last spring; saw him passing with tools; saw him at work where he lives splitting rails last winter; defendant is not a stout man; not able to do heavy work; don't know that he has been able to do heavy work during the time witness owned him; he looked upon him as being perfectly honest, and he was intrusted with the business of the place, and acted honestly; does not know of his having been sick.

Miles Hagan sworn: Is acquainted with the defendant; knows of no livelihood followed by him for a support; knows of no property belonging to defendant; has seen a cow and calf in the pen; knows of his following no trade or calling; witness was near by at three meetings of freedmen last week, Tuesday and Thursday nights and Saturday evening; defendant spoke at all of them; witness was concealed; defendant said he had so much power given him he could hardly speak; he had just learned how much power he had; that if they did not stand up for the schools against the white folks, he had power to hang them up by the necks; he had hung two by the thumbs. Two of the meetings were at Eliz Taylor's, freedman, in the mountains; the other at Bill Barrett's, freedman; no other white persons present; they did not see witness; he said

he wanted money to start schools and put up a store; there was none paid in; he was to receive it; intended to have schools if the white people objected

Cross-examined: Witness lives in the neighborhood of defendant; does not suppose he has done a week's work this year; the work that has been done there was by frolics, asking others to help; said he could send to Augusta and get authority to do what he wanted; he said if they did not give him liberty to have school in Fincher's church, he would send to Augusta and get authority and have it in spite of them; never saw defendant engaged in illegal business; never saw him make any statement in defiance of the law.

Joseph Youngblood sworn: Has known defendant ten years; does not know that he has any means of support; defendant lives within 100 or 150 yards of witness, in Pike county, Georgia; knows of no business that he follows; he is a farmer and mechanic; claims a cow and calf and a one-horse wagon; does not know of his being sick this year; he has two women and five children living with him; never have seen either of the women at work; heard the wheel there last winter; has not heard it this summer; has seen the defendant passing the road frequently of evenings and mornings; sold him two bushels of corn last winter; has not got his pay.

Emily McDaniel, freed girl, sworn: Is acquainted with defendant; staid at his house a day and night last week; they had soup and bread for breakfast; the soup looked like starch; they had bread and greens for dinner; the defendant lay on the bed and slept the first evening, and went off the next morning; did not see him do anything.

Cross-examined: His wife carded and spun; did not see anything to live upon; saw some milk, not much.

The State closed.

The defendant introduced William Guilford, freedman: Witness is acquainted with defendant; witness has a shop at Barnesville; never has been at defendant's; witness is president of the Equal Rights Association of Upson county, and agent of this; the defendant is vice-president of the society in this county, and the office is pretty good profit. Defendant was appointed by witness; his pay is \$30 to \$40 per month. If the friends here do not pay, the benevolent friends north are to pay; don't know as he has been paid anything yet; the business of the association is to establish schools, bury the dead, and employ lawyers.

Cross-examined. Witness is to get \$60 per month; is agent for the Loyal Georgian; has not received any pay yet; witness let the defendant have two bushels of corn last June, out of some supplies that had been sent to him as agent; has received no report yet; has to report to Captain Bryant and General Tillaon; knows of no visible means of support the defendant has.

Charles Tanbrough (freedman) sworn: Says he is president of the Equal Rights Association of this county. The objects of the association are to get up schools, attend to the poor and sick, bury the dead, and cultivate good feeling between the freedmen and their former masters. It is the duty of the vice-president to do all he can for the society. Defendant is vice-president for this county; witness appointed him. Witness was elected by a committee at Barnesville; his pay is not to exceed \$40 per month. There is nothing contrary or illegal in the society; we are to report to Captain Bryant; we are to draw from benevolent societies north when we fail to make up; knows nothing of the pecuniary condition of the defendant; never was at his house; heard him preach before he was free.

Cross-examined: The association promised to pay my salary, but have received nothing yet. Witness has a shoe shop and works for Mr. Bludworth. He gave the defendant his appointment a few weeks before the fourth of July last.

Doer E. W. Wilson sworn: Says he is a physician and acquainted with defendant, and has treated him in sickness several years since, and has let him

have some pills this year. Defendant is not as stout as witness, but is able to do good work ; not as stout as some men. His liver has been diseased.

Joshua Mangham (freedman) sworn : Says defendant is vice-president of the association ; never heard until to-day what he is to get. Witness promised when he gathers his crops to give him something ; so did the most of them. Witness is treasurer of the association, and there is only one dollar and forty cents in the treasury. Defendant is a minister, and before he was free was very industrious ; does not know whether he has anything to support on or not.

Richard Mangham, freedman, sworn : Says he is chaplain of the association, but no preacher ; paid a dollar when he joined ; nothing unlawful in the association ; attended all the meetings ; only two last week ; heard nothing said wrong at the meetings ; the members agreed to pay something this fall to the vice-president.

Evidence for the defendant closed.

The court charged the jury, that if they believed from the evidence that the defendant was wandering and strolling about in idleness, and that he was able to work, and had no property to support him and no visible and known means of a fair, honest, and reputable livelihood whereby to make a support, he was guilty of vagrancy, and that it was their duty to so find ; that if the defendant was the vice-president of an association, and that was not proven to be disreputable, and the emoluments of the office were enough to support him, he was not required to work, notwithstanding he might have no property to support him ; for, if the emoluments of an office are sufficient to support a person, and the filling that office is an honest and reputable livelihood, he is not guilty of vagrancy, though he may be destitute of property and live in idleness ; that if the jury entertained a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the defendant, it was their duty to give him the benefit of that doubt and find him not guilty ; that they were the judges of the law and the facts in the case.

The jury, after retiring, returned a verdict of guilty ; and your petitioner avers that said finding of the jury was contrary and against the evidence in said case.

2d. That the evidence and finding was wholly and totally contrary and against the weight of evidence in said case.

3d. That the said verdict and finding was against the charge of the court.

Your petitioner would, therefore, pray your honor such action in the case as may be usual and lawful ; and your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

W. T. C. BRANNAN,
T. M. CARTER,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

GEORGIA, *Pike county :*

To the honorable A. M. Spear, judge of the superior court of the Flint circuit :

I, Hartford Green, judge of the county court in and for said county, hereby certify that the foregoing contains the proceedings had in the county court of said county at its August term, 1866, in the case of *The State vs. William Fincher*, freedman, indicted and tried for the offence of vagrancy, and application by defendant for certiorari.

Given under my private seal (there being no seal of court) this twentieth day of August, 1866.

[SEAL.]

H. GREEN, *Judge County Court.*

PIKE SUPERIOR COURT—October term, 1866.

It is ordered by the court, on hearing the foregoing certiorari, that it be dismissed, and that the defendant be remanded into the custody of the sheriff of this county, and carried before the judge of the county court to be sentenced according to law.

By the court:

A. D. HAMMOND, *Solicitor General*.

October term, Pike county, 1866.

Special Presentment for vagrancy.—August term, 1866.

THE STATE

vs.

WILLIAM FINCHER, freedman. }

Plea of not guilty, and verdict of guilty.

Certiorari to October term, 1866.—Pike superior court.—Judgment dismissing certiorari.

It is considered, ordered, and adjudged by the court that the sheriff of this county take the defendant, William Fincher, from the bar of this court to the jail of this county, and there him safely keep until demanded by the superior court of the county. And the said William Fincher is hereby sentenced to work on the public works or roads for and during the full term and time of twelve months, and thence be discharged; and that the defendant pay the costs of this prosecution.

STATE OF GEORGIA, *Pike county*:

I, Hartford Green, judge of the county court in and for said county, hereby certify that the foregoing twelve pages contain a full and complete transcript of the records and papers in my office, had in the case of *The State vs. William Fincher*, upon a special presentment of vagrancy.

Given under my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of January, A. D. 1867.

HARTFORD GREEN.

TAXES PAID BY BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of January 28, 1867, relative to the amount of taxes annually paid by national banking associations to the United States and to the several States.

FEBRUARY 5, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

February 4, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the following resolution of the House of Representatives, dated January 28, 1867, viz: "On motion of Mr. Rollins, *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be hereby instructed to report to this house, at as early a day as practicable, the amount of taxes annually paid by national banking associations to the United States; also, so far as he may be able to ascertain the same, the amount paid to the several States in which such associations may be located;" the Secretary of the Treasury has the honor to submit the following report.

The taxes and duties paid by national banking associations to the United States consist of internal revenue taxes, levied by the internal revenue laws, collected under the supervision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and semi-annual duty levied by the forty-first section of the national currency act, approved June 3, 1864, collected by the Treasurer of the United States.

The Treasury Department has not at present the information called for by the resolution relating to the amount of taxes paid by national banking associations to the several States in which such associations may be located. The Acting Comptroller of the Currency, to whom this part of the duty imposed by the resolution upon the Secretary was assigned, is now engaged in collecting this information, and as soon as he shall have completed this duty the result will be laid before the House of Representatives without delay.

A communication from the Treasurer of the United States, dated January 30, 1867, a copy of which is appended hereto as Exhibit A, shows the total amount paid by national banking associations as semi-annual duty accruing prior to July 1, 1866, to be seven million two hundred and sixty-five thousand five hundred and eighty dollars and forty cents, (\$7,265,580 40.)

A communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, dated January 31, 1867, a copy of which is appended hereto as Exhibit B, shows the total amount paid by national banking associations as internal revenue taxes to July 31, 1866, inclusive, to be six million four hundred and twenty-four thousand and eighty-four dollars and forty-six cents, (\$6,424,084 46,) making the total amount of ascertained receipts by the United States, from such associations, on all accounts, to be thirteen million six hundred and eighty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-four dollars and eighty-six cents, (\$13,689,664 86.)

An indirect revenue is derived by the United States from the use of internal revenue stamps in the daily business transactions of these national banking associations. From the fact that such associations constitute a majority of the banks in the country, and that therefore the largest portion of the banking business of the United States is transacted by them, it will readily be perceived that this revenue is important in amount. This amount, however, cannot be practicably ascertained, as their supplies of such stamps are drawn from the general stock in the country after issue from the Treasury Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

EXHIBIT A.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
DIVISION OF NATIONAL BANKS,
Washington, January 30, 1867.

SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 29th instant, transmitting a copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives relating to taxes paid by national banks, and requesting that a statement be furnished of the amount of "semi-annual duty" paid by such banks.

In compliance with this request, I have the honor to report that there has been collected from national banks under the provisions of the 41st section of the national currency act, semi-annual duty as follows:

For six months preceding—	Duty on circulation.	Duty on capital in excess of U. S. bonds.	Duty on deposits.	Total duty each term.
July 1, 1864.....	\$53,096 97	\$18,402 23	\$95,811 25	\$167,310 45
January 1, 1865..	234,643 48	37,229 40	317,142 74	589,015 62
July 1, 1865.....	498,604 11	96,109 46	769,139 49	1,363,853 06
January 1, 1866..	872,566 41	220,807 26	1,334,658 08	2,428,031 75
July 1, 1866.....	1,234,218 89	186,140 48	1,297,010 15	2,717,369 52

The duty for the six months preceding January 1, 1867, being in process of collection, the amount thereof cannot now be stated.

Very respectfully,

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of the United States.

Hon. W. E. CHANDLER,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT B.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, January 31, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a statement of the amount of internal revenue taxes paid annually by national banking associations for 1864, 1865, and 1866, as requested in your letter of the 29th instant.

Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, *Commissioner.*

Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, January 31, 1867.

*Statement of internal revenue taxes paid by national banking associations
for the years 1864, 1865 and 1866.*

1864—Dividend and surplus.....	\$381,780 33	
License	175,774 00	
	<hr/>	\$557,554 33
1865—Dividend and surplus.....	2,207,987 81	
License	734,005 00	
	<hr/>	2,941,992 81
1866—Dividend and surplus.....	2,075,192 32	
License	849,345 00	
	<hr/>	2,924,537 32
		<hr/>
		6,424,084 46
		<hr/>

This statement does not include the amount of tax paid on dividend and surplus after August 1, 1866, as by act of July 13, 1866, said tax is made payable to the collector, and we have no record of the same.

The license tax for 1864 and 1865, and to May 1, 1866, was assessed upon the capital stock and surplus fund; since that date on capital stock alone.

The amount above given for license is estimated upon the capital and surplus reported by the banks, as the records of this office do not show the amount actually paid.

E. A. ROLLINS, *Commissioner.*

STATES RATIFYING THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 4th instant, making inquiry as to the States having ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

FEBRUARY 6, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of yesterday, making inquiry as to the States which have ratified the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, *February 5, 1867.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 5, 1867.

The Secretary of State having received a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th of February, 1867, directing him to report to that house what States now represented in Congress have ratified the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress, has the honor to report to the President that authentic evidence of such ratification has been received at this department from the following named States :

Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, West Virginia, Kansas, and Missouri.

A printed copy of a joint resolution ratifying the said amendment, bearing the printed names of the speaker of the house of representatives and president of the senate of the State of New Hampshire, followed by the words " Approved July 7, 1866," the printed name of the governor of said State, and " A true copy; Attest : Walter Harriman, secretary of state," has also been received at this department.

Respectfully submitted :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 17th ultimo, relative to the accounts of the State of Texas with the United States.

FEBRUARY 5, 1857.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 4, 1867.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the House of Representatives instructing the Secretary of the Treasury "to report to the House what amount of the debt due by the United States to the State of Texas previous to the rebellion yet remains unpaid, and whether the State of Texas has accounted for the money and stores taken by said State from the confederate authorities upon the breaking up of the confederacy, and the amount of said money and stores."

In answer, I have to state that the sum of three hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars of the principal of the "Texan Indemnity Bonds" remain unpaid, with an unknown amount of interest coupons. Of these bonds sixty-one are in the department, where they were deposited by an agent of the late provisional governor of the State. None of the remaining three hundred and ten are believed to be in the possession of the State authorities or under their control.

By the act of Congress approved February 28, 1855, an appropriation was made for payment to such creditors of the State of Texas as are comprehended in the act of September 9, 1850. Of this appropriation there remains unexpended the sum of one hundred and eleven thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and fourteen cents, (\$111,896 14.)

This department has no information as to what money or stores were taken by the State of Texas from the confederate authorities on the breaking up of the "confederacy," and no such money or property has been accounted for by the State with this department.

An agent of the Treasury Department seized from an agent of the State, and shipped to New York, on account of the United States, one hundred and five bales of confederate cotton, which is the only property realized by the department from the source mentioned in the resolution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SUNKEN WRECK NEAR SANDY HOOK.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of February 1, 1867, transmitting a report by the Chief of Engineers relative to a sunken wreck near Sandy Hook light-house.

FEBRUARY 7, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 6, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report by the Chief of Engineers of this date, covering the report of the engineer relative to the wreck sunk northeast of Sandy Hook light-house, called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of February 6, 1867.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of House of Representatives.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 6, 1867.

SIR: I return herewith the resolution of the House of Representatives of this date, requesting the Secretary of War "to communicate to the House the report of the engineer in relation to the wreck sunk off the entrance of New York harbor, north side of Sandy Hook light-house," referred to this department, and beg leave to transmit herewith a copy of the report of Brevet Major General Newton, with accompanying chart, relative to the removal of the wreck in question.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Engineers.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SUNKEN WRECK NEAR SANDY HOOK.

ENGINEER OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK,
December 18, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith a chart showing position of the vessel wrecked off Sandy Hook, northeast from the light, and referred to in my letter of October 24 last.

The position of the vessel was fixed and the soundings taken by W. S. Edwards, esq., assistant in the Coast Survey, under authority obtained therefor from the department.

The position of the wreck in the main ship channel, and the shoaling already indicated by the soundings, induce me to recommend its removal, which may be done with an expenditure of from \$6,000 to \$8,000.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN NEWTON,

Lieut. Col. and Brevet Major General U. S. A.

Major General A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

REVENUE, TRADE, AND COMMERCE WITH THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A report of Hon. Israel T. Hatch, of New York; upon our commercial relations with British provinces, and upon the comparative importance of American and Canadian commercial channels of transportation of property from the west to the seaboard.

FEBRUARY 7, 1867.— Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, February 6, 1867.

SIR: The Secretary of the Treasury has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives July 9, 1866, in the following words:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to communicate to this house at its next session a statement of the revenue, trade, and commerce of the United States with the British provinces since the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, and any changes in Canadian tariff regulations; and also the comparative importance of Canadian and American commercial channels of transportation of property to and from the west to the seaboard, as shown by their returns; together with such other information as may be in his possession at that time to assist in correctly estimating the relations and value of the trade and commerce of British provinces to the trade and productions of the United States.

The subject-matter of inquiry under this resolution was committed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Honorable Israel T. Hatch, of New York, for investigation, with instructions to report the results to the department. These results I have the honor to transmit herewith, in the form of a report, which is respectfully submitted for the consideration of Congress.

H. McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REPORT OF HON. ISRAEL T. HATCH.

NEW YORK, January 30, 1867.

SIR: The resolution of inquiry received by me calls for—

First. A statement of the revenue, trade, and commerce of the United States with the British provinces since the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, and any changes in Canadian tariff regulations.

Second. The comparative importance of American and Canadian commercial channels of transportation of property from the west to the seaboard.

The subjects referred to in the latter portion of the resolution would necessarily be considered in answering the two former inquiries.

So little time has elapsed since the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty that a full response to the first inquiry could not be made.

Trade and tariffs of the British North American provinces.

The latest authentic returns of the aggregate trade between the various provinces, and of their exports and imports to and from the United States, so far as they can be ascertained, are annexed to this report. (See Appendix No. 1.)

The permanent and essential characteristics of this trade are distinct from the temporary effects of legislation, on either side, and depend upon those leading facts as to the climate and configuration of the continent which have been already set forth.

Copies of the existing tariffs of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's island, and Newfoundland are also submitted in the Appendix, (No. 2.)

The population of the provinces at the present time is computed to be nearly four millions, distributed in the following proportions:

In Upper Canada.....	1, 802, 056
In Lower Canada	1, 288, 880
In New Brunswick	295, 084
In Nova Scotia	368, 781
In Prince Edward's island.....	91, 443
In Newfoundland	130, 000
Total	<u>3, 976, 244</u>

The inhabitants of Canada, over three millions in number, constitute more than three-fourths of the whole population of the provinces, and the ratio of their increase is almost double that of the others.

It will be seen that by her tariff a duty of ten cents per bushel is levied on grain of all kinds except wheat, which, with a view to the manufacture of flour and exportation by the St. Lawrence, is admitted free.

A characteristic feature of the Canadian tariff is that, although the usual rate of duty levied on textile fabrics and other manufactures is fifteen per cent., the materials used in manufacturing are carefully exempted from taxation. Many articles already in part manufactured are also included in the exemptions for this purpose. This course is carried to the fullest extent in reference to ship-building—lamps, blocks, compasses, iron masts, cables, anchors, nails, spikes, and other manufactures of iron or other metals, cordage, canvas, and apparently all other articles used either in building or furnishing a ship, being imported free of all duty. A similar policy exists as to railroad iron in all its forms, and to locomotive and engine frames.

In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, whose united population is 663,865, or more than three times that of the remaining provinces of Prince Edward's island and Newfoundland, the present tariffs essentially resemble that of Canada.

To so great an extent are the facilities for ship-building carried out that such a vessel as would cost about \$100 a ton in the seaports of the United States can be made for little more than half that sum in the ports of the provinces, estimating in the currency of the United States. The influence of this great advantage in favor of provincial shipping and foreign industry over those of our own country, both in competition for inland commerce on the lakes and

rivers of this continent, and for trade carried on between the two countries on the coast, and with all countries beyond the sea, is too important to be overlooked; and the concessions made in the same way by the provinces to lines of railroads also competing with our own are scarcely less worthy of consideration.

It is hardly necessary to add, in this summary notice of some facts too prominent to be overlooked in our British provincial relations, that a fiscal year of the United States or of the British provinces has not passed since the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty. Under these circumstances the changes which this important event has produced in our trade and commerce with them cannot now be ascertained with any accuracy. As soon as more complete statistical returns can be obtained they will be furnished, and the changes which the abrogation of the treaty has made in our commerce and revenues will be exhibited, with the changes in Canadian tariff regulations, as called for by the resolution of inquiry.

Comparative importance of American and Canadian commercial channels of transportation.

In answer to the second inquiry as above stated, the most important of all under the resolution, the following statements and considerations are respectfully submitted:

The comparative importance of commercial channels of transportation can only be correctly ascertained by considering the topography, climate, and soil of the country they traverse and may be said to drain; its population and the surplus of its agricultural, mineral, and other resources; or, to speak comprehensively, the value and character of its exchangeable commodities, and the best means of finding the best market for them. These elements form the details for a just and intelligent opinion as to the merits of those competing inland routes by which the commerce of the interior must pass from the west to the sea-coast, and from it to the chief points of distribution in the United States and the various countries of the world.

Separated as the people of the United States are from the entangling perplexities of European politics by our geographical position, and conscious of the practical independence conferred upon us by the variety and incalculable magnitude of our natural resources, yet so slightly developed, our attention is justly given in a greater degree to the promotion of the vast and varied interests of numerous States, differing scarcely less in their climate, soil, and geological formations than in the characteristics of their inhabitants and the density of their population. The older nations, each circumscribed by narrow limits and having within its boundaries comparatively little variety of production, are compelled, when they have attained a certain degree of wealth, to seek remunerative employment for their increasing capital in foreign lands. In the New World the chief effort of statesmanship, applied to material objects, is to develop as early and to as great an extent as is possible the resources of our own territories. Other nations are compelled to seek abroad for those means of employment and prosperity which we possess at home, and to an extent practically unlimited. This development is the chief object of our wisest political economy; and it can in no other way be so well promoted as by constructing or enlarging the various means of communication which carry emigrants to those regions where their toil will be most amply rewarded, and at the same time bring the productions of all parts of our common country to those markets where they command the highest price, or, in other words, return the greatest remuneration to human labor. We thus also stimulate immigration from abroad, and provide the essential elements for the most profitable foreign trade.

The complexities arising from objects so various and remote, the commercial necessities of people who inhabit a territory occupying two zones upon this continent, present questions which must receive broader consideration and greater

attention than are given by Europeans to similar subjects in their own lands, or we shall fail in bringing into harmony the seemingly conflicting interests in production, transportation, and consumption, and thus in determining the just proportions of burdens which each should bear for the public good, so that individual and national wealth may best be mutually promoted.

Commerce has always in every country sought first the channels formed by nature as the easiest and cheapest highways from the interior to the seaboard. In process of time these are connected, intersected, and aided by artificial works from the great lines for the transportation of agricultural and other products from the interior to the commercial centres, where they are exchanged for such commodities of foreign or domestic origin as are most desired by their producers.

Of all the nations of Europe Russia alone possesses an extent of territory at all worthy of being compared with our own. The policy of internal improvements pursued by her since she experienced the stimulus of modern civilization is at once interesting and suggestive. Her magnificent system of canals and river improvements has been perseveringly extended during her various wars and changes of fortune, from the time of Peter the Great to the present period, connecting the immense and fertile regions of the interior with the ocean and Mediterranean, through the Baltic, the White, and the Black seas. It was by the wise statesmanship of this continental power in improving and binding together the natural channels of commerce committed to its care, and thus enriching the empire with far more remunerative prices for its agricultural exports, and concentrating its industrial forces, that the first Napoleon became alarmed for the destiny of Europe, brought in competition with the increasingly colossal power of the north, and he feared lest the Cossack should water his horses in the Seine. The continued prosperity of Russia, through thus improving her means of inland navigation, is a perpetual testimony to the prophetic wisdom of the bold and imperial originator.

Hitherto, in the gigantic struggles for the internal carrying trade of our own country, railways have not been successful competitors with our inland routes of communication by water, for the carriage of heavy or bulky articles during the seasons of navigation. The question is determined by the different results of motive power applied to land and water. An elaborate investigation shows the following results, as exemplified by a fair comparison of the relative cost of transportation by rail, and the other means of conveyance best known in the United States :

	Excess of cost per cent. greater.
By rail over ocean transportation	733.3
By rail over great lakes	525.0
By rail over Mississippi and St. Lawrence transportation	316.6
By rail over Hudson	400.0
By rail over Illinois improvement	257.1
By rail over Erie canal enlarged	215.0
By rail over ordinary canal	150.0

Boats or vessels, if made of wood, and propelled either by sail or steam-engine, will endure for many years. If made of iron, which, before many years have elapsed, will probably supersede wood as the chief material for ship-building, they will last a century. They run through water, which costs nothing and does not wear out. A crew of five or six men can manage a canal steamer of 600 tons, and ten or twenty men are sufficient for a lake ship or steamer of 600 or 1,200 tons. On the other hand, a railway and its trains of cars, each of which can carry only 150 or 200 tons of freight, are subject to great loss from ordinary and necessary wear and tear, needs continual replacement and repairs,

require a much larger proportion of men to watch and manage them, and are rapidly worn out by a stress of increased business, which, comparatively, would do little injury to a canal

It is stated, as curiously illustrative of the comparative cheapness of carriage by rail and the ocean, that a ship recently arrived at Philadelphia from San Francisco, having brought a cargo of wheat at nearly the same freight it would have cost from Chicago to Philadelphia by rail.

For the reasons thus elucidated, the freight on railways, where they enter into competition with the ordinary means of water communication, consists for a considerable proportion of the year chiefly of the lighter and more costly articles requiring rapid transit and delivery, while ordinary products of the west, in quantities so great that it is difficult to form an adequate understanding of their magnitude, are carried on our lakes, rivers, and canals. With the increase of western cultivation and production thus occasioned by the cheapest possible freight during the milder months, the amount of railroad travel is also multiplied, as well as the consumption of those articles for which carriage by rail is eagerly sought at advanced rates.

It thus becomes evident that in attempting to find a solution of our chief commercial problems, and estimating the comparative importance of the various routes to the ocean from the west, duly examining the physical characteristics of the country, and the natural adaptation of its different sections to internal commerce, and the cheap delivery of freight, the great saving effected by the use of water communication must be borne in mind.

Of all the States New York alone reaches from the Atlantic to the great chain of western lakes without encountering at one or more places the formidable obstacles presented by the Alleghany mountains. While her eastern front is on the ocean and includes harbors of unsurpassed excellence, her western territory is a portion of the great valleys of the interior. Rivers issuing from her highlands flow through her own boundaries into the Atlantic, or find their way by the Alleghany and Ohio into the Mississippi river and the Gulf of Mexico. Another of her boundaries is on the St. Lawrence. Rendering her advantages available by means of railways and canals, she is enabled to penetrate into all parts of our country by following routes which nature has already formed and indicated by her streams. While her valleys and rivers, with their natural extensions, reach to the Mississippi, the Mohawk and the Hudson gather together in one common channel the chief commerce of the great west and north, increased like a river by continual additions from its early origin until it reaches the ocean.

The value of the trade from the interior, for which the Hudson furnishes the natural highway for all time to come, has never been surpassed in the history of our country. There is concentrated the commerce collected along a front at least twenty thousand miles in length on the lakes and rivers of the west, with New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other leading seaports on the Atlantic coast of the United States and with all the commercial nations of the world.

The bounties of nature would have failed to produce these stupendous results had they not been aided by the ingenuity, foresight, and practical enterprise of man. In 1817 the State of New York entered upon the task of completing a navigable water communication or inland river from the fresh-water seas through the Hudson to the ocean. Unaided by the general government or by any other State, and with the comparatively slender resources of half a century ago, she accomplished that system of internal improvements which created emporiums of trade in the west and changed its almost unbroken wilderness into the abode of the civilization of our race and age. From time to time she has adapted her facilities for internal commerce to the growing wants and increasing demands of

the States which were called into prosperous existence by the noble enterprise and penetrating wisdom of her early statesmen.

Until lately the Erie canal, the great completing link in this system of communication—regarded everywhere with pride as the creation of the enterprise of the State of New York and the gateway to the inland commerce of the nation—has never been deemed inadequate to supply the wants of the vast and increasingly productive regions of the northwest; but within a few years the enormous and unprecedented amounts of western produce offered simultaneously for freight have sometimes been the causes of dissatisfaction to western shippers. The owners of Canadian railways and canals, eager to avail themselves of the opportunity, have promulgated exaggerated ideas, and, backed by British capital, have entered the lists of competition and contended strenuously for the great prize of this continent, the control of our western commerce. Their province has already expended about \$150,000,000 in the construction of her unremunerative railways and canals, to accomplish their object. Without any local traffic, population, or commercial wants commensurate with her stupendous undertakings she has sought to sustain them from our inland commerce at the expense of our carrying systems. The Hon. A. T. Galt, the Canadian minister of finance, in a recent speech, speaking on behalf of the government of the province, said :

“ We have no trade ourselves which requires such enlargement of the canals ; no trade which would justify us in enlarging them. We could only be repaid for such improvements by obtaining the American States’ trade, and making it pay tolls or otherwise contribute to our revenue ”

Thus from various motives the question has been raised whether our means of transportation within the boundaries of our own country are likely to become inadequate to meet the demands of our inland commerce.

The territory of the United States consists of three millions of square miles of land. The great central division of the Union includes the States bordering on the lakes and those in the valley of the Mississippi; it is estimated to contain nearly one-half of our national domain. The outlets of all its lakes and rivers are either in the gulf of the St. Lawrence in the east or the Gulf of Mexico on the south; and the waters which follow these separate courses are often commingled on the summits or plains of the west. From the Rocky mountains to the Atlantic ocean on the east and south, we find an immense plateau, intersected only by the Alleghanies. This barrier nature herself has broken by creating a passage for ships—a connecting link between the commerce and people of the east and west by means of the deep though placid waters of the Hudson.

The whole of this vast central division and the outlets of its trade are between those parallels of latitude in which the human race reaches its maximum of energy, industry, and intelligence, and, throughout historic periods, has made the chief movements in its exodus from the east to the west. It extends through twenty degrees of latitude and thirty of longitude, including a territory larger than that of all the leading nations of combined Europe. Its mountains abound in all the varieties of mineral wealth, and its valleys, stretching along its mighty lakes and rivers, are rich in alluvial and other fertile soils, so various, and extending through climates so different, as to produce in profusion nearly all the commodities necessary for the wants of man or desirable for his luxuries.

These regions are unequalled in their natural adaptation to internal commerce. Besides the rivers flowing into the great lakes, they are traversed by the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, including the Ohio, the Tennessee, Cumberland, Red river, Arkansas, and the Yellowstone. All these with their tributaries can be connected by artificial links and lines of internal travel, established with our inland seas and the Hudson in the east, thus completing water communication from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and thence to the base of the Rocky mountains.

Commerce of the British possessions.

Beyond Lake Superior and north of our boundary line, extending from the lakes of the Woods and Winnipeg (the latter a sheet of water equal in size to Lake Erie) to the Rocky mountains, is an extensive region yet little known but sometimes described as the Saskatchewan country. It possesses a climate remarkable for its mildness when compared with other regions in the same latitudes on the eastern slopes of the continent. It has a fertile soil, with sufficient timber for fencing and fuel, and produces corn, wheat, oats, and all the other crops which flourish in the temperate zone.

This remarkable region is a portion of the commercial system under consideration. In it, as at West Point on the Hudson river, the temperature of 70° during the summer is also the average heat of the same season as far north as the fiftieth parallel, or the northern limits of Newfoundland. The isothermal line of 60° for the summer rises on the interior American plains as high as the sixty-first parallel.

Mr. Blodgett, the author of the valuable work on climatology, says of this region :

“ All the grains of the cool temperate latitudes are produced abundantly. Indian corn may be grown on both branches of the Saskatchewan, and the grass of the plains is singularly abundant and rich. Not only in the earliest period of exploration of those plains, but now, they are the great resort for buffalo herds, which, with the domestic herds and the horses of the Indians and the colonists, remain on them and at their woodland borders through the year. The simple fact of the presence of these vast herds of wild cattle on plains at so high a latitude, is ample proof of the climatological and productive capacity of the country. Of these plains and their woodland borders the valuable surface measures fully five hundred thousand square miles.

“ In every condition forming the basis of national wealth, the continental mass lying westward and northward from Lake Superior, is far more valuable than the interior in lower latitudes, of which Salt lake and upper New Mexico are the prominent known districts.”

Professor Hinds, who was sent with an expedition in 1857 by the Canadian government to examine the country of the Red River of the North, bears testimony to the wonderful fertility of its soil. As evidence, he speaks of the crops he saw growing and harvested, stating that forty bushels of wheat to the acre is a common crop, and he has known fifty-six bushels to be harvested on the same area. He reasonably concludes that this region must become the happy home of many millions of people, and that, too, before the lapse of many years.

The great channel of access from the east through Lake Superior to this vast region is of much interest, in estimating the extent of the commerce soon to flow through the United States to the sea-coast.

The Red River of the North, which forms a portion of the western boundary of Minnesota, pursuing a northern course, falls into Lake Winnipeg. Nearly throughout its entire course it affords good navigation for steamers. Not far from its mouth it is joined by the Assiniboine, a river which rises in the west, and is easily made navigable for the distance of about six hundred miles.

The Saskatchewan, springing from the Rocky mountains, also falls into Lake Winnipeg. This river and its two great branches, the northern and southern, and the Assiniboine, with their numerous and generally navigable affluents, pursue an easterly course, providing this extensive region with an admirable system of internal navigation.

The topographical character of the country intermediate between Lake Superior and the Red river, on and near our boundary line, a distance of about five hundred miles, is such that it is doubtful if any practicable railroad route running through the British territory to the lake can be found. For some hundreds of

miles west of the lake the country is so broken and mountainous as to have earned for it from the early explorers the name of "the Switzerland of America." A line of railroad leading to Canada through the region in question, or from Red river around the north shore of Lake Superior, is absolutely impracticable.

The trade of the Red river and Sackatchewan region must necessarily find its outlet by water or railroad, or both, to a point near Lake Superior, which it will reach by means of the Northern Pacific railroad or by canal, within our territory, thus swelling the volume of the commerce of the lakes.

The distance from the west end of Lake Superior to the Falls of St. Anthony, practically the head of the navigation of the Mississippi, is about one hundred and twenty miles. When the railway now in process of construction between these points is completed, all the surplus produce of northwestern Wisconsin and Minnesota, destined for the eastern markets, will go to the lake.

It is not the language of exaggeration, but such an irrefragable statement as all who will examine the subject for themselves can easily verify, that by making adequate means of communication between the great lakes and the northwest, yet so little developed and so insufficiently known, the trade of the commercial metropolis and our other seaport cities with these regions alone will, within the lifetime of men now living, be greater than it is at present with all the western States together. Thus are briefly and imperfectly traced half of the benefits to be conferred upon mankind by connecting this unoccupied wilderness with the markets of the world. In the profitable employment of labor in our eastern manufactures, the increased demand for the products of the south, and freight for shipping to and from all parts of the globe, with their complex commercial, social, and political results, is to be found the necessary counterpart of this increase in the prosperity of the west and central States.

Western trade and its channels.

If we regard alone the statistics of the census reports as to the population, productions, and resources of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, we are led to surprising results. In 1850 their population was only 5,403,595. Ten years later, in 1860, it had advanced to 8,955,962, having increased at the rate of 65.74 per cent. in the brief space of ten years. At the same rate of progression they will, in 1870, have a population of 14,833,401; in 1880 it will be 24,584,878, and at the approaching termination of the present century it will amount to 66,788,208. So little have their resources been hitherto developed that, unless interrupted by the devastations of war, we may reasonably expect the present ratio of increase to be continued until the latest period we have indicated. They have an area of 284,992,640 acres, of which little more than one-sixth has yet been brought under cultivation. In 1850 they produced 310,384,775 bushels of grain, including 43,842,038 bushels of wheat, and 222,208,502 of corn. In 1860 this product had been increased to 557,551,811 bushels, including 89,293,603 bushels of wheat, and 392,289,631 of corn. These eight food-producing States yielded more than 550,000,000 of cereals in 1859, a crop which was nearly one-third deficient in comparison with those of 1860 and 1861. The mind scarcely realizes the magnitude of the quantities thus represented in abstract figures. A committee reporting to the National Ship Canal Convention in Chicago, in 1863, render the subject, practically, more intelligible by saying:

"To convey an adequate idea of the motive power required to distribute this prodigious mass (the deficient crop of 1859) in its crude state, it may be stated that it would employ more than 64,000 locomotives, each hauling 8,500 bushels; and, if required to deposit their freight at a given depot, a train must arrive oftener than once in seven minutes, by day and by night, throughout every working day of the year."

The remarkable increase thus exemplified in the progress of the west is chiefly due to the construction of the railroads, to which the surface of their country is so well adapted, bringing produce to the great lakes, over which, and by the connecting links of eastern canals and rivers, it reaches our seaports.

In 1850 these States had only 1,263 miles of railroad; fourteen years later, in 1864, they had 12,519 miles in operation, and no less than 18,135 either completed or in progress of construction.

It is, however, to the discovery of gold in California and the unparalleled exodus of emigrants to that land alike of promise and realization, that we are indebted for our present degree of comprehensive knowledge as to the resources of the interior of our country, and the world-wide importance of our means of inland communication.

As a consequence of this discovery, the whole region of the plains and mountains, which less than twenty years ago was an almost unexplored waste, has now a numerous and rapidly increasing population, energetic and enterprising, engaged in mining, farming, manufacturing, building up cities and towns, constructing railroads, establishing schools, colleges, and churches, surrounding itself with all the appliances of refined civilization.

The urgent necessity for railroad communications across the continent, so as to connect these new central and western States with their older sisters in the east, became apparent from the moment the reality of the mineral discoveries was known. Soon arose visions of the rich trade of Asia, the ancient hive of mankind, whence our race has spread throughout the world. It was seen that when a railroad spanned our continent, this great commerce, which in all ages had given wealth and power to the people possessing it, would fall into our hands. Throughout history it has made and unmade nations in its track; and to day its possession constitutes the chief and well-known subject of apprehension and dispute between the leading nations of western Europe and their colossal rival in the east.

It is a well known law of trade that it seeks the cheapest avenues of transportation to its centres, insurance and interest on capital covering risks, and time, being elements of cost. These considerations point unerringly to the railroads from the Pacific across the continent of North America as the avenues over which the trade of India, China, Japan and the adjacent regions will pass in the future, and lead to the further conclusion that the eastern termination of these roads must be on the great lakes, so as to appropriate the benefits offered by cheap navigation on the way further east.

Already the extension of telegraphic facilities in China is the sure forerunner of internal railway communication which will revolutionize the stereotyped society of that country and enormously increase its foreign trade. Even now the inhabitants of India are awakened to a knowledge of the power and value of modern civilization and enterprise by vast lines of railways connecting portions of the interior of that country with its seaports. Steam communication, already begun between San Francisco and China, will be thoroughly organized by the addition of several vessels of the largest class during the present year.

Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the trade we shall acquire with those oriental nations, separated from our territory only by the smooth waters of the Pacific, by considering the numbers of their inhabitants, with whom we shall be brought into close communication not only by our settlements on this side of the same ocean, but also by the railroad so soon to be an accomplished fact.

Japan alone has a population computed to be equal to that of the United States in 1860; Hindostan contains 160,000,000 of human beings, and the Chinese empire, with its enormous area and 420,000,000 of people, contains a greater amount of inhabitants and wealth than are elsewhere united under one government in the world. Other Asiatic regions on the Pacific also contain

large populations. With the progress of civilization in Europe, the demand for silk, tea, and other oriental productions, formerly confined to a few, now spreads among the masses of the people, and is practically capable of indefinite multiplication.

With the increase of the prosperous population of our own country another new demand is springing up, and will stimulate Asiatic industry by affording a profitable market for a larger supply of them than is now consumed by all the nations of Europe. None of these considerations can be omitted in a due examination of the inland trade of a country thus intermediate in position between the ancient seats of civilization and the newer nations of Europe from which we derive our origin.

Besides the great nations of the orient already enumerated there are other Asiatic regions of incalculable commercial importance, whose trade is naturally drawn through their rivers to the Pacific coast. The valley of the Amoor river alone contains an area of seven hundred and seventy-seven thousand square miles. A large proportion of the vast region watered by it and its numerous branches is believed to be both productive and populous. In connection with one of its tributaries it is known to be navigable for steamboats for some thousands of miles. If any additional proof were needed of the resources of these regions and the natural energy of their inhabitants, it is to be found in the historical fact that from them sprang forth Genghis Khan and that powerful army of his followers who advanced far into Europe, and, for a time, seemed likely to become the conquerors of the world.

Under the present system of communication the ordinary length of time required for a complete voyage from Liverpool or London to China and return is ten or twelve months. By use of the road across this continent, and the additional facilities now existing, or which it will bring in its train, the passage from China to the English ports, allowing twelve days for transshipments, can be accomplished in a sixth part of the time commonly required at present, allowing for the passage from China to Vancouver twenty days; Vancouver to New York by rail, or partly by rail and partly by water, eighteen days; New York to Liverpool fourteen days—in all sixty days.

It is doubtful if the coarser and cheaper articles of Asiatic produce will bear the cost of transportation by an *all rail* route across the continent; but cheaper means of transit, mainly consisting of river, lake, and canal navigation to the Atlantic, would compete successfully with the old circuitous routes by sea. A moderate distance, said to be not more than seven hundred miles of railroad in two or three sections, will be sufficient to establish a steam communication from Lake Superior to the mouth of the Columbia, where steamers already ply, carrying passengers and supplies into the mining country.

From the great change which must take place in the commerce of the world when this continent becomes beyond comparison the most direct, expeditious, safe, and economical thoroughfare between the leading countries of Europe and the oriental nations, results will arise, not only of a commercial, but of a social and political character, too great to be adequately appreciated by the human mind. By the settlement and development of the regions thus traversed, this new and vast continent, inhabited by a race foremost in the chief distinctive characteristics of the most highly civilized and influential nations of the age, will be placed in the world's balance on the side of Christian civilization.

It is not alone the commercial supremacy of the world that will pass from England to the United States, but also the old numerical superiority in which the balance is already inclining in our favor, with all the changes naturally resulting from it.

An eminent statistician of Great Britain estimates that in 1890 the population of the United States will amount to 76,677,877, while that of Great Britain and Ireland, if the former ratio of increase should be continued, will be 42,323,341.

It was by similar considerations that a distinguished member of the British Parliament, referring to the old thirteen colonies on this continent, said: "We had created a power there which, if something were not done by England as a counterpoise to the United States of America, would overshadow not only England, but the earth."

The railways already projected or in process of completion from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean are:

"1. The Central, which is now in course of construction, on the average latitude of 40 degrees. With its present prestige and aid from the federal government, soon to be increased by the intervention of State governments in its behalf, the speedy construction of this road may be anticipated. If in operation at the present moment the road would be financially successful. All the resources of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and in a great degree of Missouri and California, are pledged to such a result.

"2. The Lake route, hitherto designated in congressional debates as the Northern Pacific route, connecting the western coast of the great lakes and the navigable channel of the Columbia river by the most direct and feasible communication with which the Territories and future States of Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington, as well as the States of Minnesota and Oregon, are identified.

"3. The International route, or an extension of the Canadian railway system across the peninsula of Michigan, and through Wisconsin and Minnesota to the English colony of Selkirk, in latitude 50 degrees, and thence through the valleys of the Saskatchewan and upper Frazer rivers to the Pacific coast in latitude 54 degrees."

These railways will be connected with our great eastern lines, the New York Central, New York and Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, Philadelphia and Erie, Pennsylvania Central, and Baltimore and Ohio, all thus becoming portions of lines stretching from one side of the continent to the other. But the configuration of the continent, by interposing the fresh-water seas of the interior as a barrier to direct railway communication through seven degrees of latitude from the head of Lake Superior, to that of Lake Michigan, a distance as great as from Chicago to the State of Mississippi, and greater than from Illinois to the Gulf of Mexico, together with the wild and mountainous character of the country on the northern limits of Lake Superior, compels the concentration of an enormous portion of this trade on the lakes, and adds to the natural cheapness of carriage by water the additional advantage of a comparatively direct course over a necessarily circuitous and more expensive line of communication.

Although the trade with those parts of our own country which are not yet united to the older States by the iron bonds of the railways, the vast commerce of Asia, and the productions of northwestern British America will form a conspicuous portion of our ordinary business transactions before the ensuing decade has passed, we find in the present requirements of the western grain-growing States the most pressing arguments for an immediate increase of our carrying facilities.

Careful estimates, based upon statistics collected at the most important points in the eight States of the northwest, and in those ports of the central and eastern States through which the western products are brought, show that an aggregate of no less than 5,500,000 tons has been carried in a single year from the west to the tide-water markets.

We have already seen that the productions of the States whence this enormous stream of exports flows, increases with a rapidity unprecedented except in their own wonderful history. The great granary of the world is in regions of which only a small proportion is yet tributary to the uses of civilized man.

Value of western cereals in commerce and in war.

The time has passed, and may never again return, when the cotton of the south will permanently take the first place in our foreign exchanges. For several years since 1860 our chief exports have been grain, flour, beef, pork, cheese, and other agricultural products of the west. They are the basis of all our manufactures. Without them the looms of New England would soon cease to move. They constitute the great bulk of our foreign commerce, enabling our merchant ships to return to our ports laden with the productions of all climes. It is shown by the returns of 1860 that the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania scarcely produced a sufficient supply of wheat for their own consumption. New York does not produce enough for her own use for half the year, and the amount annually raised in New England would not support her population for a month.

In the four years preceding the war the production of our cereals was deficient, and their importance received painful proof in the bankruptcies and general prostration of credit which resulted from the failure of the crops. A kind Providence interposed, and abundant harvests crowned the labors of the husbandman so generously that we had not only a sufficient quantity for consumption in our own country, but were enabled to export so largely as to provide to a large extent for the necessities of the war. In fact, no single cause, except the resolute determination of our people, contributed so much to the success of the North in the late war as the bountiful and extraordinary crops of the west, furnishing the sustenance by which we were enabled to strengthen and maintain our armies in the field. Mankind were astonished at the magnitude of our material resources displayed in these exports of food at the crisis of our fate. They thus furnished a financial basis for our national credit throughout the world. Our victories never could have been secured if our soldiers had not been sustained by ample food, and the cost of our importations of arms and material of war could not have been defrayed by ships sailing empty from our ports.

The following table shows in comparison the increase in the receipts of flour and grain at the five ports of Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, and Cleveland, from January 1 to December 8, in 1865 and 1866:

	1866.	1865.
Flour, barrels.....	3, 906, 956	3, 304, 870
Wheat, bushels.....	27, 122, 826	27, 472, 571
Corn, bushels.....	38, 212, 104	27, 532, 388
Oats, bushels.....	13, 013, 715	12, 902, 185
Barley, bushels.....	2, 022, 299	1, 963, 428
Rye, bushels.....	2, 255, 001	1, 381, 088
Totals, grain.....	82, 625, 948	71, 251, 660
Increase, flour, barrels.....		602, 086
Increase, grain, bushels.....		11, 374, 288

Allowing the appropriate quantity of wheat to each barrel of flour, and including it in the estimate, the following table shows the number of bushels of grain which have been sent eastward from the eight northwestern States and Canada in the last ten years.

Total eastward movement, including flour estimated as wheat :

	Total sent.	Received at Buffalo.
1856.....	57, 707, 769	26, 239, 791
1857.....	44, 789, 851	20, 052, 689
1858.....	59, 872, 566	28, 219, 855
1859.....	44, 354, 225	22, 215, 425
1860.....	78, 652, 486	37, 133, 461
1861.....	119, 264, 233	61, 460, 601
1862.....	137, 669, 872	72, 794, 188
1863.....	116, 367, 548	64, 603, 690
1864.....	81, 252, 000	50, 000, 000
1865.....	89, 249, 777	51, 415, 818
1866.....	110, 329, 000	58, 338, 087

The peculiar adaptation of the western soil and climate to the production of Indian corn, the utility of this corn as food for man, its incomparable qualities for nourishing and fattening domestic animals, and its application to purposes of distillation, render it the most important crop of the west. Its production in 1864 and 1865 greatly exceeds that of previous years. In 1840 the corn crop of the northwest was 156,672,811 bushels. In 1860 it had increased to 476,374,937 bushels. In the reports of the Agricultural Department the crop of 1864 is estimated at 530,581,403; that of 1865 at 813,000,000, and that of 1866 at no less than 880,000,000 bushels. This grain is easily cultivated, and yields almost unfailing returns. Only a small percentage of it in a crude state leaves the west, but in the concentrated forms of beef, pork, lard, and alcoholic liquors it enters largely into the use of the eastern States, and is the basis of extensive exportations, capable of an almost illimitable increase. So abundant is it in some regions of the west that it is said, where transportation is expensive, the inhabitants find it more economical to raise corn and burn it on the cob for fuel than to cut wood or mine or purchase coal. Even now our exports of the grain itself to Great Britain alone average about twelve millions of bushels annually.

The corn sold to the New England or European operative brings to the prairie farmer only a small portion of the price paid by the consumer. The principles involved in this pregnant fact are of the utmost importance in considering the whole question of freights. If these expenses could be reduced, even in a moderate degree, the prairie farmers would be brought practically so much nearer to the east that if their main crop would not be actually doubled in value, they would at least share with the people of the east an additional value equal to that of their present crop, estimated by its price on the prairies. It is scarcely possible to adduce a more striking instance of the reciprocal interests of producers and consumers; and every worthy sentiment of humanity, as well as every dictate of sound political economy, demands all legitimate efforts to open out the best possible channels for this wonderful superabundance of the west to the less favored members of our race. We thus increase at the same time the prosperity of the west, the demand for our domestic manufactures, and the national revenue derived from importations for which our grain is taken in return.

Seventy years ago, within the memory of many yet living, there was hardly a craft larger than an Indian canoe on the great lakes. In 1841 the trade carried on their surface amounted to the value of \$65,000,000; in 1851, \$300,000,000; in 1861, \$550,000,000; and bids fair to reach \$1,000,000,000 in 1871.

Over eighteen hundred vessels are now employed in the commerce of the lakes, and more than two thousand steamers on the rivers of the west.

Transit from the west to the ocean.

The vast central division of the continent possesses a natural system of water communication unequalled elsewhere. It embraces the American portions of lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, and Superior on the north. Within it flows no small share of the stupendous river system of which the Mississippi is the main channel, including the Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Wabash on its east; and the western tributaries, the Missouri, Arkansas, St. Peters, Platte, Sioux, Des Moines, Yellowstone, and other rivers, complete navigable routes for nearly twenty thousand miles, exclusive of navigation for several thousands of miles on Lake Winnipeg and the rivers tributary to it.

The Mississippi itself, although of great value as a channel for traffic in the interior of our own country, has never yet been used to any considerable extent as an outlet for agricultural productions. A brief comparison of the appropriate facts and statistics will show that the blockade of that river during the late civil war could not materially increase the transit of western produce through eastern channels.

The committee of the Chicago Board of Trade say on this subject:

"In the early settlement of the west, the Mississippi was the only outlet for the products of the country; but the opening of the New York and Canadian canals, and of not less than five trunk railways between the east and west, has rendered the free navigation of the Mississippi a matter of secondary importance.

"The heated waters of a tropical sea, destructive to most of our articles of export; a malarious climate, shunned by every northerner for at least half the year; and a detour in the voyage of over 3,000 miles in a direct line to the markets of the world—these considerations have been sufficiently powerful to divert the great flow of animal and vegetable food from the south to the east. Up to 1860 the west found a local market for an inconsiderable portion of her breadstuffs and provisions in the south; but after supplying this local demand, the amount which was exported from New Orleans was insignificant, hardly exceeding two millions of dollars per annum."

It has been proposed to make a complete communication of navigable water from the Ohio river through Virginia to the Chesapeake bay by way of the Kanawha, James, and other intermediate rivers. The total length of the proposed line from Norfolk to the Ohio is 615 miles, of which 361 of river and canal (from Norfolk to Buchanan) are already completed for boats of light draught. Of the other 354 miles only 81 require excavation, the remainder being already completed or requiring only improvements of existing river communication. The great difficulties of the route presented by the Alleghany mountains, and requiring a summit level of nearly two thousand feet, remain to be overcome.

Several favorable opportunities exist for navigable connection between the Mississippi system of rivers and the great lakes. Some improvements in the Illinois river and a ship canal a hundred miles in length, from Chicago to Peoria, will complete means of transit for large vessels from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan.

The Fox and Wisconsin river improvement will complete access from St. Paul on the Upper Mississippi to Green bay, an inlet of Lake Michigan. Another canal already connects Cleveland on Lake Erie with Portsmouth on the Ohio river. The Miami canal extends from Cincinnati to Toledo. These various routes are capable of such future enlargements as the wants of commerce may require.

An important work has also been projected to connect Lake Erie with Lake Michigan across the peninsula and thus save an enormous distance in the transit between the Atlantic and Chicago.

Canadian canals and the St. Lawrence.

On the eastern side the water routes afforded by lakes Michigan, Huron, St. Clair, and Erie are extended by the Welland and St. Lawrence system of communication to Montreal and the ocean, and by the Oswego and Erie canals, and through the Hudson river, to the seaboard of the United States at New York.

Other Canadian routes, navigable for ships, are also projected. The longest is that proposed from Georgian bay, on Lake Huron, to Montreal, following chiefly the Ottawa river, and connecting it with the Mattawan, French river, and Lake Nipiesing. It is stated that, of its whole distance of about 430 miles, less than 38 would consist of artificial canal. It is estimated by the friends of this route that the distance will be 842½ miles less by it from Chicago to Montreal than by the present means of transit by way of the lakes and St. Lawrence; and the cost of its completion is variously computed by Canadian authorities at from \$24,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

It is also proposed to enlarge the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, so as to permit the passage of sea-going vessels of twelve hundred tons burden. The present dimensions of the various canals required to overcome the natural obstacles of the route from Lake Erie to the ocean, via the Welland canal, Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence, are as follows :

	Length in miles.	Depth in feet.	Size of locks in feet.	No. of locks.
Lachine.....	8½	10	200×45	5
Beauharnois	11½	10	200×45	9
Cornwall	11½	10	200×45	7
Farrand's Point.....	9½	10	200×45	1
Rapid Plat.....		10	200×45	2
Point Iroquois.....		10	200×45	1
Gallop's.....		10	200×45	2
Welland.....	28	10	150×26½	27
Totals.....	69	.....	.....	54

While the St. Lawrence canals, completing the system of navigation from the ocean to Lake Ontario, can now pass vessels of 800 tons burden, no vessels of more than 600 tons burden can go from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, via Welland canal and the other lakes above the falls of Niagara.

Another canal is proposed, familiarly known as the Niagara ship canal, to connect Lake Erie with the Niagara river below the falls, and thence through Lake Ontario, with the St. Lawrence route. The proposal is to make it on the American side, and of sufficient size to pass sea-going vessels of 1,200 tons burden. Already a ship canal, the tolls on which are less than a cent a bushel, exists in Canada, (the Welland canal,) between lakes Erie and Ontario. It does not diminish the cost paid by the western producer in sending produce to New York. The price paid for freight by way of this canal, Lake Ontario, and Oswego, to Syracuse on the Erie canal, is the same as is paid to the same point by way of Buffalo and the western portion of the Erie canal. The western shipper gains nothing either in time or cost by the use of this route. The report of the auditor of the tolls, trade, and tonnage of the canals of the State of New York shows that for 1865 the average rates of freight on wheat from Chicago to New York by the routes in question were 26.62 cents by way of Buffalo, and 27.23 cents by the Welland canal and Oswego; and the average of previous years confirms the statement. Testing this question again by the practical verdict of actual experience, we find that during the last season of navigation no inconsiderable portion of the shipping of Lake Ontario found its most profitable em-

ployment in carrying freight between the ports of the upper lakes, rather than encounter the delays and dangers incident to large vessels on their passage through ship canals and numerous locks.

Canada has no local traffic to sustain this Welland canal. Its limited revenues are entirely drawn from the transit of western produce. To close it, then, as proposed now by the Canadian minister of customs, "to bring the American government to reason," would be about as wise as it would be for the State of New York to close her canals to western commerce, when that pays three-quarters of their tolls, and its local traffic is not sufficient to pay for their repairs and maintenance.

Eastward from the lakes the well-known route via the St. Lawrence to Montreal and Quebec claims ample consideration. We find that when the free navigation of the St. Lawrence was opened, and the different routes were brought into competition by reciprocally abolishing duties on the natural productions of both countries, the average capacity of boats on the Erie canal was only 92 tons, while on the canals of the St. Lawrence it was 800 tons, and on the Welland 600 tons. Before these free exchanges ceased, the size of the boats used on the Erie canal had been increased until it reached 250 tons. During the operation of the treaty, the Canadian canals admitted the passage of large vessels, with a tonnage capacity at least five times greater than the average of those used on the Erie canal, that average being about 120 tons. But throughout the same period, with all these advantages in their favor, they never, to any considerable extent, diverted business from the Erie canal; and even the products of Canada itself sought a way to the ocean through our territory and at our markets. It is evident that with such an enlargement of the Erie canal locks as will not only enable us to use the cheaper propelling power of steam applied to vessels, but greatly shorten the time required for transit, and permit the use of boats of 600 tons burden, the balance of advantages will be yet more in our favor than it was during the past period of our successful competition, even although the Canadians may employ vessels of 1,200 tons. The relative proportions of the two classes of vessels would even then be far more in our favor than during the average of the preceding decade, while the additional advantages we should derive from the superior economy of steam in this application as a propelling power, the rapidity resulting from its use, and enlarged locks throughout the line of the canal, would set at rest forever the question of competition between the two routes. To repeat more succinctly the unanswerable argument: When the tonnage of canal boats was 100 tons, and they were propelled by the usual slow and costly method, they successfully competed with the vessels of the Canadian line of 600 tons. The capacity of boats upon the Erie canal has been more than doubled, to 250 tons, and they are still propelled by horse towage. The experience of the past must show that with that more than doubled capacity they could to-day successfully compete with vessels of the Canadian line, though their capacity should be doubled. By the means hereafter indicated, the tonnage of boats on the Erie canal will be increased to 600 tons, and the slow and costly horse towage will be superseded by the cheap and expeditious agent of the century—steam. Where, then, would be the chance of competition between the vessels of the Canadian line with boats of capacity more than quadruple that of the average of the last ten years of successful competition, practically vastly increased beside in aggregate carrying capacity through the season, and afforded still greater means for successful competition by the use of a new and cheap and expeditious motive power?

Great importance was attached, in the estimation of not a few in certain portions of our country, to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, although, hitherto, it must be conceded that the imaginary benefits expected by its advocates have not been realized. One honorable member said in Congress:

"The free navigation of the St. Lawrence is only necessary to show us in the

all of the year long lines of vessels seeking the Atlantic through Canada, laden with western produce, and in the spring making their way back with foreign wares, and with the avails of profitable labor for nearly half a year."

The Secretary of the Treasury in his report in 1864, said: "In the last fiscal year (1863) but a single vessel cleared and entered, and it can, therefore, scarcely be necessary to make a distinct and precise account of it as of a permanent trade. This practical neglect of the St. Lawrence river as an outlet to western produce of the United States, under the circumstances controlling that route for the last four or five years, is particularly significant and decisive as to the channels this trade prefers. Not only the treaty of reciprocity, but the careful and inviting legislation of Canada in regard to tolls and tonnage duties, have united to remove all obstacles to the free employment of this route for the exports of breadstuffs and provisions from the western States. Great hopes were entertained in Canada of the commerce that would be thus developed, but the united efforts of the two governments have proved of little effect in opening a channel preferable to that made up of the lakes, the canals, and railroads of the United States."

The returns of subsequent years confirm this statement.

One of the reasons why the honorable member of Congress and those who, thinking with him, expected to see lines of ships seeking their way to the Atlantic through Canada, have been disappointed, is the increasing tendency of the lake trade to employ sailing vessels of a peculiar construction, broad, long, of light draught, and having centre-boards which give them superior sailing qualities on the lakes, where they carry large cargoes at low rates. At least three-fourths of the cereal products passed over the lakes are now carried on such vessels. They are unsuitable for the long tempestuous voyage of the ocean, but are increasing in a greater ratio than any other vessels on the lakes, and little, if any, difference is made in the charges for freight by them and those paid for conveyance by steam, although the latter is the most expeditious. This proves also that neither time nor distance is a controlling element in our immense lake commerce. The large amount of fuel and storage for fuel necessarily provided for steamers suitable for voyages on the ocean, and the comparatively small amounts required for lake-going steamers, throw out of consideration the profitable practicability of using the same steamships on the lakes and the ocean. Whether steam or wind is used as the propelling power, there is evidently great economy in using large vessels, both in the ordinary expenditures for labor and the original and accruing cost of the ship. It is found much more profitable for such vessels, costing from \$50,000 to \$75,000 each, to transfer their cargoes to cheaper vessels than encounter the delays and incidental damages of going through the canals.

The transfer of cargoes from these vessels is accomplished with great rapidity by the application of steam power. Facilities exist in one of our lake ports alone for thus transferring into canal boats or store-houses at least 2,000,000 of bushels daily, and for storing 6,000,000 of bushels.

These considerations point with increased force to the transfer of cargoes before the sea voyage is begun, and accordingly we find that, although the transfer might take place at Quebec or Montreal, it is usually and most profitably made at Kingston, through canal boats or barges as at present, necessarily implying also another transshipment at Montreal or Quebec for all the grain intended for a market beyond the sea, resulting in the same number of transshipments as are required between the lakes and New York by way of the Erie canal. A confirmation of this view is found in the fact that, of the 2,958,299 bushels of western grain sent seaward by the Canadian route in 1866, 2,013,018, or more than two-thirds, were transferred from larger vessels to canal boats or barges at Kingston, the entrance to the chief line of the Canadian canals.

Those who argue that the St. Lawrence route can confer advantages on the

western producer repeat only the old arguments used before the lifetime of the present generation, and now practically tested by an expenditure of about \$150,000,000 of British money, but yet unsubstantiated by profitable results. They claim that Montreal and Quebec are geographically some hundreds of miles nearer Liverpool than New York is, and leave out of consideration facts of paramount weight as regards the question at issue. Nor do distance and time combined necessarily determine the courses of trade. The cost, including all its items, in comparison with the value of the article carried, and the profit to be made on it, is frequently the commercial or practical test. The price paid ungrudgingly, and yielding a remunerative profit to the shipper for carrying a few pieces of cloth or silk, weighing two hundred pounds, would sometimes be more than the full value of a barrel of flour, and leave the owner of the latter in debt to the carrier. In addition to these considerations, others, of which the greater danger attending transit by the St. Lawrence is not the least, give a preponderance against it, as is amply demonstrated by the practical testimony alike of Americans and Canadians in determining to which route they shall intrust their property or their persons.

The arguments of those who advocate the St. Lawrence route culminate in the vague assertion that it is the natural channel of trade from the west. They summarily infer that as all other routes from the west to the ocean are artificial, in the sense that they are indebted to man for their development, they, therefore, must be inferior. Few specious arguments are more destitute of reasonable force. The natural difficulties of the St. Lawrence route, from Lake Erie to Montreal, were long deemed insurmountable. It was only by the expensive construction of artificial channels that the barriers of the rapids and cataracts of the Canadian route were overcome as at present. The estimated expense of making the proposed ship canal around the Falls of Niagara is greater than the original cost of the canal connecting Lake Erie with the sea-coast, and no less a sum will again be required to complete the navigation of the St. Lawrence from Lake Ontario to the sea for the vessels it is intended to pass around the great obstacle of Niagara Falls.

Although nature has, by the waters of the St. Lawrence, worn out a channel which, by the aid of man, affords means of transit to the ocean, she has also placed at the mouth of that river the gulf, the Straits of Bell Isle, and the Banks of Newfoundland, difficulties which interfere materially with safe and profitable navigation, and do not exist in the chief routes from the ports of the United States, where she bestows a greater adaptation to foreign commerce.

The travelling public of Canada give practical proof of their opinions as to the dangers attending the navigation of the St. Lawrence by preferring, rather than risk their lives in the dense fogs and dangers of their own waters, to go from American ports to Europe, although they thus increase the distance they travel by nearly a thousand miles; and this course has only been adopted after many fatal lessons taught by experience.

The statement made some years ago in my report to Congress accurately describes the facts of the case:

"Nature, in the severity of climate, has placed the St. Lawrence under insurmountable disadvantages, and that its deficiencies, as an available and reliable inlet and outlet for the internal and external trade of Canada, are duly felt by the Canadian and imperial governments is demonstrated by the extension of the Grand Trunk railroad, a British work, to Portland, by a perpetual lease of an American railroad to that place. Every element entering into the price of freight and determining the channel of European, and yet more of tropical, trade with Canada and the northwest, is in favor of our seaports over Montreal and Quebec as natural ports of entry."

Canada labors under the insurmountable difficulty that she has no seaport. For the last quarter of a century she has vainly striven to overcome the com-

mercial and climatic difficulties of her geographical position, ambitiously constructing vast public works, and making large unremunerative investments, accomplishing results which at best can only be partial and transitory, deflecting a portion of our trade for a time, by discriminating legislation in aid of the gigantic struggles for existence of her unprofitable carrying systems from the lines of commerce leading to our seaport cities, but only to return again, reacting to the loss and injury of those who have reaped a temporary benefit from the experiments.

Montreal, her chief commercial emporium, is a thousand miles from the great track of commerce of the world, except in the direction of Liverpool.

No direct and extensive commerce with countries over the seas has ever been carried on except through seaport cities, of which Liverpool, Havre, and Cadiz are examples in modern times. In the same way our American seaport cities must hold and control the trade of this continent with countries reached through the Atlantic ocean. The only question to be solved is how they can be reached by the cheapest means of transportation. Canada will only find those railways and canals permanently profitable which lead towards the great commercial lines of transit to our seaport cities. For six months of the year she is practically locked in from the sea by those boundaries of the United States of which Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, in his work on Canada, says: "They weakened Canada at its weakest point, and conferred most signal advantages on the only enemy it had to fear." He adds sententiously the important consideration that they "bit into the substance of the provinces, and at the same time cut the vein of communication with the sea for five long winter months."

During the six months when the St. Lawrence route is open, it is seldom safe, owing to strong currents, immense masses of ice, and fogs almost perpetual; the latter being caused by the meeting of the tropical waters of the Gulf Stream with the icy waters of the north, brought down from the polar seas.

The chief extension of trade for which Canada has hoped and sought since the termination of the reciprocity treaty, as stated in the reports of her boards of trade, and shown by the appointment of commissioners to negotiate treaties of commerce, is in a southward direction, with Cuba, the West Indies, Mexico, Brazil, and other countries in South America, as well as with India and China. So great a disparity exists between the route for this trade through the United States and that via the St. Lawrence, that the distance from Cuba to Toronto, via the St. Lawrence, is at least three times as great as through the United States. Before freight from Lake Erie can reach New York on its way to one of these markets by the Canadian route, it must be taken at least 2,500 miles more than by the direct route from Buffalo—the distance from Buffalo to New York via the St. Lawrence and the ocean being at least 3,000 miles, against only 495 via river and canal. Although some portion of this distance would be saved by steering direct for the distant regions of the south without entering New York, the main features of the case, in their immense proportions, must remain as simple geographical facts so long as the world lasts.

A fair judgment as to the comparative merits of American and Canadian markets cannot be made by calculating only the weight thrown into the scale on one side without regard to preponderating influences on the other. Hitherto the evidence of experience is beyond doubt or comparison in favor of those in the United States. This condition of affairs arises from causes which will continue to be as powerful in the future as they have been in the past. Ports like Montreal and Quebec cannot be regarded as seaports, but are inland river cities. For half the year even their communication by river with the ocean ceases, and shipping cannot approach them. All this time not only their docks, levees, mechanical means for loading and unloading vessels, with all the capital invested in them, remain unused, but their merchants, shippers, salesmen, clerks, and the

vast array of traders, stevedores, mechanics, and workmen, who, with their families, depend for their occupation and subsistence upon the shipping, remain unemployed.

No present or future advantage can be sufficient to counterbalance these difficulties. There are other obstacles, even during the summer months, in the route on which they depend. Vessels coming from distant ports can neither calculate with precision the time when the St. Lawrence will open nor the length of their own voyages. Thus their owners are led to prefer ports where it is certain they can enter. These considerations form an important element in placing the naturally chief ports and markets of this continent far south of Canada. Vessels brought to New York, from these considerations, are again on the lookout for a cargo. The central location of that port, with a large and wealthy series of manufacturing States and the provinces on its north, a vast region with illimitable capabilities of production at the west, and the cotton States on the south, open always to the commerce of the whole world, becomes naturally the great stand or market for freights or shipping, where they can be bought or secured on better terms than at points which are not commercial centres.

It is only when produce arrives at Montreal from the west that the difficulties of its shippers begin and the superior advantages of our seaport cities are realized. It is not unusual for steamers which have brought goods and emigrants to New York to take a return cargo of grain for nominal prices, or even simply as ballast, without other remuneration. Flour has been taken at twelve or twenty cents per barrel, and three cents is not unfrequently quoted as the extreme rate for grain per bushel. On the average, rates for freight to Liverpool are at least one-third less from New York than from Montreal or Quebec.

Another omission in the views of those who think of the St. Lawrence route as a substitute for the New York market as a distributing point to the numerous ports north and south of it on the Atlantic coast of our own country, to the regions of the tropics, and to all other parts of the world, is that, although the St. Lawrence route leads through a shorter distance to Liverpool, it is not in the direction of any other market of importance. Great Britain, of whose commerce with the United States Liverpool is the chief port, is only a customer for about one-sixth of the cereals brought to tide-water from the west.

The most specious of all the fallacies connected with this branch of the subject, is that which affirms the St. Lawrence to be a natural channel for the great western trade. In a material sense this is not true with the cataracts of the Niagara and the impassable rapids of the St. Lawrence interposing as they do between the foot of Lake Erie (the practical eastern terminus of the great lakes) and the Atlantic ocean. True comprehension of the subject cannot be arrived at upon mere local or provincial considerations. The view that includes our present and our coming necessities must be continental in its scope. Behind and upon the great chain of the western lakes lies the imperial west—imperial now, and much more so in its expected development and dominion; and behind this, so to speak, lies the great orient itself to be made subsidiary to us by means of the Pacific railroads. In such vast commercial movements distances considerable in other senses dwindle into comparative insignificance and even an artificial route through a great State becomes but a removal of an impediment. Toward the great lakes, and to the natural eastern terminus of their navigation, the trade of the west has heretofore substantially concentrated. From thence the diverging line of the St. Lawrence stretches 1,500 miles away to the north and to a gulf around which the elements stand opposed to its navigation. By the route through the State of New York, only 500 miles in length, (and a third of that distance through the Hudson river,) the trade of the west, still retaining substantially its direct eastward course, reaches a safe and natural seaport upon the Atlantic. If the different routes are to be tested in their comparison by an estimate of

their natural as well as their different commercial advantages, certainly the latter may, in a large and in a continental sense, be claimed not only the most advantageous but the most natural. It needs but a glance at a map of the continent to show how deceptive is the claim that the St. Lawrence is the natural channel of the western trade.

New York canals.

Hitherto by far the larger proportion of the inland commerce of the continent has sought a market within our own territory, through the canals of the State of New York. The full aggregate of their length is 898 miles. They cost in their present condition nearly a hundred millions of dollars, all of which, except about fifteen millions, has been paid out of the revenue arising from tolls. The magnitude of this achievement, as a financial success and in its commercial results in increasing the trade of our seaport cities, building up a chain of inland towns through that State, creating the flourishing western cities on the shores of the lakes and those portions of the interior which are connected with them, and converting the wilds of forests and prairies into the farms and abodes of civilized men, are without parallel in ancient or modern history. But the canals are proper subjects of the present inquiry only so far as regards their comparative importance as competitors for the great national commerce of the interior.

The chief canal of the State of New York is the main or trunk line from Troy, on the Hudson, to Buffalo, on Lake Erie. It is 350½ miles in length, with a prism of 70 feet by 56 feet by 7; 71 locks, 110 feet by 18 feet, with a lift of 569 feet; and its lateral branch from Syracuse to Oswego, on Lake Ontario, is 38 miles long.

It has become a subject not only of State or even national, but of truly continental importance, that the avenues of transit first opened into the interior of our country, and by which such extraordinary benefits have already accrued, shall be rendered sufficient for the future demands of the west, both as regards increase of carrying capacity and diminution of the expense of freight. As might be reasonably expected, it will be found on comprehensive investigation that, practically speaking, the greater the carrying capacity of the canals the cheaper will be the freightage; but the extent to which both these desirable objects can be attained by enlarging the locks and using steam-power on the canals is yet imperfectly appreciated.

For several years the enlargement of these locks, so as to permit the use of boats of greater tonnage propelled by steam-power, has engaged the attention of the State of New York. Governor Fenton, in his recent message, recommends "an enlarged tier of locks on the Erie and Oswego canals, from tide-water to lakes Ontario and Erie, which will admit the passage of vessels propelled by steam of five or six hundred tons burden."

He further states that these vessels would not only carry threefold the tonnage of our present two hundred-ton canal boats, but also make the round trip in half the time; and adds, on the authority of estimates by competent engineers, that the capacity of the canals will be increased to over eleven million tons, and the cost of transportation reduced fifty per centum.

Bills have also been introduced into the senate and assembly of that State to carry these views into effect and anticipate the favorable action of the constitutional convention.

By a proposed enlargement of the locks, at a cost insignificant in comparison with the results to be obtained, they would admit the easy passage of canal steamers twenty-five feet wide and two hundred feet long, drawing when loaded six and one-half feet of water. Such vessels can carry burdens of six hundred tons, with fuel and machinery. Governor Fenton says:

"I am informed by the present able State engineer, and feel satisfied from

this and other sources of information, that a suitable enlargement, with single locks of capacity for boats of five hundred tons burden, but substantial work, can be effected at a cost not exceeding \$6,000,000."

Elsewhere, preferring to present the question as involving the largest expenditure deemed necessary by any competent authority, and basing his calculations on an amount of future revenue of five hundred thousand dollars less than the annual average of the last six years, Governor Fenton demonstrates that the present canal debt of the State and cost of the proposed enlargement will be extinguished within seventeen years. He says:

"The surplus canal receipts from 1860 to 1866, inclusive, amounted to \$20,436,868 26, which have been applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the canal stock debt. After applying the balance in the sinking fund, the stock debt chargeable upon the canals would now be less than \$15,000,000. By the application of accruing revenue the remainder of that debt, in 1869, would be within \$10,000,000. Suppose the balance of the old debt together with the new debt for the enlargement should be, in 1870, \$20,000,000, and the yearly interest thereon \$1,200,000, it will be seen that an annual additional contribution from the revenue of \$1,200,000 would discharge the principal in seventeen years. Our past experience would seem to fully justify this calculation for the future. Assuming then, to act upon this basis, a gross revenue of \$3,400,000 annually, and a net revenue of \$2,400,000 will extinguish all the liabilities of the present and new debt within the period mentioned. The gross canal tolls from 1860 to 1865, inclusive, were \$23,398,138."

It appears from experiments made on the Delaware and Raritan canal, with locks of the dimensions proposed for the Erie canal, that it is not advisable to maintain a speed greater than three and one-half or four miles an hour; but the boats employed have engines of sufficient power to propel them at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour in the deeper waters of the rivers and harbors they enter. It is estimated that similar boats could pass from Buffalo to New York within five days on the Erie canal with enlarged locks. At present twelve days are required to make the same trip.

Although the proposed changes are intended to provide for the continual additions to western freight, and to increase the speed while they diminish the expense of transit, it will be seen by the following extract from the report of the auditor of the canal department, transmitted to the legislature of the State January 4, 1866, that the canal has never yet been used to the full extent of its capacity during the season of navigation:

"There cannot be any reasonable ground of complaint in respect to the capacity of the Erie canal to carry all the tonnage which has ever been brought to it or that can be for years to come, if there are no new rival lines of transit opened. That capacity is equal to the movement eastward of 4,000,000 tons of western products in seven months. The heaviest shipments of western productions at Buffalo and Oswego took place from 1860 to 1864, inclusive, and the largest deliveries from the Erie canal at tide water were during the same period.

	"Tons shipped. Tons delivered.	
"In 1860.....	1, 865, 654	2, 276, 067
In 1861.....	2, 188, 967	2, 449, 609
In 1862.....	2, 619, 364	2, 917, 094
In 1863.....	2, 286, 123	2, 647, 689
In 1864.....	1, 875, 251	2, 146, 634

"These deliveries of course include all the interior shipments of eastern-bound traffic within the State. This leaves us a margin of capacity of over 1,000,000 tons."

With enlarged locks and the proposed steamers, and allowing the ample time of ten minutes for each lockage, 144 boats of 600 tons burden, or 72 each way,

could pass in 24 hours, giving a total of about nine and three-quarter millions of tons eastward or westward, or nineteen and a half millions altogether, during the 220 days computed to be the average season of navigation on the canal. The greatest movement of western freight to tide-water in one season, by all the various channels, was never more than 5,500,000 tons.

While the measures thus suggested would enable the canal to meet requirements far exceeding any likely to be made on it for many years, they would also supply facilities for transportation so largely increased as to meet the demand in the spring and fall months, when it is usually most urgent.

The estimate that the cost of transportation would be reduced to one-half or 50 per cent. of the present cost is confirmed from the fact that a similar saving was actually effected by the former enlargement of the canal and use of the present boats. The following is an extract from the report of the State engineer on this subject, showing that a reduction of over fifty per cent. would be made by enlarging the locks :

Old boats	76 tons, 31.47 cents, = 4.14 mills per ton, per mile.
Present boats	210 tons, 45.37 cents, = 2.16 mills per ton, per mile.
Proposed large boats	699 tons, 72.25 cents, = 1.04 mills per ton, per mile.

Upon a canal thus improved the rates of freight need not exceed \$1 25 or \$1 50 per ton, and yet would afford adequate profit for the carrier. Under these rules the trade of the northwest would continue within the boundaries of our own country until it reached the great distributing point on the ocean.

The amount of revenue derived from the canal tolls is shown in the following table :

1859	\$1, 723, 945
1860	3, 009, 597
1861	3, 908, 785
1862	5, 188, 943
1863	4, 645, 207
1864	3, 983, 982
1865	3, 839, 925
1866	4, 439, 955

There is no room for doubt that, from the additional freight brought to the canal through the superior inducements created by the proposed accommodations, at rates of toll greatly reduced and beyond all former precedent, the State would derive even a larger revenue than at present, fully adequate to pay the canal debt as rapidly as it matures without recourse to taxation of the people. It is computed that to produce these beneficial results no higher rate of toll than \$1 a ton need be levied on the whole course of transit from the lakes to the ocean. The certainty of these results must settle the question of an early enlargement.

When the demand for freightage has increased so far as to exceed the amount of nearly twenty millions of tons, which it is estimated can be sent through the improved canal in the season of navigation, it may become necessary to double or treble the present number of locks. Many years must elapse before such additions can be required. The work now proposed will not be superseded by future improvements, but remain as a permanent portion of them. At that time the canal, with a wider prism and a depth increased by a few feet, will have the characteristics of a river admirably adapted to navigation, and be of an almost unlimited commercial capacity.

In considering questions of a character so comprehensive and truly national as that of our inland commerce, the chief facts of the case should be sought out and stated with the utmost impartiality. In these affairs a selfish and narrow spirit will produce results exactly the reverse of those expected from it by superficial reasoners. Those only who sow liberally can hope for an abundant

harvest. Viewed in this light we see the importance of understanding clearly the leading facts in reference to the financial status of the Erie canal from its origin to the present time. The canal board, in the report made last March, bears the following irrefragable testimony to its value and success: "The Erie canal account shows the gratifying result of a credit of over \$9,000,000 above all cost to the State."

The canal board reported to the legislature of the State of New York, March 26, 1866, that not only "no direct taxation upon the people on account of the canals remains to-day unpaid, but, on the contrary, the treasury of the State has been reimbursed principal and interest in full, and has now in its coffers nearly \$1,000,000 from the canal revenues, in advance of any taxation for canal purposes."

The immense traffic by which this result was produced originated chiefly in other States.

The tendency of the trade is clearly seen in the fact that while in 1838 the merely local or State commerce on the canal was four times that of other States, the proportions were so far reversed that in 1861 they had become eight to one in favor of the national; and the change continues to take place in an increasing ratio.

On these grounds, if on no other, the west justly claims that the Erie canal with its Oswego branch should now become, as its friends and projectors intended, subject to no charge or suspicion of unjust monopoly, but a national canal in the strict sense of the term, carrying the products of the west and supplying the wants of her people with return freight without any other tolls or charges than may be necessary to defray unavoidable expenses of maintenance and cost of enlargements obviously required by the interests of the people.

Identity of western and eastern interests.

It must be regarded as a cardinal principle of public policy that no State in the Union shall derive a revenue for itself by taking undue advantage of its geographical position, or make any further charge on the traffic of other States through it, than may be sufficient to reimburse the cost of works constructed to overcome natural impediments. Freedom of transit, without monopoly or taxation, is a necessary portion of the free trade between the States, which is the strongest material bond of peaceful union, and any efforts to interfere with it create an animus injurious to the community in which they find favor, stimulating those who are injured to divert business to less advantageous routes, and leading in the end to a diminution of revenue and a loss of trade. The lessons of the times inculcate upon us the wisdom of avoiding not only the reality but even the suspicion of injustice in the dealings of one portion of the Union with all or any of the others.

The legislature of the State of New York took a step in this direction by passing an act, April 22, 1862, for adapting the canals of the State to use in the defence of the northern and northwestern States. Their liberal proposals were presented to the national legislature on behalf of the State by the Hon. S. B. Ruggles, who was well qualified for the trust by his thorough knowledge of the subject and his broad national views, but did not receive the approval of a majority of the members of Congress.

The spirit and intention of the State were again expressed by Governor Fenton in his message of the present year. He viewed this question in its national aspects with the wisdom of true statesmanship, and said:

"It is unquestionably the policy of the State to foster and expand to meet every need of its system of improvements which has contributed so largely to our public revenues and to our agricultural and commercial prosperity. We are not called upon to refer to the principles of mere comity to determine how

much we should do to meet the demands of trade which our geographical position imposes. No portion of our country can ask of us reasonable facilities which it is not even more our interest to grant."

The importance of continuing to maintain the Erie canal, as the highway of our inland commerce, open, as at present, for free competition to all the people of the United States, subject only to payment of an equitable share in the actual cost of the advantages they thus enjoy, has not escaped the sagacity of discerning men from other States, whose attention is devoted to public affairs, and who duly appreciate the relations of this canal to the permanent interests of the west. A distinguished United States senator from the northwest explained the methods by which, in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, certain railroad companies had become so far consolidated as to constitute almost a complete monopoly for transportation in those States, with the natural result of exorbitant freights, unjustly putting money into the pockets of the few at the expense of the producers of national wealth. The senator, on behalf of the people of his country, protested against regarding the Erie canal "in any other light than as a national work," stating in strong terms his reluctance "to let a company occupy the only unoccupied ground for a transit route that there is between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic ocean, and then set all the people that are west of it at defiance, and charge just such tolls as they choose."

The National Ship Canal Convention at Chicago, on examining the items in the cost of carrying the main article of western production from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, state that the charges between the Mississippi and the lakes are so high that they "amount to a virtual prohibition, in ordinary times, on the shipment of corn a hundred miles west of Lake Michigan." In 1861, during the most active period of navigation, the price of corn at Chicago vibrated between twenty cents and twenty-four cents, while the cost of transportation from the Mississippi to Chicago was sixteen cents, and the cost of gathering, shelling, and hauling it to a station exceeded the difference between the rate for transportation and the Chicago price, "so that if a person had been gratuitously offered a given amount of corn, to be gathered west of the Mississippi, on condition that he send it to the Chicago market, he could not have afforded to accept the gift."

The Board of Trade of St. Paul reported, July 5, 1865, that "freight on grain from St. Paul and other river towns north of Winona to Chicago is now thirty cents per bushel, and has most of the time for the last two years exceeded that figure." Even now it is stated that the farmers of Minnesota are paying forty cents freight upon a bushel of wheat to Chicago or Milwaukee. This is a higher freight than the western shipper has paid during the last year upon grain from Chicago to our seaport cities via the lakes and New York canals, the average freight of the season being much lower. Accusations against eastern lines of transportation for exorbitant prices certainly proceed with an ill grace from States where the farmer cannot move the product of his labor out of his own State without paying charges more than sufficient to eat it up.

Governor Morgan, whose former official relations to the canal system of the State of New York gave him an intimate and practical knowledge of his subject, wisely, curtly, and with a patriotism looking far beyond local and selfish considerations, shows the justice, value, and identity of the measures by which the mutual interests of the west and east will be best promoted. During a debate in the Senate of the United States, on the Niagara ship canal, he said:

"It is not for the interest of senators representing western States to undertake any measure that shall result in disaster to the Erie canal. There has been one deliberate, well-considered, but bold attempt to sell the Erie canal to a large and powerful corporation. That was made a little less than ten years ago. It failed then, but it may be made again. If this bill passes, and this ship canal is built and is successful, and a large portion of the transportation is taken from the Erie canal to this ship canal, there will come up a cry from all parts

of the State to sell the Erie canal, to have the constitution amended and have the canal sold, as has been done in the State of Pennsylvania. That will come whenever taxes become extremely heavy. Well, sir, there is but one buyer, there can be but one buyer; that buyer will be the New York Central Railroad; and, of course, after buying the Erie canal they will get control of this corporation around Niagara Falls, for that would be a very simple process; and when they get the entire control and make a monopoly of the carrying trade, I think it will be the darkest day for the agricultural products of the west that they have ever yet seen.

"The senator from Ohio said this morning they burnt their corn for fuel. Let this monopoly once be created, and the Erie canal will be made to pay \$100,000,000; and they will not only be compelled to burn their corn in the west but they will also burn their wheat. They will be looking around very soon for a new channel. It has taken from thirty to forty years to secure this channel, and how long will it take to secure another?"

"Sir, the interests of the west and the interests of the east are identical; there should be no rivalry; there should be no rival route. What should be done would be to enlarge the locks of the Erie canal, and that measure will be done by the State of New York. I feel confident that the locks upon the Erie canal will be enlarged; measures will be taken during the next winter, and those locks can be enlarged in a single year so that boats of from five hundred and fifty to six hundred tons can be taken through."

It is scarcely possible to close this review of the canal system of the State of New York, as compared with the Canadian route, without bringing into prominence the question: Why does not the west give its now almost controlling influence in Congress toward securing the realization of that proposition of the State of New York (now embodied in a law) to adapt the Erie and Oswego canals of that State to the military uses of the national government? To attain the proposed object but a small sum is necessary compared with that required to overcome the natural obstacle of Niagara Falls. That object could be attained in one-third the time necessary for the completion of any practical work which could carry the line of trade around the falls. Nor would the adaptation of the New York canals to the uses proposed be only an experiment, costly in expenditure of money and time. It has already been demonstrated by the results of the last ten years that the Erie canal, affording passage to the lakes during that period for boats of an average capacity of about one hundred and twenty tons, met all the practical requirements of trade and held control of the commerce of the west against the competition of the Canadian route, affording passage as that route did for vessels of quintuple the average tonnage of those employed on the New York canals. Double the tonnage of the vessels seeking the Canadian route, and with the capacity of the boats upon the Erie canal two hundred and fifty tons as they are now, and in the present, even the experience of the past would demonstrate the fallacy of the claim that the doubled capacity of the Canadian line would enable it to compete with the New York canals or afford any relief to the necessities of the west. If the proposition made by the State of New York should be realized by national aid, boats of the capacity of six hundred tons, propelled by cheap and expeditious means, can float from the lakes to the seaboard through the Erie and Oswego canals and the Hudson river. It is repeated, and cannot be repeated too often, that the accomplishment of the whole calls for but comparatively small expenditure of time and money; and it needs but the application of the teachings of actual experience to carry conviction that, with the realization of this plan, there could not be even a doubt as to the choice between the two routes. Nor, considering the subject in its purely military features, can there be any doubt as to the wiser course. In the event of war, should the province of Canada remain in our enemy's military possession, (which is not probable,) a canal around the

falls would be immediately beneath an enemy's cannon. A canal around Niagara Falls instead of being then an aid in defence of the "northern and northwestern lakes," would need an army for its protection alone. Thus protected it would practically in no sense be better for military use than the two canals of New York adapted to such use.

The comparisons here indicated, and only indicated, are made in no unfriendly spirit to any work of internal improvement which the necessities of peace or war may require. They arise necessarily and naturally out of the actual facts, given significance by actual experience. In their clear comprehension, can the west hesitate as to which line it should aid with its vast influence; as to which line would most practically meet the necessities which are upon it now; as to which will most aid its great laboring and producing classes; as to which, in short, will afford it the cheapest and most expeditious route for its trade, and which, in the shortest time, would give that commercial relief which it has a right to demand and ought to receive.

Having investigated impartially, and as briefly as their magnitude and complex character would admit, the main subjects committed to me for inquiry, including the permanent and essential characteristics of our trade and commercial relations with the British-American provinces, and the various sources whence, collected together on the great lakes, already issues forth a volume of agricultural productions far exceeding in bulk and value those yielded by any other nation, and yet a mere streamlet in comparison with the vast river it will become in the not far distant future, and having seen the value and importance of the channels of transportation within our own territory for our own inland trade, in comparison with those existing or intended to be made within the limits of a rival border nation for the same object, I trust it will not be regarded as transcending the tenor of my duties if I indulge the hope that the facts and figures presented will be received as additional evidence of the material benefits the nation in all its parts receives from uninterrupted freedom of exchange and transit through every State, and the necessity of duly improving those natural facilities by which such advantages will be offered alike to producer and consumer as will retain their trade within the United States, strengthening that community of interest by which national sentiment and the spirit of fraternity are perpetuated. The interests of men of every pursuit and the growth of our national revenue will be promoted by such means of intercourse as cheapen the necessities of life to the consumer, while they increase the price paid to the producer.

Were we in the condition of the European nations, with seeparate custom-houses and cordons of eager officials to check trade by levying duties or requiring compliance with commercial restrictions at the boundaries of every State, the west would have remained uncultivated, and the progress of the nation could have been impeded to an extent scarcely imaginable under the happier conditions of the present time.

The more fairly and comprehensively inquiries are made as to the reciprocal commercial relations of the west and the east, the more clearly will the benefits those great divisions of the country mutually confer on each other be shown, and the more readily must the value of the channels of trade within our own country be appreciated. Such considerations cannot but aid in the progress made towards the full and practical recognition of what should be a fundamental axiom of national union, springing from the very spirit of the Constitution—that each State can, and can only, serve its own interest while promoting the interests of the others by facilitating the means of transit through it. No State should, nor can it in constitutional spirit, exact any tribute from another as a consequence of any geographical position. Each can and should be content, and more than content, with those advantages which necessarily follow when, after repayment of its own expenditures, the channels of trade naturally belonging to it, or

which its own enterprise has created, flow through its territory. Thus mutually aiding and supporting each other, the banded States, strengthened in their union by the omnipotent laws of trade, will stand leagued as a nation for all future time.

ISRAEL T. HATCH.

NOTE.—*Table of distances.*—It should be stated, in explanation, that Port Colborne, in Canada, on Lake Erie, is the entrance to the Welland caual and the St. Lawrence canals. Buffalo, in the United States, is the entrance to the Erie canal and Hudson river to our seaboard. All western commerce stands in precisely the same relative position to these two important points. The proposed Niagara ship canal is on the American side, and parallel to the Welland canal; and if constructed, and of any commercial utility, must form the American link in the chain of St. Lawrence canals through Canada.

Distance from Port Colborne to Montreal 500 miles.
Distance from Montreal, through river and gulf of Valencia, on the Atlantic, to track of commerce 1,000 miles.
Distance from Port Colborne, via St. Lawrence canals, to Boston 2,500 miles.
Distance from Port Colborne, via St. Lawrence canals, to New York..... 3,000 miles.
Distance from Buffalo, via Erie canal and Hudson river, to our seaboard. . . 500 miles.
The Montreal trade report of 1866 states the distance from Montreal to Liverpool at 2,740 miles; from New York to Liverpool, 2,980 miles.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Latest official returns of the trade of the British North American provinces with the United States, and its aggregate with all countries.

	Exports to all countries.	Exports to the United States.	Imports from all countries.	Imp'ts from the United States.
Canada, 1865-'66	\$56,328,380	\$38,963,953	\$53,802,319	\$20,424,692
New Brunswick, 1865	5,534,726	1,737,208	7,086,595	3,056,595
Nova Scotia, 1865.....	8,830,693	3,619,797	14,381,662	4,325,857
Prince Edward's isl'd, 1865 .	2,250,575	654,820	1,905,075	454,000
Newfoundland, 1865.....	5,493,005	*210,000	5,299,603	1,500,000
Total	78,437,379	45,185,778	82,475,254	29,761,144

The trade of Newfoundland with the United States is estimated by the proportions of 1864.

APPENDIX No. 2.

TARIFFS OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

CANADA.

(Sanctioned August 15, 1866.)

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

(All goods not hereinafter enumerated are subject to 15 per cent. duty.)

A.

Acids of every description except acetic acid and vinegar	Free.
Acetic acid, &c., vinegar, (pkgs. 15 p.c.) ..	5 cts. per gall.
Advertising pamphlets	15 per cent.
Agricultural societies' seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when especially imported by, for the encouragement of agriculture	Free.
Alcohol, (packages 15 per cent.)	70 cts. per gall.
Ale, beer, and porter in casks, (packages 15 per cent.)	7 cts. per gall.
Do. in bottles, 4 quart or 8 pint bottles to the gallon, (packages 15 per ct.) ..	5 cts. per gall.
Do. for officers' mess	Free.
Almonds and nuts of all kinds	15 per cent.
Alum	Free.
Anatomical preparations	Free.
Anchor	Free.
Angora hair, unmanufactured	Free.
Animals of all kinds from British North American provinces only	Free.
Antimony	Free.
Antiquities, collections of	Free.
Apparatus, steering*	Free.
Apparel, wearing, and other personal effects and implements of husbandry (not merchandise) in actual use of persons coming to settle in the province ..	Free.
Apparel, wearing, of British subjects dying abroad	Free.
Argentine, albata, and German silver, and plated ware, all kinds, manufactured	15 per cent.
Argol	Free.
Arms for the army and navy, and Indian nations	Free.
Articles for the public use of the province	Free.
Articles for the use of the governor-general	Free.
Articles for the use of foreign consuls, when such consuls are subjects or citizens of the country they represent, and not engaged in trade or commerce	Free.
Ash, pot, pearl, and soda	Free.
Atases, not elsewhere mentioned	15 per cent.

B.

Bagatelle boards and billiard tables ..	15 per cent.
Bark, tanners'	Free.
Bark, berries, nuts, vegetables, wood, and drugs, used chiefly in dyeing ..	Free.
Barley, meal, (packages 15 per cent.) ..	25 c. p. 100 lbs.
Barley, (packages 15 per cent.)	10 cts. p. bush.
Barilla or kelp	Free.
Beans, (packages 15 per cent.)	10 cts. p. bush.
Bean meal, (packages 15 per cent.) ..	25 c. p. 100 lbs.
Bar and bugg, (packages 15 per ct.) ..	10 cts. p. bush.
Bar and bigg meal, (pack. 15 per ct.) ..	25 c. p. 100 lbs.
Beer in wood, (packages 15 per cent.) ..	5 cts. per gall.
Beer in bottles, (packages 15 per ct.) ..	7 cts. per gall.
Billiard tables, bagatelle boards, when imported directly by and for the use of regimental corps serving in Canada ..	Free.
Belted, duck and hose-duck	Free.

Berries used chiefly in dyeing	Free.
Blacking	15 per cent.
Bleaching powder	Free.
Books, being reprint of British copyright works, (See <i>Clause</i>)	Free.
[<i>Clause</i> —XXII Vic., cap. II, sec. 2—“But this act shall not affect the copyright act, 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 6, or any duty imposed under it.”]	
Books, printed, all kinds, except copyrights and books in course of printing in Canada	Free.
Books, maps, and charts, imported not as merchandise but as the personal effects of persons arriving in Canada to become <i>bona fide</i> residents of the province	Free.
Books, printed, periodicals, and pamphlets, not being foreign reprint of British copyright works; not blank account books; not copy-books; not books to be written or drawn upon; not school or other books printed in this province	Free.
Boots and shoes, leather	15 per cent.
Boot felt	Free.
Book, map, and news printing paper ..	15 per cent.
Bone, manufactured	15 per cent.
Bonnets, hats, and caps	15 per cent.
Bibles, testaments, devotional books ..	Free.
Binnacle lamps*	Free.
Biscuit and bread from Great Britain and British N. American provinces ..	Free.
Boiler plate	Free.
Bolting cloths	Free.
Borax	Free.
Bookbinders' tools and implements ..	Free.
Bracelets, braid, &c., made of hair ..	15 per cent.
Brandy, (packages 15 per cent.)	70 cts. per gall.
Brandy for officers' mess	Free.
Bran and shorts, (packages 15 per ct.) ..	25 c. p. 100 lbs.
Brass and copper, manufactured	15 per cent.
Brass in bars, rods, or sheets	Free.
Brass tubes or piping when drawn, or iron	Free.
Bras, or copper wire and wire cloth ..	Free.
Brass in scraps	Free.
Brass and tin clasps, slides, and span-gles, for the manufacture of hoop-skirts	Free.
Brimstone, roll or flour	Free.
Bristles and hog's hair of all kinds ..	Free.
Britannia metal ware	15 per cent.
Brooms and brushes of all kinds	15 per cent.
Broom corn	Free.
Buckwheat, (packages 15 per cent.) ..	10 cts. p. bush.
Buckwheat meal, (packages 15 pr. ct.) ..	25 c. p. 100 lbs.
Bulbs and roots, other than medicinal ..	Free.
Bullion	Free.
Bullion and coin	Free.
Burr stones, wrought or unwrought, but not bound up in millstones ..	Free.
Busts, casts, and statues of marbles, bronze, or alabaster; paintings and drawings, as works of art: specimens of sculpture; cabinets of coin; medals, gems, and all collections of antiquities	Free.
Butter, (packages 15 per cent.)	4 cts per lb.
Bunting*	Free.

* Free when imported by ship-builders for ship-building purposes.

CANADA—Continued.

C.

Cabinets of co'ns.....	Free.
Cables, iron chain.....	Free.
Cables, hemp.....	Free.
Cables, grass.....	Free.
Cabinet-ware or furniture.....	15 per cent.
Cards, playing.....	15 per cent.
Candles and tapers, of tallow, wax, or any other material.....	15 per cent.
Canada plates, tinned plates, galvanized iron and sheet iron, galvanized spikes and bolts.....	Free.
Caoutchouc or India-rubber or gutta-percha, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Caoutchouc or India-rubber, manufactured.....	15 per cent.
Canvas, sail, Nos. 1 to 6*.....	Free.
Caps, hats, and bonnets.....	15 per cent.
Carriages.....	15 per cent.
Carriages of travellers and carriages employed in carrying merchandise, (hawkers and circus troops excepted).....	Free.
Carpets and hearth rugs.....	15 per cent.
Cashmere, manufactured.....	15 per cent.
Castings, all other, iron.....	15 per cent.
Cement, marine or hydraulic, unground.....	Free.
Cement, hydraulic, ground and calcined.....	15 per cent.
Cheese, (packages 15 per cent.).....	3 cts. per lb.
Chandeliers and gas fittings.....	15 per cent.
Charts and maps, imported not as merchandise but as the personal effects of persons arriving in Canada, to become <i>bona fide</i> settlers in the province.....	Free.
Charts, maps, and atlases, not elsewhere mentioned.....	15 per cent.
Chinaware, earthenware, and crockery.....	15 per cent.
Chinaware, officers' mess.....	Free.
Charitable societies, donations of clothing for gratuitous distribution by.....	Free.
Church bells, when <i>bona fide</i> imported for the use of churches or other places of worship.....	Free.
Chickory or other root or vegetable used as coffee, raw or green, (packages 15 per cent.).....	3 cts. per lb.
Chickory, kiln-dried, roasted, or ground, (packages 15 per cent.).....	4 cts. per lb.
Cider, clocks, corks.....	15 per cent.
Cigars, viz: value not over \$10, (pack. 15 pr. ct.).....	\$3 per M.
value over \$10 and not over \$20, (packages 15 per cent.).....	\$4 per M.
value over \$20 and not over \$40, (packages 15 per cent.).....	\$5 per M.
value over \$40, (pack. 15 per ct.).....	\$6 per M.
Cigars, officers' mess.....	Free.
Cinnamon, mace, and nutmegs, (packages 15 per cent.).....	25 per cent.
Currants, dried fruits.....	15 per cent.
Clays, earth, and sand.....	Free.
Couch and harness furniture.....	15 per cent.
Cocoa paste from Great Britain and British North American provinces.....	Free.
Communion plate, when <i>bona fide</i> imported for the use of churches and other places of worship.....	Free.
Composition spikes and nails*.....	Free.
Compasses*.....	Free.
Clay, pipe.....	Free.
Clocks.....	15 per cent.
Clothing and arms for Indian nations.....	Free.
Clothing or wearing apparel made by hand or sewing machine.....	15 per cent.
Clothing for army and navy, or Indian nations, or for gratuitous distribution by any charitable society.....	Free.
Clothing, plain and military, imported for officers of the army serving in Canada.....	Free.
Clothing and arms for the army and military forces in the province.....	Free.
Coal and coke.....	Free.

Cochineal and dyestuff.....	Free.
Coffee, green, (packages 15 per cent.).....	3 cts. per lb.
Coffee, ground or roasted, (pkgs 15 p. ct.).....	4 cts. per lb.
Coffee, sugar, and tea, when imported directly by or taken out of warehouse for her Majesty's troops serving in Canada, under such restrictions and regulations as may be prescribed by minister of finance.....	Free.
Coke.....	Free.
Colors and articles, when imported solely by room paper manufacturers and stainers, viz: lakes in pulp, scarlet, and morone, ultra marine and Chinese blue, English umber, raw, blue-black, Paris and permanent greens, satin, and fine washed white, bichromate of potash, sugar of lead, and British gum, for manufacturing purposes only.....	Free.
Commissariat stores.....	Free.
Confectionery, (packages 15 per cent.).....	\$3 per 100 lbs.
Copper tubes and piping, when drawn.....	Free.
Copper, pig.....	Free.
Copper in bars, rods, bolts, or sheets.....	Free.
Copper or brass, manufactured.....	15 per cent.
Copper sheathing and nails*.....	Free.
Corkwood, or the bark of the corkwood tree.....	Free.
Cordage*.....	Free.
Cottons.....	15 per cent.
Cotton warp, yarn, and twist.....	15 per cent.
Cotton wool.....	Free.
Cotton waste and candlewick.....	Free.
Cotton netting and woollen netting for India-rubber shoes.....	Free.
Corn, Indian.....	10 cts. p. bush.
Cordials, other than ginger, orange, lemon, gooseberry, strawberry, raspberry, elder, and current wines, (packages 15 per cent.).....	\$1 20 per gal.
Corks.....	15 per cent.
Cream of tartar in crystals.....	Free.
Cocoonut oil, in crude, unrectified, or natural state.....	Free.
Coin and bullion.....	Free.
Cutlery, polished, all sorts.....	15 per cent.

D.

Dead-eyes*.....	Free.
Dead-lights*.....	Free.
Deck plugs*.....	Free.
Diamonds and precious stones not set.....	Free.
Dried fruit.....	15 per cent.
Drugs not otherwise specified.....	15 per cent.
Drugs used chiefly for dyeing.....	Free.
Dyestuffs, viz: berries, bark, drugs, nuts, and vegetables, woods, and extracts of logwood, used chiefly in dyeing.....	Free.
Drain tiles for agricultural purposes.....	Free.
Drawings, as works of art.....	Free.
Donations of clothing for gratuitous distribution by charitable societies.....	Free.

E.

Earth, clays and sand.....	Free.
Eggs.....	Free.
Electrotype blocks, for printing purposes.....	Free.
Emery, glass, and sand paper.....	Free.
Engravings and prints.....	15 per cent.
Essences, not elsewhere specified, and perfumery, (packages 15 per cent.).....	25 per cent.
Essential oils of all kinds.....	Free.

F.

Factory and mill machinery of all kinds, or parts thereof.....	Free.
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* Free when imported by ship-builders for ship-building purposes.

CANADA—Continued.

Fancy goods and millinery, viz: articles embroidered with gold, silver, or other metals.....	15 per cent.
Fan and fire screens.....	15 per cent.
Farming implements and utensils, when specially imported for encouragement of agriculture.....	Free.
Feathers and flowers.....	15 per cent.
Felt hat bodies and hat felt.....	Free.
Fibrilla, Mexican fibre, or tampico, white or black, and other vegetables for manufacture.....	Free.
Firebrick, not moulded into artificial or fancy shapes.....	Free.
Firewood.....	Free.
Figs, dried fruits.....	15 per cent.
Filberts.....	15 per cent.
Firebrick and clay.....	Free.
Fireworks.....	15 per cent.
Fish, fresh.....	Free.
Fish, salted or smoked, (packages 15 per cent.).....	1 ct. per lb.
Fish and vegetables, preserved.....	15 per cent.
Fishing nets and seines.....	Free.
Fish-hooks, lines, and fish-twines.....	Free.
Flat wire for crinolines, covered.....	15 per cent.
Flax waste.....	Free.
Flax, hemp, tow, undressed.....	Free.
Flour of wheat and rye, (packages 15 per cent.).....	50 cts. per bbl.
Flour and meal, of all other kinds, packages 15 per cent.).....	25 cts. per bbl.
Foreign newspapers sent otherwise than through post office.....	15 per cent.
Fruits, dried.....	15 per cent.
Furs, skins, pelts, or tails, undressed.....	Free.
Fur, or of which fur is the principal part.....	15 per cent.

G.

Galvanized iron.....	Free.
Gazoline oil.....	15 per cent.
Gems and medals.....	Free.
German, plated, and gilded ware, manufactured of all kinds.....	15 per cent.
Gin, (packages 15 per cent.).....	70 cts. per gall.
Ginger, ground.....	25 per cent.
Glass and glass ware, plated and silvered, stained painted, or colored.....	15 per cent.
Glass ware, officers' mess.....	Free.
Globes, when specially imported for the use of colleges, scientific and literary societies.....	Free.
Goat hair, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Gold, silver, and electroplate, manufactured.....	15 per cent.
Gold and silver leaf for platers' use.....	Free.
Goldbeaters' brims, moulds, and skins.....	Free.
Grains—barley and rye, (pkgs 15 p. c.).....	10 cts. p. bush.
beans and peas.....	do.....do.
bea and bigg.....	do.....do.
buckwheat.....	do.....do.
Indian corn.....	do.....do.
oats.....	do.....do.
Wheat.....	Free.
Grass, oster, palm leaf, straw, whale-bone, or willow, except plait, elsewhere mentioned.....	15 per cent.
Gravels.....	Free.
Grease and scraps.....	Free.
Grindstones, wrought or unwrought.....	Free.
Gums, British, when imported by room paper manufacturers and stainers for manufacturing purposes only.....	Free.
Gunpowder.....	15 per cent.
Guns, rifles, and arms of all kinds.....	15 per cent.
Gutta-percha, manufactured.....	15 per cent.
Gypsum or plaster of Paris, neither ground nor calcined.....	Free.
Gypsum, only when imported <i>bona fide</i> as manure.....	Free.

H.

Hardware, viz: cuttlery, polished, all sorts, japanned, planished tin, and Britannia metal ware, spades, shovels, axes, hoes, rakes, forks, and edged tools, scythes, and snaths, spikes, nails, tacks, brads, and sprigs, stoves, and other iron castings; other hardware, manufactured.....	15 per cent.
Harness and saddlery of leather manufacture.....	15 per cent.
Hair, or mohair, manufactured.....	15 per cent.
Hair: human, angola, goat, thibet, horse, hog, or mohair, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Hat plush.....	15 per cent.
Hats, caps, and bonnets.....	15 per cent.
Hay.....	Free.
Hemp, undressed.....	Free.
Hides and pelts.....	Free.
Horns and pelts.....	Free.
Hosiery.....	15 per cent.
Horse hair, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Hops.....	Free.

I.

Indian corn, (packages 15 per cent.).....	10 cts. p. bush.
Indigo.....	Free.
Ink of all kinds, except printing.....	15 per cent.
Ink, printing.....	Free.
Iron, pig.....	Free.
Iron: scrap, rod, bar, or hoop.....	Free.
nail or spike rod, round or flat.....	Free.
hoop or tire, for driving wheels of locomotives, bent and welded.....	Free.
boiler plates, punched or unpunched.....	Free.
railroad bars, wr'ght-iron chairs, and fish plates.....	Free.
rolled plates.....	Free.
wire.....	Free.
Iron tubes and piping, when drawn.....	Free.
Iron knees and riders*.....	Free.
Iron masts, or parts of iron masts*.....	Free.
Iron bars, puddled.....	Free.
Ivory, bone, pearl, horn, manufactured.....	15 per cent.

J.

Japanned tin, planished tin, and Britannia metal ware.....	15 per cent.
Jewelry and watches.....	15 per cent.
Junk and oakum.....	Free.

K.

Kryolite.....	Free.
Knees, iron, riders*.....	Free.

L.

Lard, (packages 15 per cent.).....	1 cent per lb.
Lead, pig.....	Free.
Lead, in sheet.....	Free.
Lead, white, dry.....	Free.
Lead, red, dry.....	Free.
Leather, viz: sheep, calf, goat, and chamois skins, dressed, varnished, or enamelled.....	15 per cent.
Leather, or imitation of leather, manufactured.....	15 per cent.
Leather, sole or upper.....	10 per cent.
Leather, manufactures, viz: boots and shoes, harness and saddlery.....	15 per cent.
Locomotive and engine frames, cranks, crank axles, railway car and locomotive axles, piston rods, guide and slide bars, crank pins, connecting rods.....	Free.
Locomotives and passenger, baggage and freight cars, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free, under similar circumstances, in the United States.....	Free.

* Free when imported by ship-builders for ship-building purposes.¶

CANADA—Continued.

Locomotive engines and railroad cars. 15 per cent.
Linen 15 per cent.
Linen, table, officers' mess. Free.
Linen machine thread for boots and shoes. Free.
Liquors, malt, officers' mess. Free.
Litharge. Free.

M.

Maccaroni and vermicelli 15 per cent.
Machinery, mill and factory, of all kinds, and parts thereof. Free.
Machine silk twist, and machine linen thread. Free.
Mace and packages 25 per cent.
Manilla grass, sea grass and mosses, for upholstery purposes. Free.
Manures. Free.
Manufactured marble, other than sawn slabs or blocks. 15 per cent.
Manufactures, viz:
 marble or imitation 15 per cent.
 caoutchouc, India-rubber or gutta-percha 15 per cent.
 fur, or of which fur is the principal part. 15 per cent.
 hair or mohair 15 per cent.
 papier maché 15 per cent.
 grass, osier, palm-leaf, straw, whale-bone, or willow, except plaits, elsewhere mentioned. 15 per cent.
 bone, shell, horn, pearl, and ivory. 15 per cent.
 gold, silver, electroplate, argentine, albata, and German silver, and plated and gilded ware of all kinds. 15 per cent.
 brass or copper 15 per cent.
 leather, or imitation of leather. 15 per cent.
 wood, not elsewhere specified. 15 per cent.
 cashmere 15 per cent.
Meat, fish, and vegetables, preserved. 15 per cent.
Maps, charts, and atlases, not elsewhere mentioned. 15 per cent.
Maps and charts not imported as merchandise, but as the personal effects of persons arriving in Canada to become *bona fide* settlers in the province. Free.
Marble, in blocks or slabs, unpolished and not specially shapen. Free.
Masts, iron, or parts of iron masts. Free.
Meats, fresh, smoked, and salt, (packages 15 per cent.) 1 cent per lb.
Meal, buckwheat, (packages 15 per ct.) 25 c. p. 100 lbs
Meal, other, except wheat and rye, (packages 15 per cent.) 25 c. p. 100 lbs.
Models Free.
Medicinal roots Free.
Medicines, patent, and medicinal preparations, not elsewhere specified. 25 per cent.
Medicines for hospitals. Free.
Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of. Free.
Metal, type, in blocks or pig. Free.
Metallic oxides, ground or unground, and washed or unwashed, dry, not calcined Free.
Military clothing, and plain, imported by officers of the army serving in Canada Free.
Mill and factory machinery of all kinds and parts thereof. Free.
Millinery of all kinds. 15 per cent.
Models Free.
Molasses, (packages 15 per cent.) 73 c. p. 100 lbs.
Mosses and sea grass, for upholstery purposes. Free.
Musical instruments for military bands. Free.
Musical instruments, including musical boxes and clocks 15 per cent.
Mustard 15 per cent.

N.

Nails, tacks, and brads 15 per cent.
Newspapers, foreign, sent otherwise than through the post office. 15 per cent.
Nitre or saltpetre. Free.
Nitrate of soda. Free.
Nuts of all kinds. 15 per cent.
Nuts used chiefly in dyeing. Free.
Nutmegs and packages. 25 per cent.
Natural history, specimens of. Free.
Naphtha, (packages 15 per cent.) 15 per cent.
Naval and military stores. Free.

O.

Ochres and metallic oxides, ground or unground, and washed or unwashed, dry, not calcined. Free.
Oakum Free.
Ochres, ground and calcined. 15 per cent.
Officers' mess:
 cigars Free.
 silver or plated ware. Free.
 Chinaware. Free.
 glassware. Free.
 table linen Free.
 spirits Free.
 wines Free.
 malt liquors Free.
 billiard tables and bagatelle boards, when imported directly by and for use of regimental corps serving in Canada. Free.
Oils: cocoa-nut, pine and palm, in their crude, unrectified, or natural state. Free.
 kerosene, coal, (packages 15 p. ct.) 10 cts. per gal.
 benzole, benzine, benzoin, petroleum, distilled, purified or refined, (packages 15 per cent.) 15 cts. per gal.
 petroleum, crude, (packages 15 per cent.) 6 cts. per gal.
Oil cake or linseed cake. Free.
Oils, in any way rectified, pumped, raked, bleached, or prepared, not elsewhere specified, (packages 15 per cent.) 15 per cent.
Oil-cloths. 15 per cent.
Opium 15 per cent.
Ordnance stores. Free.
Ores of all kinds of metals. Free.
Ornaments of bronze, alabaster, terra cotta, or composition. 15 per cent.
Osier or willow, for basket makers' use Free.

P.

Packages containing *free goods*, in which they are usually imported. Free.
Packages, viz: bales, trusses, cases covering casks of wine or brandy in wood, cases and casks containing dry goods, hardware and cutlery, crates or casks containing glassware or earthenware, cases containing bottled wine or spirits, and other packages in which goods of the kind imported in them are usually imported, and which do not necessarily or generally accompany such goods when sold in the province. Free.
Packages containing goods paying specific duties only. 15 per cent.
Packages of all other kinds to pay same ad valorem duty as the goods they contain.
Paint and colors, not elsewhere mentioned. 15 per cent.
Paper 15 per cent.
Paper hangings. 15 per cent.
Papier maché. 15 per cent.

* Free when imported by ship-builders for ship-building purposes.

CANADA—Continued.

Parasols and umbrellas.....	15 per cent.
Patent medicines and packages.....	25 per cent.
Pearl, horn, bone, and ivory, unmanufactured.....	15 per cent.
Pelts, hides, and horns.....	Free.
Pepper, ground, and packages.....	25 per cent.
Pepper, unground, and packages.....	15 per cent.
Perfumed spirits, to be used as perfumery only, (packages 15 per cent.)	\$1 20 per gall.
Perfumery not elsewhere specified.....	25 per cent.
Pine and palm oil, crude, unrectified, and natural state.....	Free.
Phosphorus.....	Free.
Pickles and sauces.....	15 per cent.
Pimento, ground, and packages.....	25 per cent.
Pimento, unground, and packages.....	15 per cent.
Pipe clay.....	Free.
Pipes, tobacco.....	15 per cent.
Plaster of Paris, ground and calcined.....	15 per cent.
Playing cards.....	15 per cent.
Portable hand printing presses.....	15 per cent.
Preserved meats.....	15 per cent.
Printed, lithographed or copper-plate bill, billheads, and advertising pamphlets.....	15 per cent.
Poultry, fish, and vegetables, preserved.....	15 per cent.
Plated ware.....	15 per cent.
Porter in bottles, (packages 15 per ct.)	7 cts. per gall.
Porter in casks, (packages 15 per ct.)	5 cts. per gall.
Pig iron, pig lead, and pig copper.....	Free.
Pitch and tar.....	Free.
Philosophical instruments and apparatus, including globes, when specially imported for the use of colleges and scientific and literary societies.....	Free.
Plants, shrubs, and trees.....	Free.
Plank and sawed lumber of mahogany, rosewood, walnut, chestnut and cherry	Free.
Plank and sawed lumber of all kinds, except walnut, mahogany, chestnut, rosewood, and cherry.....	15 per cent.
Printing ink and printing presses, except portable hand printing presses.....	Free.
Prohibited articles. See Schedule below.	
Provisions for army or navy or Indian nations.....	Free.
Prunella.....	Free.
Puddled iron bars.....	Free.
Pumps and pump-gear.....	Free.

R.

Rags.....	Free.
Railroad bars.....	Free.
Rattan, for caning chairs.....	Free.
Red lead, dry.....	Free.
Resin and rosin.....	Free.
Rice.....	Free.
Riders and knees, iron.....	Free.
Rigging wire.....	Free.
Roots and bulbs, other than medicinal.....	Free.
Rifles, guns, and fire-arms of all kinds.....	15 per cent.
Room paper manufacturers—The colors and articles following, when imported solely by room paper manufacturers and stainers for manufacturing purposes only, that is to say: Lakes in pulp, scarlet and morone, ultramarine and Chinese blue, English umber, raw; blue-black, Paris and permanent greens, satin and fine washed white, bichromate of potash, sugar of lead, and British gum.....	Free.
Rum, (packages 15 per cent.).....	70 cts. per gall.

S.

Sails ready made.....	15 per cent.
Sail cloth or canvas, from Nos. 1 to 6*.....	Free.
Sal ammoniac, sal soda, caustic soda, silicate of soda, and soda ash.....	Free.
Sand, earth, and clay.....	Free.
Salt.....	Free.

Sauces and pickles.....	15 per cent.
Sea grass, Manilla grass, and mosses for upholstery purposes.....	Free.
Seeds for agricultural, horticultural, or manufacturing purposes only.....	Free.
Settlers' wearing apparel and other personal effects, implements of husbandry (not merchandise) in actual use of persons coming to settle in the province.....	Free.
Scrap brass and scrap iron.....	Free.
Shawls.....	15 per cent.
Ships' blocks and patent brushes for blocks.....	
binnacle lamps.....	
sail cloth or canvas from Nos. 1 to 6.....	
compasses.....	
dead eyes.....	
dead light.....	
deck plugs.....	
pumps and pump gear.....	
shackles, sheaves.....	
signal lamps.....	
travelling trucks.....	
Yellow metal in bars or bolts.....	
Yellow metal, sheathing.....	
Steering apparatus.....	
Composition spikes and nails.....	
Sheathing copper and nails.....	
Iron knees and riders.....	
Wire rigging.....	
Cordage.....	
Treenails and wedges.....	
Iron masts or parts of iron masts.....	
Shackles.....	
Sheaves.....	
Sheathing copper and nails.....	
Shell, manufactured.....	15 per cent.
Shrubs and plants.....	Free.
Silks, satins, and velvets.....	15 per cent.
Silk, woollen, worsted, and cotton embroidery, and tambour work.....	15 per cent.
Silk twist and silk and mohair twist not elsewhere specified.....	15 per cent.
Silk twist for hats, boots, and shoes.....	Free.
Silver and gold cloth.....	15 per cent.
Silver-plated ware, officers' mess.....	Free.
Slate.....	Free.
Slotted tapes, for the manufacture of hoop skirts.....	Free.
Small wares.....	15 per cent.
Snuff, ground dry, (packages 15 per ct.)	15 cts. per lb.
damp, moist, or pickled, (packages 15 per cent.).....	10 cts. per lb.
Soda ash.....	Free.
Soap, (packages 15 per cent.).....	\$1 per 100 lbs.
Spades, shovels, stoves, and all other iron castings.....	15 per cent.
Spelter or zinc in sheet.....	Free.
Spelter in block or pig.....	Free.
Specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany.....	Free.
Spices, ground, including ginger, pimento, and pepper, (packages 15 per cent.).....	25 per cent.
Spices, unground, including ginger, pimento, and pepper, (packages 15 per cent.).....	15 per cent.
Spikes and nails, composition*.....	Free.
Spikes, scythes, and snaths.....	15 per cent.
Spirits and strong waters, including spirits of wine and alcohol, not being whiskey, (packages 15 per cent.).....	70 cts. per gall.
Spirits, wines, and malt liquors, officers' mess.....	Free.
Spirits of turpentine.....	15 per cent.
Starch, (packages 15 per cent.).....	\$2 50 p. 100 lbs.
Statues, busts, and casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris, paintings and drawings as works of art, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, gems, and collections of antiquities.....	Free.

When imported by ship-builders for ship-building purposes, free.

* Free when imported by ship-builders for ship-building purposes.

CANADA—Continued.

Stationery	15 per cent.
Steel, wrought or cast, in bars or sheets, circular or oblong	Free.
Steel wire, flat and uncovered, for crinolines	15 per cent.
Steering apparatus*	Free.
Stereotype blocks for printing purposes	Free.
Steamboat and mill shafts, cranks, forged in the rough	Free.
Steam fire engines, when imported by municipal corporations, for use of such municipalities	Free.
Stone unwrought and lithographic stone	Free.
Straw, Tuscan, grass, and fancy plaits	Free.
Sulphur or brimstone in roll or flour	Free.
Sugar, coffee, and tea, when imported directly by or taken out of warehouse for her Majesty's troops serving in Canada, under such restrictions and regulations as may be prescribed by the minister of finance	Free.
Sugar—Candy, brown or white, refined sugar or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, and manufactures of refined sugar, including succades and confectionery, (packages 15 per cent.)	\$3 per 100 lbs.
White clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to white clayed, not being refined or equal in quality to refined, (packages 15 per cent.)	\$2 60 p. 100 lbs.
Yellow Muscovado and brown clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to yellow Muscovado or brown clayed, and not equal to white clayed, (packages 15 per cent.)	\$2 25 p. 100 lbs.
Brown Muscovado sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to brown Muscovado, and not equal to yellow Muscovado or brown clayed, (packages 15 per cent.)	\$1 90 p. 100 lbs.
Any other sugar, not equal in quality to brown Muscovado, (packages 15 per cent.)	\$1 68 p. 100 lbs.
Cane juice, sirup of sugar or sugar cane, sirup of molasses, melado, concentrated melado or concentrated molasses, (packages 15 p. ct.)	\$1 37 p. 100 lbs.
T.	
Table linen, officers' mess	Free.
Tallow, (packages 15 per cent.)	1 cent per lb.
Tapes, slotted, for the manufacture of hoop skirts	Free.
Tea	15 per ct. <i>ad valorem</i> and 7 cts. p. lb.
Tea, sugar, and coffee, when imported directly by or taken out of warehouse for her Majesty's troops serving in Canada, under such restrictions and regulations as may be prescribed by the minister of finance	Free.
Teasels	Free.
Thibet hair, unmanufactured	Free.
Thread and other articles embroidered with gold, or for embroidery	15 per cent.
Thread lace and insertions	15 per cent.
Tiles, drain, for agricultural purposes	Free.
Tin, granulated or bar	Free.
Tin and zinc or spelter, in block or pig	Free.
Tin clasps, slides, or spangles, for manufacturing hoop skirts	Free.
Tin plates	Free.
Tobacco, manufactured, viz:	
Cavendish, (packages 15 per cent.)	15 cts. per lb.
Common cut, (packages 15 per cent.)	7½ cts. per lb.
Fine cut, (packages 15 per cent.)	20 cts. per lb.
Canadian twist, (packages 15 per ct.)	4 cts. per lb.
Snuff and snuff flour, dry, (packages 15 per cent.)	15 cts. per lb.

Tobacco, manufactured, viz:	
Snuff, damp, moist, or pickled, (packages 15 per cent.)	10 cts. per lb.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Free.
pipes	15 per cent.
Tow, undressed	Free.
Toys	15 per cent.
Trees, plants, and shrubs, bulbs and roots	Free.
Travelling trucks*	Free.
Treenails and wedges*	Free.
Tubes and piping, of copper, brass, or iron, when drawn	Free.
Turpentine, spirits of	15 per cent.
Turpentine, other than spirits of turpentine	Free.
Type metal, in blocks or pigs	Free.

U.

Unenumerated articles	15 per cent.
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V.

Varnish, bright and black, for ship-builders	Free.
Varnish, other than bright and black	15 per cent.
Veneering of wood or ivory	Free.
Vegetables used chiefly in dyeing	Free.
Vehicles of travellers, (except those of hawkers and circus troops)	Free.
Vegetables, fish and meats, preserved	15 per cent.
Velvets, silks, and satins	15 per cent.
Vinegar, (packages 15 per cent.)	5 cts. per gall.

W.

Walnuts, dried fruits	15 per cent.
Wearing apparel and clothing made by hand or sewing machine	15 per cent.
Weaving or tram silk and weaving or tram cotton for making elastic webbing, and crinoline thread for covering crinoline wire	Free.
Wedges and treenails*	Free.
Whale oils, in their crude and natural state, not in any way rectified, racked, pumped, bleached, or prepared	Free.
Wheat	Free.
Whiting or whitening	Free.
White lead, dry, and white zinc	Free.
Whiskey, (packages 15 per cent.)	70 cts. per gall.
Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, and ginger, orange, lemon, gooseberry, strawberry, raspberry, elder, and currant wines, containing not over 26 degrees of proof spirits, by Sykes's hydrometer, in wood, (packages 15 per cent.)	10 cts. per gall.
Wines of all kinds (except as above) containing over 26 degrees and not more than 42 degrees of proof spirits, by Sykes's hydrometer, in wood, (packages 15 per cent.)	25 cts. per gall.
Wines of all kinds (except as above) containing not more than 42 degrees of proof spirits by Sykes's hydrometer, in bottles, (package or bottle 15 per cent.)	Per doz quarts \$1 50. pints 75 cts.
An additional duty of three cents per gallon for every degree of strength beyond 42 degrees, whether in wood or bottles—4 quart or 8 pint bottles to the gallon.	
Wine, sparkling, of all kinds, in bottles, when accompanied by a certificate of growth, (package or bottle 15 per cent.) in quarts	\$3 per doz.
Do.....do.....do.....in pints	\$1 50 per doz.
And when not accompanied by a certificate of growth, an additional duty of (package or bottle 15 p. ct.) in quarts	\$1 per doz.
Do.....do.....do.....in pints	50 cts. per doz.

* Free when imported by ship-builders for ship-building purposes.

CANADA—Continued.

Wines, spirits, and fermented liquors of all kinds, imported for officers' mess, and the packages containing the same	Free.
Wire, iron	Free.
Wire, flat, for crinolines, covered	15 per cent.
Wire rigging	Free.
Wood of all kinds, wholly unmanufactured	Free.
Woods and drugs used chiefly in dyeing	Free.
Wood, manufactured, not elsewhere specified	15 per cent.
Wool	Free.
Woollens	15 per cent.
Writing desks, fancy and ornamental cases and boxes, and other fancy goods	15 per cent.

Y.

Yellow metal in bars or bolts, and yellow metal sheathing* Free.

Z.

Zinc or spelter in blocks or pigs.....	Free.
Zinc or spelter in sheets	Free.
Zinc, white	Free.

FREE FOR USE OF HER MAJESTY'S ARMY SERVING IN CANADA.

Silver or plated ware, glassware, chinaware, table linen, and cigars, for the use of any regimental mess of officers serving in Canada.

The statute provides that all importations for the use of her Majesty's army and navy serving in Canada or for the public uses of the province shall be free. The phrase being interpreted to mean that such importations are only free when the duty otherwise payable thereon would be borne by the treasury of the United Kingdom or this province.

Schedule of goods free of duty from and after the passing of this act.

The following goods, when of the growth and produce of any of the British North American provinces, viz :

Grain, flour and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked, and salted meats; seeds and vegetables; green and dried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish and of all other creatures living in the water; poultry; butter; cheese; lard; tallow; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, but not otherwise manufactured in whole or in part; fish oil, gypsum, ground or unground. ;

*Goods which may be made free of duty by proclamation
or by order in council.*

Any other articles than those mentioned in the above schedule, being of the growth and produce of the said British North American provinces, that may be specially exempted from customs duty by order of the governor in council.

Any or all of the articles mentioned in this schedule, and when the growth and produce of the United States of America, may be admitted into this province free of duty, upon proclamation by the governor in council, whenever satisfactory arrangements shall be entered into with the United States for the importation of similar articles from Canada into that country.

EXPORT DUTY.

Saw logs and shingle bolts of pine or spruce exported out of Canada, except the same be exported directly to any of the British North American provinces:

On every 1,000 feet, board measure, pine ...\$1 00
Do.....do.....do.....spruce. 50

TABLE OF PROHIBITIONS.

The following articles are prohibited to be imported under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found :

Books, drawings, paintings and prints of an immoral or indecent character.

Coin, base or counterfeit.

* Free when imported by ship-builders for ship-building purposes.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Sanctioned July 9, 1866.

(Add three per cent. for railway duties.—See below.)

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Animals, viz : Horses, mares, geldings, and oxen	\$8 each.
Neat cattle, three years old and up- wards	\$4 each.
Cows and other cattle under three years old	\$2 each.
Hogs, alive, over 100 lbs. weight..	\$2 each.
Hogs, alive, under 100 lbs. weight.	50 cts. each.
Sheep	75 cts. each.
Axes, three lbs. weight and upwards..	30 cts. each.
Candles of all kinds, (exc't sperm & wax)	2 cts. per lb.
Candles, sperm and wax	6 cts. per lb.
Cider	5 cts. per gall.
Coffee	2½ cts. per lb.
Fruit, dried	2 cts. per lb.
Hams, smoked or dried	1 cent per lb.
Leather, sole, upper leather, harness and belt leather	4 cts. per lb.
Do, sheep skins, tanned or dressed.	60 cts. per doz.
Do, calf skins, tanned	\$1 20 per doz.
Wines, liquors of every description, (not be- cause of <i>qua vite</i> , otherwise charged with duty ..) whether in bottles or otherwise.	10 cts. per gall.

Molasses and treacle.....	2 cts. per gall.
Pork and beef, salted.....	\$1 per bbl.
Pork and beef, fresh.....	\$1 per 100 lbs.
Rock or coal oil, benzole, and paraffine.....	6 cts. per gall.
Soap, costing less than 10 cents per lb.....	1 cent per lb.
Spirits and cordials, viz: Alcohol, of proof by Sykes's hydrometer.....	35 cts. per gall.
Brandy.....	80 cts. per gall.
Rum, of proof by Sykes's hydrom- eter.....	35 cts. per gall.
Gin and whiskey.....	60 cts. per gall.
Lemon sirup, shrub, and santa.....	20 cts. per gall.
All other cordials.....	50 cts. per gall.
Tinctures.....	30 cts. per gall.
All other spirits not herein enumer'd, of proof by Sykes's hydrometer.....	35 cts. per gall.
Sugar, refined, in loaves.....	2½ cts. per lb.
All other kinds of refined or white bas- tard sugar, or sugar candy.....	2 cts. per lb.
Brown, or muscovado, or clayed, and any other kind of sugar not refined.....	1½ cts. per lb.
Tea, (except green).....	4 cts. per lb.
gunpowder, hyson, young hyson, Twankay, and other green teas.....	8 cts. per lb.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued.

Tobacco, manufactured, (except snuff and cigars)	5 cts. per lb.
Wines costing two dollars per gallon and upwards	90 cts. per gall.
Wines costing one dollar and upwards per gallon, and less than two dollars per gallon	80 cts. per gall.
Wines costing less than one dollar per gallon	30 cts. per gall.
And on every hundred dollars of the true and real value of all wines, in addition	\$12 50.

AD VALOREM DUTIES.*

On the following articles, for every hundred dollars of the true and real value thereof, viz:

Anchors, canvas, cordage, chain cables, and other chains	\$1.
Cotton warp, copper, and patent metals, in sheets, bars, bolts, and scraps....	\$1.
Felt, in rolls or sheets, foreign hides, green, dried, or salted.....	\$1.
Fire-clay, bricks and tiles made of fire-clay	\$1.
Iron, in bolts, bars, plates, sheets, pig iron	\$1.
Railway rails and chairs, oakum.....	\$1.
Sails and rigging for new ships, sheathing paper.....	\$1.
Silk plush for hatters' purposes, block tin, tin plates	\$1.
Lead, in pig or sheets, zinc, in pig or sheets	\$1.
Bar and sheet steel, brimstone, crude or roll.....	\$1.
Sulphuric acid, muriatic acid, chloride of lime	\$1.
Soda-ash, copperas, alum, phosphorus.	\$1.
Prussiate of potash, carbony, nitre and saltpetre	\$1.

On the following articles, for every one hundred dollars of the true and real value thereof, viz:

Boots and shoes, of whatever material, and parts of the same	\$15.
Leather manufactures.....	\$15.
Chairs, and prepared parts of or for chairs	\$15.
Clocks, wheels, machinery, and materials for clocks	\$15.
Household furniture, (except baggage, apparel, household effects, working tools and implements, used and in use of persons or families arriving in the province, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale).....	\$15.
Looking-glasses, oranges and lemons, brushes.....	\$15.
Hats and hat bodies, piano-fortes, snuffs and cigars.....	\$15.
Carriages, wagons, sleighs, and other vehicles, and parts thereof.....	\$15.
Veneer and other mouldings	\$15.
Frames for pictures and looking-glasses.	\$15.
Wooden wares of all kinds, matches, corn brooms	\$15.
And all agricultural implements, and parts thereof, (except spades, shovels, scythes, and reaping-hooks)	\$15.
Trunks, valises, portmanteaus.....	\$15.
Iron castings, viz: cooking, stove, box, and round stoves, and parts thereof, excepts square stoves, designated as Canada stoves	\$15.
Apparatus for cooking stoves, Franklin stoves	\$15.
Register grates, fire frames, and parts thereof	\$15.
Kitchen ranges and boilers, cast-iron furnaces, and parts thereof	\$15.

And all other goods, wares, and merchandise, not herein otherwise charged with duty, and not herein-after declared to be free from duty, for every one hundred dollars of the true and real value thereof\$12 50.

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

(Subject only to railway duty.)

Baggage, apparel, household effects, working tools, and implements used and in use of families arriving in this province, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale; books, printed; carriages of travellers, properly such, and not intended for sale; coins and bullion; corn broom brush; grain, not malted; flour, meal, and breadstuffs of all kinds; rice, ground and unground; eggs and poultry; manures of all kinds; fish of all kinds; products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; palm oil; plants, shrubs, and trees; firewood; printing paper, types, printing presses, and printers' ink; rags; old rope and junk; salt of all kinds; sails and rigging saved from vessels wrecked; soap, grease and tallow; butter; cheese; lard; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; lines and twines, shoe thread and boot webbing; cotton wool, cotton batting; seeds and vegetables; furs, skins, or tails, undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state; slate; ores of metals of all kinds; coal; pitch; tar; turpentine; ashes; pelts; wool; bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn, wrought, or unwrought burr or grindstones; dyestuffs; flax, hemp, manilla, and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; reins; horns; hides; barilla, and chalk.

EXEMPTIONS FROM BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The following articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British North American provinces, are admitted free under the governor's proclamation, and not subject to railway duty:

Grain and breadstuffs of all kinds; vegetables; fruits; seeds; hay and straw; animals; salted and fresh meats; butter; cheese; lard; tallow; hides; horns; wool, undressed; skins and furs of all kinds; iron in pigs and blooms; copper; lead in pigs; ores of all kinds; grindstones and stone of all kinds; earth; coals; lime; ochres, ground and unground; rock salt; wood, timber, and lumber of all kinds; firewood; ashes; fish; fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber; furs and skins of fish or creatures living in the sea: (also, by proclamation dated July 26, 1866,) rock or coal oil, benzole, and paraffine.

RAILWAY DUTY, (ADDITIONAL.)

In addition to the ordinary revenue a duty of three per cent. is imposed for railway purposes on all goods, wares, merchandise, except certain articles, being the growth and produce of the United States of America, namely:

Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds; cotton wool; seeds and vegetables; fish of all kinds; products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; poultry and eggs or hides; stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state; slate; butter; cheese; tallow; lard; horns; manures; ores of metals of all kinds; pitch; tar; turpentine; ashes; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; firewood; plants, shrubs, and trees; pelts; wood; fish oil; rice; broom corn and bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn, or wrought, or unwrought burr or grindstones; dyestuffs; flax, hemp, and tow, unmanufactured; rags; and except baggage, apparel, household effects, the working tools and implements used and in use of persons or families arriving in the province, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale; carriages of travellers, not intended for sale.

* *Ad valorem* duties are levied on the value of the articles at the market where the importer bought them.

From April 1, 1866, to March 31, 1867.

Be it enacted by the governor, council, and assembly,
as follows :

1. This act shall come into operation on the 1st day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and shall continue in force until the first day of April next thereafter.

2. There shall be collected and paid to her Majesty, for the use of the province, upon all goods brought into this province, by sea or land carriage, the several duties, in currency, set forth in figures on the table hereinafter contained, denominated "table of duties," opposite the respective articles in such table mentioned, according to the value, number, or quantity of every such article.

3 The goods mentioned in the table hereinafter contained, denominated "table of exemptions," shall be free of duty.

5. The duties shall be collected, paid, and received, according to the weights and measures in use in this province; and where, in the table of duties, such duties are imposed, according to any specific value, quantity, or number, the same shall apply in the like proportion to any greater or less value, quantity, or number.

6. The duties shall be paid to the collectors of the colonial revenue, and received at the office of the receiver general, either in treasury notes, or in current coin at the legal rate of tender.

2. The governor in council may, whenever it shall be advisable so to do, declare by proclamation what other articles, the growth and production of the British North American provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward island, and Newfoundland, or any of them, may be imported into the province free of duty, and may declare in what manner and under what restrictions the same may be imported.

9. Books, drawings, paintings, or prints of an immoral or indecent character are prohibited to be imported into this province under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, and the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which such prohibited articles may be found.

Apples, fresh or dried, per barrel	\$1 00
Ale, beer, or porter, in wood or bottles, per gallon	6
Bacon, per cental or 100 pounds	2 00
Beef, salted, per barrel	1 00
Beef, fresh, per 100 pounds	1 00
Biscuit, fine, and bread, including crackers or cakes, per 100 pounds	1 00
Bread, pilot or navy, per 100 pounds	20
Butter, per 100 pounds	1 75
Burning fluid, per gallon	10
Candles, tallow, per pound	3
all other candles, per pound	8
Cattle, viz: horses, mares, or geldings, each	10 00
Neat cattle, viz: oxen or other neat cattle, three years old or upwards, each	7 50
cows and cattle, under three years old, each	2 50
sheep, each	75
Cattle, hogs, alive, over 100 pounds weight, each	5 00
of 100 pounds weight and under, each	50
Cheese, per 100 pounds	1 00
Coffee, green, per pound	4
roasted, burned, or ground, per pound	5
Flour, wheat, per barrel	25
Ginger, ground, per pound	4
Geneva and whiskey, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, per gallon	90
Hams, smoked or dried, per 100 pounds	2 00

Lard, per 100 pounds.....	\$1 75
Leather, viz: sole leather, including hides and skins partially dressed therefor, per pound	4
Molasses, per gallon	5
Onions, per 100 pounds.....	50
Oil, viz: rock or coal oil, and benzole, per gallon	7
Paraffine, per gallon	7
Pears, fresh or dried, per barrel.....	1 00
Pork, salted, per barrel.....	1 00
fresh, per 100 pounds.....	1 00
Pepper and pimento, ground, per pound.....	4
Raisins, per pound	2
Rum, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength of proof, per gallon	75
Spirits, viz: brandy, cordials, and other spirits, except rum, Geneva, and whiskey, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion, &c.....	1 20
Spirits or strong waters, not otherwise enu- merated, not being pure alcohol, mixed with any ingredients, and although thereby coming under the head of some other de- nomination, with the exception of varnish, (in any package,) shall be deemed spirits or strong waters, and shall pay a duty, per gallon, of.....	90
Sugar, brown, or muscovado, not refined, per 100 pounds	1 50
candied, brown, crushed, and bastard facings, and refined, per 100 pounds.....	2 00
Teas, souchong, congou, pekoe, bohea, pou- chong, and all other black teas, per pound	6
gunpowder, hyson, young hyson, twan- kay, and other green teas, per pound.....	11
Tobacco, manufactured, except snuff and cigars, per pound	10
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	....
Tongues of cattle, dried or pickled, per 100 pounds	2 00
Wines, viz: hock, constantia, malmsey, ca- tawba, burgundy, hermitage, moselle, and champagne, per dozen, of five bottles to the gallon	3 00
on all other wine in bottles, per dozen, of five bottles to the gallon	2 00
port, sherry, Madeira, and all other wines, (except French wines, imported direct, as hereafter mentioned,) in wood, per gallon	75
wines, the growth and produc- tion of France, when imported direct, per gallon.....	40
Clocks, and all wheels, machinery, and ma- terials used in their manufacture.....	20 00
Confectionery, sirups, and articles manufac- tured from sugar	
Cigars and snuff	
Patent medicines.....	
For every \$100 of the value.....	
Currants and figs	10 00
Leather, viz: boots, shoes, and leather manu- factures of all kinds.....	
upper leather of all sorts, inclu- ding hides and skins partially dressed therefor.....	
Meat, fresh, except beef or pork	
Poultry of all sorts, dead	
For every \$100 of the value.....	
Anchors, grapnels, and anchor palms.....	
Cables of hemp or other vegetable substance, or of iron or iron wire	
Cotton yarn	
Cordage, tarred or untarred, whether fitted for rigging or otherwise	

TARIFF OF NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.

Iron, viz: in bars or bolts, pipes or tubes, sheet iron, iron spikes, clinch rings, boiler plates, hoop iron, iron rigging, iron chains, and iron knees for ships.....	\$5 00
Machinery of all kinds for mills, steamboats, and manufactories	
Oakum	10 00
Pitch	
Sail cloth of all kinds, canvas, sail twine, ready made sails, and grummets	
Steel, in bars, rods, or sheets.....	
Tar	
For every \$100 of the value.....	
All other goods, wares, and merchandise not otherwise charged with duty and not enumerated in the table of exemptions.....	10 00
For every \$100 of the value.....	

Table of exemptions.

Ashes, viz: pot ashes and pearl ashes.
 Asses and mules.
 Baggage and apparel of passengers in use and not intended for sale.
 Barilla and soda ash.
 Beans.
 Bells, organs, and musical instruments for churches.
 Books or pamphlets not prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom.
 Bristles and hairs used in the manufacture of brushes.
 Broom corn.
 Bullion, gold or silver.
 Burr stones.
 Coal.
 Cocoa.
 Coin, gold and silver coins, and British copper coin.
 Copper, yellow metal, composition, and zinc, for ship sheathing, of a size forty-eight inches long by fourteen inches wide, and sheathing felt; copper, composition, and zinc bars or bolts, copper composition, or zinc sheets, not thinner than — wire gauge, for making nails, spikes, and clench rings for ship building.
 Copper, viz: in pigs or bricks, old or worn, or fit only to be remanufactured.
 Corkwood.
 Corn, viz: wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, oats, rice, and buckwheat, unground; rice meal, barley meal, rye meal, Indian meal, oat meal, buckwheat meal, peas and beans.
 Cotton wool.
 Crude saltpetre, for manufacturing purposes.
 Cutch.
 Engravings and photographs.
 Fish, viz: fresh, dried, salted, or pickled.
 Fish-hooks.
 Fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.
 Flax.
 Furniture that has been in actual use, working tools and implements, the property of immigrants, or persons coming to reside in the province, and not intended for sale, not to include machinery, musical instruments, and plate.
 Hay.
 Hemp.
 Hides, or pieces of hides, raw, not tanned, curried, or dressed.
 Horns.
 Hops.
 Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses, cattle, carriages, and other vehicles, when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same are actually in use for that purpose.
 Iron, viz: unwrought or pig iron, scrap iron, iron rails for railroads, and old iron fit only to be remanufactured.
 Lime and limestone.
 Lines for the fisheries of all kinds.
 Malt.

Manures of all kinds.
 Maps and charts.
 Nets, fishing nets and seines of all kinds.
 Ores of all kinds.
 Paintings.
 Palm oil.
 Pig lead and old lead fit only to be remanufactured.
 Plants, shrubs, and trees.
 Plate, of gold and silver, old, and fit only to be remanufactured.
 Potatoes.
 Printing paper, not less than demy size.
 Printing presses and type, and printers' ink.
 Rags, viz: old rags, old rope, junk, old fishing nets, and old canvas.
 Rosin.
 Sails, rigging, and ship materials, saved from vessels wrecked on the coast of this province, and saved from vessels owned and registered in the province if wrecked on the coast of this province or elsewhere.
 Salt.
 Sands of all kinds.
 Seeds of all kinds, for agricultural purposes.
 Skins, furs, pelts, or tails, undressed.
 Stones, unmanufactured, including slate.
 Sheathing paper for ships.
 Straw. Statuary.
 Sugar of the maple.
 Tallow.
 Twines used in the fisheries.
 Tow.
 Turpentine, raw.
 Whale fin or bone.
 Wood, viz: boards, logs, planks, staves, square timber, shingles, and firewood, but not to include woods used for dyeing.
 Wool, unmanufactured.
 Zinc, viz: zinc sheathing of a size forty-eight inches long by fourteen inches wide, intended for and to be used as sheathing for vessels, and zinc sheathing nails.

Exemptions from Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, by proclamation, under section 8.

Animals. Ashes. Bark. Butter. Cheese.
 Chocolate and other preparations of cocoa.
 Coal. Copper. Earth.
 Flour, (wheat.)
 Fish. Firewood.
 Fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish and creatures living in the sea.
 Fruits.
 Furs of all kinds, undressed.
 Grains, breadstuffs of all kinds.
 Grindstones.
 Gypsum, ground or unground.
 Hay and straw.
 Hides. Hops. Horns.
 Iron in pigs and blooms.
 Lard. Lead in pigs. Lime.
 Lumber of all kinds.
 Ochres. Ores of all kinds.
 Rock salt.
 Salted and fresh meats.
 Seeds. Skins, undressed.
 Stones of all kinds.
 Tallow. Timber of all kinds.
 Vegetables. Wood. Wool.

Prohibitions, 16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 107.

LIX. Gunpowder, ammunition, arms or utensils of war, except from the United Kingdom, or any British possession, and base and counterfeit coin, are hereby absolutely prohibited to be imported or brought, either by sea or inland carriage or navigation, into the British possessions in America.

Light duty, 10 cents per ton.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

*Passed 23d March, 1866.**Table of duties.*

Ale, porter, cider, and perry	8 cts. per gall.
Apples	30 cts. per bbl.
Bacon and hams, smoked beef, and sausages	\$1 per cwt.
Beef and pigs' heads, salted and cured, barrel 200 pounds	50 cts. per bbl.
Biscuit or bread	6 cts. per cwt.
Butter	70 cts. per cwt.
Cheese	\$1 25 per cwt.
Chocolate and cocoa	2 cts. per lb.
Cigars	\$2 64 per M.
Coffee	2 cts. per lb.
Coals, imported or brought into the port of St. John	25 cts. per ton.
Confectionery	\$3 30 per cwt.
Feathers and feather beds	2 cts. per lb.
Fish, salted, dried, and pickled, being of foreign catch and cure, for every cwt. imported	\$1 32 per cwt.
Flour	36 cts. per bbl.
Fruit, dried	2 cts. per lb.
other descriptions, except apples	\$5 per cent.
Lumber	60 cts. per M.
Molasses	5 cts. per gall.
Oatmeal and Indian meal	12 cts. per bbl.
Pork, per barrel of 200 lbs	70 cts. per bbl.
Salt	12 cts. per ton.
Shingles	20 cts. per M.
Shooks and staves, manufactured and dressed	\$11 per cent.
Spirits, viz: Brandy or other spirits, not herein defined or enumerated, and not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof	\$1 20 per gall.
All other spirits, of greater strength than forty-three over proof shall be deemed to be undefined spirits, and subject to duty accordingly.	
Gun and rum, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof	60 cts. per gall.
Whiskey, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof	80 cts. per gall.
Cordials, shrub, and other spirits, being sweetened or mixed, so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid	50 cts. per gall.
Sugar, loaf and refined	\$3 20 per cwt.
unrefined	\$1 98 per cwt.
bastard	\$2 40 per cwt.
Tea, souchong, congou, and bohea	8 cts. per lb.
Tea, all other sorts	10 cts. per lb.
Tobacco, manufactured and leaf	7 cts. per lb.
stems	50 cts. per cwt.
Timber	30 cts. per ton.
Vinegar	6 cts. per gall.
Wines, viz: Port, Madeira, hock, Burgundy, and champagne	\$1 per gall.
Sherry, 12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	72 cts. per gall.
Spanish red, Sicilian, Figuera red, Lisbon common, Manzanilla, Malaga, Cape and claret	24 cts. per gall.
All other wines, 12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	60 cts. per gall.
Anchors and chain cables, copper, and composition metal for ships, viz: Bar,	

bolt, and sheathing nails. Iron, viz: Bar, bolt, sheathing, and sheet. Wrought nails. Cordage and hemp cables. Oakum. Canvas. Corks and corkwood. Fishing tackle. Pitch, tar, rosin, raw turpentine. Staves, undressed. Masts and spars. Barley, oats, rice, Indian corn, peas, bran. Medicines\$5 50 per cent.

Goods, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise enumerated, described, or charged with duty in this act, and not otherwise exempt\$11 per cent.

Packages in which dry goods are imported\$11 per cent.

Table of exemptions.

Printing presses, printing paper, (royal and demy,) types, and all other printing material. Printed books, pamphlets, maps, and charts. Coin and bullion. Hemp, flax, tow. Plants, trees, and shrubs. Limestone. Specimens illustrative of natural history. Works of art, viz: Engravings, paintings, and statuary, not intended for sale. Articles imported for religious purposes, and not intended for sale. Manures of all kinds. Arms, clothing, and provisions for her Majesty's land and sea forces. Passengers' baggage, household furniture, and working tools and implements, used and in the use of persons arriving in the island. Refuse rice, seeds for agricultural purposes, vegetables of all sorts, hides, or pieces of hides, not tanned, curried, or dressed. Animals of all kinds. Coals, (except when imported or brought into St. John.) Poultry and fresh meats. Articles of every description, imported for the use of the governor. Donations of clothing, specially imported for distribution, gratuitously, by any charitable society. Cotton yarn, pig iron, coke. Bark for tanning leather. Sulphuric acid, when used for the manufacture of manure. Materials for sheathing the bottoms of vessels, such as zinc, copper, and composition metal, together with nails, paper, or felt, which may be used under the same, shall be free and exempt from duty when imported in the vessel on which they are intended to be used, and entered as ship's stores; such sheathing and materials to be so used before the ship again leaves port, or the same shall be entered for duty in the ordinary way. Fish, British caught and cured. Twines, to be used for manufacturing nets in this colony. Dyestuffs.

Drawbacks.—A drawback of twenty cents is allowed on every hundred weight of biscuit manufactured in this colony from flour the duty on which shall have been chargeable and paid. Drawback allowed by this act: Provided, that no drawback shall be payable on any quantity of biscuit the drawback in respect whereof would not amount to twelve dollars, nor on any biscuit manufactured from flour the duty on which has been secured by bond, and not actually paid.

A drawback allowed in lieu of any duties that may have been paid on materials for shipbuilding, which drawback shall be computed at the rate of one dollar per ton on every ship or vessel newly built from the keel in the colony.

No spirits (except from Europe, the British West Indies, or the British possessions in North America) can be imported into the island or its dependencies, or carried coastwise from one port to any other thereof, in any cask or other vessel capable of containing liquors, not being of the size or contents of thirty gallons at least.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The undermentioned duties are island currency, (see Currency.) This, of course, affects the rate on the articles charged with specific duty only.

If the duties on any importation of goods exceed £10, (\$32,) and do not amount to more than £30, (\$96,) a credit of three months is given therefor; and if the said duties exceed £30, a credit of six months. Bonds for securing the payment of these duties bear interest on the amount thereof at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Drawback equal to the whole duty paid or payable is allowed on the exportation of all dutiable articles.

Duties on American invoices are regulated according to the value of the greenback dollar, "to be determined weekly."

The rate of exchange fixed on August 14, 1866, viz: 4s. island currency for each American dollar, which represents gold at 150, is intended to be continued, unless any great change in the value of gold should occur.

ARTICLES.

Percentage *ad valorem* duty on every £100 currency value per invoice.

	£	s.	d.
Anchors and chain cables	1	0	0
Canvas and sail cloth	2	0	0
Iron bars, and straps intended for strapping riders and knees of ships	2	0	0
Steam-engines and boilers.....	2	0	0
Rigging and cordage	2	0	0
Sails and oakum	2	0	0
Pitch, tar, and rosin.....	2	0	0
Copper and composition bars, bolts, rudder braces, clinch rings sheets, and sheathing nails	2	0	0
Blocks and deadeyes	5	0	0
Bar iron, bar and spring steel, gypsum, ground and unground, leather of all kinds, except sole leather	5	0	0
Rice, fruit, and vegetables, undried.....	5	0	0
Buffalo robes.....	10	0	0
Jewelry of all kinds	10	0	0
Fine bread and crackers of all kinds, ex- cept ship bread and navy bread	10	0	0
Watches, and all machinery to be used in the formation thereof	10	0	0
Sails, rigging, and ship materials, saved from vessels wrecked on the coast of this island, not belonging to this island, duty payable on account of sales	10	0	0
Ship's stores and cargoes saved from wrecks, or sold in vessels stranded, to pay the same duty as in cases of importation....	10	0	0
Boots and shoes of all kinds.....	12	10	0
Clothes ready made, namely, coats, over- coats, vests, jackets, and trousers	12	10	0
Carriages of all kinds	12	10	0
Corn brooms, matches, trunks, valises, port- manteaus, and looking-glasses	12	10	0
Articles manufactured of wood, and such articles of which wood forms the princi- pal part, not hereinbefore mentioned....	12	10	0
Cigars.....	20	0	0
All wheel machinery, and machinery for manufacturing or to be used in the for- mation of clocks	20	0	0
Books, being the reprints of British authors, under the imperial act 11th Vic., cap. 28.	20	0	0
Clocks	25	0	0
Patent medicines.....	30	0	0
Wines, claret, and all other light wines, (ex- cept port and sherry,) the first cost of which is under twenty pounds sterling, per pipe	25	0	0
Port and sherry, and all other wines costing twenty pounds sterling per pipe, per gal- lon, in addition to five per cent. <i>ad valo- rem</i> duty	5	0	0
On all goods, wares, and merchandise, not above enumerated, except as hereinafter mentioned and excepted.....	10	0	0

Other duties. Island* currency.

Almonds, Jordan and shelled, per lb.....	0	0	3
Ale, porter, and beer, per gallon.....	0	0	5
Burning fluid, kerosene, paraffine, rock, combination, and all other descriptions of oils, manufactured from coal, per gallon.	0	0	7½
Butter, the cwt.....	0	10	0
Bread, ship and pilot, per 100 lbs	0	1	0
Bacon, the cwt	0	10	0
Beef, the barrel.....	0	6	0
Coffee, green, the lb	0	0	2
Coffee, roasted or ground, the lb.....	0	0	3
Chocolate, cocoa paste or broma, the lb...	0	0	3
Cider, the gallon	0	0	5
Confectionery of all kinds, per lb	0	0	4
Currants, raisins, prunes, figs, and all other kinds of dried fruits, per lb.....	0	0	1
Cheese, the cwt....	0	5	0
Flour, wheat, and rye, and corn meal, per barrel	0	1	6
Hams, per cwt.....	0	10	0
Leather, sole, the lb.....	0	0	1
Lard, per cwt	0	10	0
Molasses, the gallon.....	0	0	4
Onions, per 100 lbs	0	3	0
Pork, per bbl.....	0	6	0
Sugar, refined, per lb	0	0	3
Sugar, brown or muscovado, per cwt	0	7	0
Tea, per lb.....	0	0	4
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb	0	0	6
Tobacco, unmanufactured, the lb., three pence duty on the same, to be levied on the quantity imported, without any dimi- nution for stems or otherwise.	0	0	3
Port and sherry, and all other wines cost- ing twenty pounds sterling per pipe, per gallon, in addition to five per cent. <i>ad va- lorem</i> duty	0	4	0
Spirits, namely: Brandy imported into this island at the ports of Charlottetown, Georgetown, Summerside, and Souris, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, per gallon	0	4	6
Spirits, namely: Brandy imported into this island at any other ports, for every gallon thereof of any strength under and not ex- ceeding the strength of proof 28 by the bubble	0	4	6
And for every bubble below 28 in number, by the bubble, an additional 3d. per gall.	0	0	3
Spirits, namely: Gin, cordials, and whis- key, imported into this island at the ports of Charlottetown, Georgetown, Summer- side, and Souris, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, per gallon	0	3	6
Spirits, namely: Gin, cordials, and whis- key, imported into this island at any other ports, for every gallon thereof of any strength under and not exceeding the strength of proof of 28 by the bubble...	0	3	6
And for every bubble below 28 in number, by the bubble, an additional 3d. per gall.	0	0	3
Rum, or other distilled spirituous liquors, imported into this island, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrome- ter, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, and landed at the ports of Charlottetown, Georgetown, Summerside, and Souris, per gallon	0	1	6
Rum, or other distilled spirituous liquors, imported into this island at any other ports, for every gallon thereof of any strength under and not exceeding the strength of proof 28 by the bubble.....	0	1	6
And for every bubble below 28 in number, by the bubble, an additional 1½d. per gall.	0	0	1½

* To bring island currency into sterling deduct one-third. See further the article on "Currency."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Continued.

Lemon sirup, shrub, santa, and gingerette, per gallon	0	1	0
Tinctures, per gallon	0	2	0
Spirituous liquors, on all manufactured or distilled in this island, per gallon	0	0	6

Table of exemptions.

All articles in the following table, imported from any country or colony whatsoever, shall be exempt from duty, to wit:

All articles imported by the lieutenant governor for his own use.

Ashes, namely: pot ashes, pearl ashes, and soda ashes.
Baggage: apparel, household effects, working tools and implements, used and in use of persons or families arriving in this island, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale.

Barrels and half barrels, of all kinds.

Books (printed) of all kinds, not prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom.

Maps and charts.

Blocks, rigging, and sails, which may have been used to take new vessels from this island to a market for sale, if such blocks, rigging, and sails shall be returned forthwith, after the sale of the vessel, direct to this island, by the exporter thereof, and shall have previously paid and shall have been charged with the duties by law imposed thereon, on the first importation thereof into this island.

Broomecorn and bark.

Coal.

Dyewoods of all kinds, (ground and unground.)

Engines, (fire.)

Flax.

Fish of all kinds, and products of fish, and all other creatures living in the water.

Furs, skins, and tails, undressed.

Grindstones, hewn, wrought or unwrought.

Hemp and tow, unmanufactured.

Hides.

Horns.

Iron, (pig.)

Lime.

Manures.

Fish oil.

Organs and bells, imported expressly for any church, chapel, or sacred edifice, in this island, and intended to be placed therein.

Ores of metal of all kinds.

Ordnance or commissariat stores, or war munitions of any kind; or military baggage or clothing, brought into this island for the use of her Majesty's army, navy, or militia, by any commissary or other person in her Majesty's service.

Military clothing and accoutrements, for the use of her Majesty's volunteer corps in this island.

Printing paper, royal and demy, in use for newspapers.

Poultry and eggs.

Pelts.

Plants, shrubs, and trees.

Rags.

Salt.

Seeds.

Slate.

Stone or marble, sawn, or in its crude or unwrought state.

Burr or limestone.

Stock (live) of all kinds, for breeding purposes.

Seines.

Staves.

Tallow.

Teazels.

Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewn, and sawed, unmanufactured.

Firewood.

Wool.

Prohibitions.

Obscene paintings, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings, or any other indecent or obscene articles. If imported, the same shall be seized and destroyed. No other penalty.

SURVEY OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 25th January last, transmitting a report by the Chief of Engineers of the survey and improvement of the rapids of the Mississippi river.

FEBRUARY 6, 1867.—Réferred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 6, 1867.

SIR : I have the honor to transmit herewith a report by the Chief of Engineers, of February 5, covering General Wilson's report in reference to the survey and improvement of the rapids of the Mississippi river, called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives of January 25.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 5, 1867.

SIR : In obedience to the act approved June 23, 1866, "making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works," &c., and in compliance with the resolution of the United States House of Representatives of the 25th ultimo, I transmit herewith the report of Brevet Major General J. H. Wilson, United States army, captain of engineers, now lieutenant colonel thirty-fifth infantry, on the improvement of the Des Moines and Rock Island rapids of the Mississippi river.

General Wilson was assigned August 3, 1866, by order of the Secretary of War, to superintend the improvement of the Des Moines and Rock Island rapids of the Mississippi river, and the survey of the Rock and Illinois rivers. He was directed to proceed to his post at Keokuk, Iowa, by way of this city. While here he received verbal and written instructions from this bureau, and authority to employ as many civil engineer assistants as might be necessary, in order to push the surveys and examinations with which he was charged rapidly.

to completion. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel P. C. Haines, captain of engineers, was detailed as his assistant.

As a necessary preliminary to the improvement of the Des Moines and Rock Island rapids of the Mississippi river, he was directed to make such resurveys as might be required, in order to decide upon the merits and adaptability of the various plans which seemed to demand attention, and particularly the one of excavating the channel, which had been previously followed by the department. A careful resurvey was made of both rapids, much additional and interesting information was collected, and embodied in the reports, maps, sections, and profiles herewith submitted. It was found that the two rapids are very different in their physical characteristics.

THE DES MOINES OR LOWER RAPIDS.

The Des Moines rapids are eleven miles long, and for eight miles of their length, beginning at the lower end, are smooth, unbroken, and gradual in their descent. The river on the rapids averages four thousand five hundred feet wide, but nowhere presents either "pools," properly so called, or any well-defined or navigable channel at low water. The navigation is therefore bad during the entire boating season, and almost entirely suspended for one-third of the time. "The difficulty of navigation, it may be observed, on all the chains, lies not so much in the shallowness of the channel or thread of the current as in its unevenness of bottom, insufficient width, tortuous direction, and great velocity. The influence of these features is exaggerated by cross-surface and under-currents, and by cross winds, (east and west.)"

The plan of excavating the channel is for a variety of reasons exceedingly difficult to execute at the lower rapids, and would not, on account of winds, cross-currents, and dangers of navigation by night, accomplish all that is demanded by commerce. In order to enlarge the channel to two hundred feet width and four feet depth at extreme low water, it will be necessary, according to the report of Lieutenant Warren of 1854, making allowance for ten inches additional depth not provided for by him, and rendered necessary by the low water of 1864, to excavate about 150,000 cubic yards of stone. According to the data recently obtained it will require the excavation of 177,520 cubic yards, which, at an average of fifteen dollars per yard, will cost \$2,662,800.

Several other plans, such as the construction of a continuous dam with locks across the entire stream, and various modifications of wing dams, sluices, and chutes for narrowing and deepening the thread of the current, have been suggested and carefully considered, but have all been rejected by General Wilson as involving too many elements of uncertainty to warrant their application to a river of such magnitude as the Mississippi. They are more or less experimental in their character, there being elements in the problems indeterminate in their value and influence. While some of the plans might materially ameliorate the present difficulties, the uncertainty of their success and of their probable cost prevent their adoption.

From these considerations General Wilson recommends the construction of a canal along the Iowa shore, from the city of Keokuk to a point just below the village of Nashville; the remainder of the distance to be overcome by using the natural channel, which from that point to the Upper Chain is found to contain sufficient water for all purposes. At the Upper Chain a through cut, 200 feet wide, 6 feet deep, and 2,421 feet long, will be necessary, requiring 55,000 cubic yards of rock to be excavated.

The estimated dimensions of the canal are as follows: Length, 7.6 miles; width on the water surface, 300 feet; and depth at the lowest stage, 6 feet. It should run the entire distance, except at one or two points along the shore, in the bed of the river. The river embankment, for strength and economy, should be

constructed of earth, and securely covered inside and out with a well-made rip-rap of broken stone. It will require two lift locks and one guard lock; the lift locks to be 300 feet between the mitre-sills, 80 feet wide in the chamber, 78 feet wide at the water surface, and lift, respectively, 8 and $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet at low water. The estimated cost of the proposed canal and cut at Montrose island is \$3,390,000. This may be reduced to \$2,731,773 by arranging the canal so that it shall have only five feet depth at low water, and still further by the sum of \$34,155 should it be found ultimately unnecessary to construct the stone pier at the foot of Montrose island. The estimated amount that can be profitably expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, is \$1,000,000, including the \$200,000 already appropriated. The estimated amount that can be profitably expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, is \$1,000,000. Carefully prepared estimates of cost and general plans of the proposed canal, with a map of the rapids, are submitted herewith.

Detailed maps, plans, and specifications will be forwarded as soon as the other important duties with which General Wilson is charged will permit.

THE ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS.

The Rock Island rapids are fourteen miles in extent, with a descent of 21.5 feet. The river is 2,500 feet wide, and has a cross-section varying from 6,830 square feet to 30,230 square feet.

The channel, unlike that of the Des Moines rapids, is sufficiently deep nearly everywhere, having eleven miles of good navigation, with wide and deep "pools" in many places. It only requires to be straightened and widened, and occasionally deepened, in order to secure good navigation. In view of these facts, and that the work of excavation can be done at a much less cost than a canal can be built for, it is recommended that the plan of excavating the channel by means of coffer-dams, subaqueous blasting, and chiselling be adopted. It is estimated that it will be necessary to remove 57,451 cubic yards of stone, and that it will cost \$813,600. No detailed estimate has been made for a canal, but it is known that a work of this kind, sufficiently large to accommodate the commerce of the river, would cost from \$2,500,000 to \$3,500,000; and as there are no insuperable difficulties at these rapids to the execution of the plan proposed by General Wilson, it is recommended for adoption.

Copies of the map and profile of the proposed canal and locks for the improvement of the Des Moines rapids of the Mississippi river, &c., of plan of proposed improvement of the channel at Montrose island, &c., and diagram showing the direction of the current at the railroad bridge, Davenport, Iowa, are herewith transmitted. The other maps accompanying the report of General Wilson will be forwarded as soon as they can be copied.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Engineers.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DES MOINES AND ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS IMPROVEMENT,
AND ILLINOIS AND ROCK RIVER SURVEYS,
Davenport, Iowa, January 1, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report and recommendations in regard to "the improvement of the Des Moines and Rock Island rapids of the Mississippi river."

Having been assigned by order of the War Department to the superintendence

of these works, August 3, 1866, I proceeded to Washington city as soon as possible after the completion of the duties upon which I was then engaged in connection with the defences of Delaware bay and river.

While at Washington making arrangements to secure copies of such maps and reports concerning the improvement to which I had been assigned as might be on file in the Engineer Bureau, I received the following instructions :

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,

Washington, August 14, 1866.

GENERAL : In obedience to Special Orders No. 379, Adjutant General's Office, August 3, 1866, you will proceed to Keokuk, Iowa, to superintend the improvement of the Des Moines and Rock Island rapids of the Mississippi river and the survey of the Rock river in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, with its connection with Lake Winnebago.

In addition to the above duties, you are hereby assigned to the survey of the Illinois river from its mouth to La Salle.

You will accordingly make the necessary arrangements for the prosecution of the above duties, which it is very desirable should be commenced at the earliest practicable period, that the bureau may place before Congress at its next session the result of your examinations and plans of improvement.

You are authorized to employ as many civil assistants as you may require, at such compensation as will command suitable qualifications, to be subject to the approval of the department, with the mileage allowed to officers while travelling on duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Engineers, Brig. and Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. Army.

Brevet Major General J. H. WILSON,

United States Army, Corps of Engineers, Washington, D. C.



ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,

Washington, August 15, 1866.

GENERAL : The amounts appropriated for the improvement of the Des Moines and Rock Island rapids in the Mississippi river, by act of Congress approved June 23, 1866, for repairs, &c., of certain public works, are in accordance with the report of the bureau of engineers of the 1st of March, 1866, (a copy of which has been sent to you,) founded upon the estimates of the board of engineers of August 26, 1854.

The efforts of the department have been heretofore directed to the removal of the obstructions in the rapids, with a view of securing a continued low-water channel of two hundred feet width and four feet depth throughout. Your attention is now directed particularly to this subject, and in resuming operations at these localities, a careful examination or survey of those portions that have been improved should be made to ascertain if any modification of the plan shall be deemed necessary and proper.

The main object is to promote the interests of commerce by additional facilities to overcome the existing difficulties upon the rapids, under the conditions of the above act, until a plan shall have been adopted to secure a safe and convenient navigation to the naval and commercial vessels of the United States. The latter subject is also placed with you for investigation, and an early report is desired from you, with a plan, accompanied by the necessary drawings and estimates of cost, matured after complete examination and survey of the localities.

The surveys of Rock and Illinois rivers will also require your attention, and your report and plan of improvements, accompanied by estimates, should be submitted as soon as it is possible to obtain the necessary data therefor.

Your operations will be strictly conformable with the provisions of the act referred to, respecting contracts, and the information to be incorporated in your report.

Copies of such reports and drawings of the works as you may need, and now on the records of the bureau, will be furnished.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Engineers, Brig. and Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Brevet Major General J. H. WILSON,

United States Army, Washington, D. C.

In addition to the foregoing instructions, I conferred freely with the chief engineer and his assistant, Brevet Colonel J. C. Woodruff, in regard to the scope of the duties to which I was assigned, and, in accordance with their views, made my arrangements for a thorough examination of both rapids, and for the exhaustive consideration of all the plans of improvement which had been suggested, or which might present themselves during the survey.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel P. C. Haines, captain of engineers, was directed to report to me to assist in the investigation; and the sum of \$28,500 out of the general appropriation for the "survey and examination of western and northwestern rivers" was placed to my credit, for the purpose of defraying the expense of the various surveys under my charge. It was estimated that \$10,000 would be required for the survey of the rapids.

Having proceeded to Keokuk, Iowa, and organized the field parties for the survey of the Rock and Illinois rivers, I directed Colonel Haines to take post at Davenport, and assume personal charge of the Rock Island rapids survey. He was instructed "to examine and survey accurately the places on the rapids where boats experience difficulty and encounter danger from shoal water, swift currents, and tortuous channels, so that an accurate estimate may be made of the amount of excavation necessary to render navigation safe and expeditious; to locate correctly the Rock Island railroad bridge on his map, ascertain the direction of the currents through its bays, state its general influence upon the free navigation of the stream by all kinds of craft, to obtain all the data within reach in regard to the cost of rock excavation under water by the various practicable means, to note the condition and influence of the dams at Moline, and ascertain whether or not they might be continued for mill purposes without injury to the navigation of the open river."

He was also directed to carefully survey the river valley on both sides, with accurate instruments, theodolite, level and chain, along the rapids for five or six miles above and below, so as to show on his maps both longitudinal and cross sections of shores and water; to make careful observations of the velocity of the currents at various points on the rapids, as well as above and below them, and, in short, to obtain every kind of information likely to throw light upon the various plans of improvement which might be presented for discussion. In order to complete the work assigned him at the earliest possible day Colonel Haines was authorized to employ as many civil engineer assistants as might be necessary.

The report of Colonel Haines, and that of the board of engineers convened at his request, are submitted herewith as a part of my own report.

The survey for additional information at the Des Moines rapids was intrusted to H. A. Ulfers, civil engineer, brevet lieutenant colonel volunteers, assisted by Ernst F. Hoffman, civil engineer, late major and additional aide-de-camp United States army, under similar instructions to those given to Colonel Haines. The

instruments furnished by the engineer department, and used in these surveys, were of the best quality, and every precaution was taken to secure extreme accuracy.

Upon an examination of the surveys made by Lee and Warren, it was thought necessary to make entirely new surveys, not only to verify the maps projected from the old data, but to extend the information sufficiently to allow a thorough discussion of the entire subject. Lee's map, made in 1837, was found to be of no use except to give a general idea of the topography and hydrography of the localities, while Warren's, although sufficiently accurate, had been made to illustrate simply the projects of excavating a channel in the bed of the river.

Before proceeding to the discussion of the various plans of improvement which I have thought entitled to consideration, I desire to state that as it required the entire fall, till the beginning of the severe weather of winter, to finish the field-work of the surveys, it has been found impracticable to submit with this report minute and detailed maps and specifications of the plans of improvement herein recommended, but they will be prepared as soon as the necessary time can be devoted to that purpose. The general plans, with maps to illustrate them, as well as the estimates of cost, have been made with great care, and sufficiently in detail to give a correct idea of the localities and the works adapted to them, as well as what it will cost to carry them into execution speedily and economically.

THE DES MOINES RAPIDS.

The Des Moines or lower rapids are situated near the mouth of the Des Moines river, and extend from Keokuk to Montrose, a distance of about eleven miles. During the low-water season they interpose a serious and at times an absolutely impassable barrier to steamboat navigation. The Upper Mississippi, from St. Paul to the mouth of the Missouri, has, during the lapse of the more recent geological periods, worn for itself a valley varying from one to fifteen miles in width, and sunk below the general level of the prairies on either side from 150 to 300 feet. In many places, and for much of the distance, this valley is cut through strata of rock varying in thickness, hardness, and mineral characteristics. Without discussing the agencies by which this erosion so disproportionate to the present powers of the river has been effected, the Des Moines rapids present evidences strongly confirmatory of changes in the character of the river itself. General Humphreys, in his report upon the hydraulics of the Mississippi river, suggests that it was formerly a clear-water river like the Niagara, fed by a fresh-water lake or lakes of great extent, occupying a large portion of what is now the prairie land of Illinois and Iowa, and that its transformation "from a clear into a muddy stream may have been the result of changes which have taken place in the basin." In support of this theory he refers to the passage of the river through the northeastern extremity of the Ozark mountains, at Grand Tower, below St. Louis, where the water has cut down through beds of rock upwards of 300 feet thick, and probably drained the lake just mentioned. Another instance developed by the survey and examination of my assistant, Colonel Ulfers, amounting almost to a proof, can be found at the head of the Des Moines rapids. Just below Montrose the rocky bluffs recede at right angles from the river, bearing gradually to the northward, and enclosing a considerable extent of country above and to the westward, which was once, evidently, the bed of an extensive lake, whose outlet was at the rapids, and whose surface was about 105 feet above the present low-water level. This lake basin is an extensive level plain, intersected by a network of sloughs, its lower part subject to annual overflows, and covered with a heavy growth of willow, maple, hickory, haw, and vines. The terraces around it are well developed, and of an unvarying height; its upper end, and, in part, its western side, are limited by beds of loam, rising 150 feet above low water at Fort Madison, and forming the entire river bluff at

this place. How far this loam deposit extends above and into the interior of Iowa has not yet been determined, and therefore what may have been the extent of the lake itself in these directions cannot be asserted.

As before stated, the outlet of this lake was at the present head of the lower rapids. The waters stored up there have, by their ceaseless action for ages, assisted by ice and other geological agencies, gradually eroded for themselves a channel at least a mile wide, nearly two hundred feet below the general level of the prairies, and extending through limestone rock to the mouth of the Des Moines river and beyond. This erosive action, though productive of such remarkable results, has not yet been carried sufficiently far to render the river through this part of its bed available and safe at all times for the purpose of navigation. From Fort Madison to Montrose the river is about 2,500 feet wide, and sufficiently deep, but on the rapids its bed of limestone rock, which, by some unknown cause, seems to have been hardened to a greater degree than the corresponding stratum above and below the rapids, has resisted the action of the water, while its sides have given way. The result is that this mass of rock remains there, acting exactly as an artificial dam, whose upper surface slopes about twenty-two feet in eleven miles, and conforms very nearly to the plane of stratification of the rocks through which the channel is cut. The bluffs extend along the banks of the river throughout the length of the rapids, presenting a rock escarpment at the present high-water mark, with a sloping, gravel beach to low water, and also another escarpment of rocks at 105 feet above the present water level, having likewise a sloping beach at its foot. The exposed ledges are formed of different strata in the different localities. At some places they are brecciated limestone, (near Montrose;) in others, magnesian limestone, (above Larey's creek,) and, in others, the coal-measure sandstone, (below Price's creek;) but, notwithstanding the varying hardness of these strata, they have all been cut through equally by the river in its progress from the upper beach just mentioned down to the one at the present low-water level on the rapids. About sixty feet of these bluffs, however, consist of the geode bed, lying between the two beaches, and made up mostly of an accumulation of clay and marl easily washed away. The river, forcing its way through these beds of stubborn materials, must, therefore, have gradually receded from the foot of the rapids, like the Niagara is doing now, until it reached its present condition. Undoubtedly the process of smoothing its path is still going on, although in an imperceptible degree. In places where the bluffs recede from the bank, at the mouth of creeks emptying into the river, there are two "terraces," besides the present river bottom, respectively twenty-five and seventy feet above present low water. The level part of the town of Nauvoo, at the head of the rapids opposite Montrose, is built upon the twenty-five foot terrace, which is likewise prominent around the edge of the plain between the latter place and Fort Madison. The seventy foot terrace is most prominently developed near Sandusky. The total length of the Des Moines rapids, measured along the Iowa shore from Montrose (old Fort Des Moines) to the St. Louis Packet Company's landing, at Keokuk, (station D to station V,) is 10.92 miles; on the Illinois side, from Nauvoo the Hamilton Ferry landing (station 23 to station 84) is 12.20 miles, or a mean of 11.56 miles.

The total fall in this distance on the Iowa side is 22.046 feet; on the Illinois side, 21.933 feet, or a mean of 21.989 feet—sensibly, 22 feet. The difference of the two lines of levels, being only .113 of an inch, may be regarded as inappreciable. The mean width of the river is about 4,500 feet on the rapids, or almost 2,000 feet wider than it is above and below; its mean depth, calculated from upwards of 2,000 low water soundings, reduced to the low water of 1864, is 2.4 feet, though there are large areas where the depth is much less; its average area of cross-sections is 17,550 square feet at ordinary low water; its mean surface velocity is 2.88 feet per second, and its mean velocity deduced therefrom

is 2.304 feet per second. From these data the discharge has been calculated, and is found to be 40.435 cubic feet per second. This discharge was calculated with a mean depth of 3.9 feet, the average depth at the time the velocities were observed. For extreme low water 1.5 foot must be subtracted from the average depth, which will give 24,883 cubic feet per second.

The bed of these rapids, throughout its entire length, has reached a stratum of "cherty limestone" belonging to the Keokuk group of the carboniferous series. The nature of this rock, consisting as it does of thin beds of limestone, interstratified with at least an equal amount of brittle chert or hornstone, precludes the idea that the different "reefs" or "heads of chains" might be occasioned, as formerly supposed, by a succession of strata, which in their out-crop would form a barrier across the river. The deeper parts of the rapids are all caused by erosion originating partly from the strength of the current, aided by the presence of numerous granite boulders, and partly by masses of ice which are annually swept down by the spring freshets with tremendous force.

In the various soundings carried across the river, no trace was found of "pools" or places where the area of the cross-section would be sensibly greater than on the "heads of the chains." In other words, there is no proper chain crossing the river at any place, nor is there anything like a true "pool," the deep water being found more properly in fissures and pockets.

The river bottom is a broad, smooth rock, seamed by a narrow crooked channel, or in some places several of them, alternately widening and narrowing, shoaling and deepening; nowhere good navigation, but more difficult in some places than in others. The rapids are therefore not broken and noisy, but the descent being gradual the water flows over its bed in a broad, smooth, unbroken sheet, with nothing but the faintest ripples on its surface to indicate the dangerous places. The casual observer would not suspect the presence of the rapids unless he were notified of their locality beforehand.

From these facts it may be readily inferred that boats would not undertake their passage at night, even if the channel were deep and well defined.

The worst parts of these rapids are called by steamboat and river men "chains," of which there are five principal ones, known as Lower, English, Lamallee's, Spanish, and Upper, respectively. From the Lower to Spanish "chain" inclusive, the channel used by steamboats is crooked, shallow, and exceedingly difficult of navigation, requiring, as General Warren states in his report of April 6, 1854, to be excavated "almost continuously to the landing at Nashville, a distance of seven and a half miles." For this distance the fall is about 18 feet, and the average slope 2.4 feet per mile.

From Nashville to the Upper "chain" the channel is straight and deep, and the fall only four feet, or not more than a foot per mile.

The Lower "chain" extends from Keokuk to the mouth of Price's creek. The channel is 3.5 to 8 feet deep, but it is very swift and crooked, and therefore intersected by surface and under currents, particularly in that part of it known as "Sucker chute" and "Omega patch." The greater part of the last appropriation was expended here, improving the channel materially, but the fragments of the rock blown out were piled alongside of the channel, injudiciously it appears, as the ice has already carried away the greater part of the piles, and redeposited the fragments of rock in the channel.

The English "chain" extends from Montebello to Waggoner's warehouse. The channel running near the Illinois shore in this reach is comparatively straight, from 4 feet to 7 feet deep, and from 50 to 200 feet wide, and presents no particular difficulties to navigation except in times of high wind.

The head of Lamallee's "chain" is opposite the mouth of Larey's creek. The channel is from 4.5 feet to 10 feet deep, and an average of 120 feet wide, but it is crooked, intricate, and dangerous, owing to the presence of many shoal patches of rocks, the breaks of which are not distinguishable in rough weather.

Spanish "chain" extends from Judge Ballinger's place to within a half mile of Nashville. The channel is from 3 feet to 13 feet deep, and from 25 feet to 300 feet wide, and although sufficiently difficult of navigation, has been somewhat improved by excavation.

The Upper "chain" extends but a short distance below Montrose island, and is made by a broad flat bed of rock extending entirely across the river, upon which the water in the dry season is not over 2 feet deep, and frequently not a foot deep. The "channel" is a channel only in name, being nothing more than a slight depression in the rock, about 3 feet deep, and 50 feet wide in the narrowest place. An accurate idea of the geological and other physical features of the entire rapids may be obtained by an inspection of the maps, sections, and profiles submitted herewith.

The difficulty of navigation, it may be observed, on all the "chains" lies not so much in the shallowness of the channel or thread of the current as in its unevenness of bottom, insufficient width, tortuous direction, and great velocity. The influence of these features is exaggerated by cross surface and under currents, and by east and west winds. From fear of the rocks boats are compelled to move slowly, and are therefore more difficult to guide, and no matter how skilful the pilot may be, his boat will be carried forward in the direction of the original impulse for some distance before it can be made to obey the helm. This is particularly the case in windy weather, and whilst going down stream. From these causes I am of the opinion that, had a careful record been kept of boats grounded on the rapids, it would probably show that as many had struck upon the rocks near the "pools" as on the "chains" themselves. If this view of the case is correct, no amount of excavation would entirely remedy the difficulty.

The greatest fall on the rapids is on the lower "chain," where it amounts to 1.472 foot in 1,000 feet, or 7.77 feet per mile. The velocity of the current is consequently greater here than at any other place, though it was not accurately measured, on account of running ice. The greatest observed velocity was at the head of English "chain," where it was found to be 4.35 feet per second, or 3.02 miles per hour.

The maximum range of the water surface at the head of the rapids could not be determined with exactness for the lack of a well-defined high-water mark, but from the best that could be obtained it is found to be about 12.65 feet. General Warren, in his report of April 6, 1854, gives it at 11.75 feet. The average range will probably not exceed 9 feet. At Waggoner's and Nashville, and Keokuk, the difference between extreme high and low water was accurately determined, and found to be 15.88 feet and 19.28 feet respectively.

In 1865 and 1866 navigation opened about the first of March and closed about the first of December, giving 275 days, which may be considered somewhat above the average for the boating season. By an examination of the register kept at the Keokuk indicator by the Upper Mississippi pilots' association, it appears that the water on the lower "chain" was less than four (4) feet for fifty days during 1865, the least depth, 2.3 feet, having been reached on the 20th of June, but this was quite an unusual season, the lowest water generally occurring about the middle of September, and continuing much longer. During 1866 the same register shows ninety-two days, or one-third the entire season, when the water was less than four feet. The least available depth recorded was two feet, and occurred on the 4th or 5th of October. From the 28th of September to the 2d of December the water ranged between two feet and 3.3 feet on the lower "chains." This was about an average year. The driest season known was that of 1864, when the river, early in September, reached a stage about ten inches lower than that just mentioned. The plane of this low water has been taken as the plane of reference for all the soundings made by the parties under my direction.

During the extreme low-water season navigation for steamboats along the

rapids is entirely suspended, and their cargoes are transferred either by rail or lighters at an extra cost of about one dollar per ton, and an average cost of about \$500 per day to the steamboats themselves while discharging and taking on freight, or about \$1,000 per trip. By a register kept at the Rock Island bridge it is ascertained that during the period of seven years, ending on the 1st day of December, 1866, 2,412 steamboats and 1,363 barges have passed up and down the river; this would be an average of 344 steamboats and 195 barges each way, but the last year shows a large increase in the number of boats of all classes, 677 steamboats having passed up, and 671 having gone down. As many as 600 of these boats probably carried their cargoes to the lower rapids, and, as we have just seen, these rapids had less than four feet of water upon them for ninety-two days, and were almost entirely impassable for sixty-four days, it is safe to calculate that the steamboats alone engaged in this commerce were taxed to the amount of \$250,000 for extra labor in order to transship their freight at the lower rapids,* whilst the owners of the freight were compelled to pay one dollar per ton in addition for lighterage and railroad charges. What might have been the influence of the rapids in deflecting commerce from its natural channel, or in repressing it altogether, must remain for the present a matter of conjecture, though it is not difficult to demonstrate that the products which have gone to the railroads in order to reach a market have cost the producers twenty-five per cent. of their value more than would have been a fair rate for freight by good water transportation. From these facts there can be but little doubt that the Des Moines rapids alone, in their present state, cost the people of the Upper Mississippi valley, at the least possible calculation, a half million of dollars annually. As they are a barrier to nearly 40,000 miles of internal navigation, the equivalent of double that many miles of internal coast bordering upon the Mississippi and its navigable tributaries, it is not difficult to see that their improvement is a matter of national import, in which all sections of the country are equally interested. Tabulated statements of the amount of commerce and navigation which would be benefited thereby, as well as the amount of revenue collected at the nearest ports, are submitted herewith, under the head of "general remarks."

In carrying out the instructions of the engineer department heretofore recited, I have endeavored to consult the interests of commerce in its broadest extent, but have listened attentively to every suggestion in regard to the plan and necessity of improvement, whether made by persons generally or locally interested, but before discussing the various plans which have claimed my attention, I desire to state that all the experience of the past goes to show that no plan can be made entirely effective which is based upon temporary expedients or depends for its execution upon successive appropriations of small sums by Congress, as has been the custom heretofore. Something like \$400,000, exclusive of the last appropriation, have been already appropriated for both rapids, \$335,000 of which have been expended upon the lower rapids, for which amount not to exceed 25,000 cubic yards of stone have been excavated. As this money was expended when labor was comparatively cheap, it ought to have been sufficient, with a judicious plan of improvement, to do nearly the entire work required. Notwithstanding the work done has benefited the channel, I regard the expenditure as almost thrown away, most of it having been consumed in experiments and preparations. After a feasible plan has been devised, and proper estimates have been made, the necessary money should be appropriated at once, so as to secure the means by which the work may be carried forward vigorously and economically till the improvement is finished.

The plan of excavating the channel is, for a variety of reasons, exceedingly

* See the certificate of McGriffith, secretary of the Northern Line Pine Packet Company, submitted herewith.

difficult to execute at these rapids, either by blasting under water or by the use of coffer-dams. In order to enlarge the channel to two hundred feet wide and four feet depth at extreme low water, it will be necessary, according to General Warren's report, (making allowance for ten inches additional depth not provided for by him,) and rendered necessary by the low water of 1864, to excavate about 150,000 cubic yards of stone. According to the data recently obtained, it will require the excavation of 177,519.82 cubic yards, which, at an average of fifteen dollars per yard, will cost \$2,662,797 30. Should this channel be completed, it will not accomplish all that is required, for in addition to the dangers consequent upon cross-currents, it is only indicated by the faintest ripple marks of the running water, and could not, therefore, be used either during the night, in the fog, or during unfavorable winds, and a special pilot would be required at nearly all times. Hence over half the time of extreme low water the river would still be impassable at the rapids. Other difficulties would also continue to exist. The fall of eighteen feet in seven and a half miles, with an increased current, would have to be overcome at a great expense of cost and time by the ascending boats, and the navigation for descending boats would not be shorn of its dangers. In addition to this, as the water is nowhere deep, and as the excavation has to be carried lower than actually required, the tendency is to draw the water from the shores and above, and proportionally transfer it to the shallow places. From these considerations I do not hesitate to recommend the abandonment of this plan at the lower rapids, and the adoption of another which will secure safe, easy, and economical navigation, at any time of night or day and in all kinds of weather, for every species of craft plying upon the river, either above or below the rapids. Nothing less than this will fully subserve the interests of commerce or national defence; and, therefore, nothing else should be adopted. The fullest and most efficient means to overcome the difficulties must ultimately be the most economical, although they might involve the expenditure of a larger sum of money. But when those means are found but a little more expensive, as shown herein, as well as much more certain to accomplish the desired result, they should be adopted at once, and without further argument.

Several other plans, such as the construction of a continuous dam, with locks, across the entire stream, and various modifications of wing-dams, sluices, and "chutes" for narrowing and deepening the thread of the current, have been suggested and carefully considered, but have all been rejected as involving too many elements of uncertainty to warrant their application to a river of such magnitude as the Mississippi. They are, without exception, more or less experimental in their character, and concerned with elements in the problem quite indeterminate in their value and influence, and while some of them might materially ameliorate the present difficulties, the chances in their favor are too uncertain, and their probable cost too much a matter of speculation, to authorize their adoption.

So far as the necessities of commerce are concerned the river has already been sufficiently experimented upon; effective plans are now required.

In view of these facts I have respectfully to recommend the construction of an independent navigation canal along the Iowa shore, from a point near the present site of the Keokuk indicator, at the city of Keokuk, to a point just below the village of Nashville; the balance of the distance to be overcome by using the natural channel, which from here to the upper "chain" is found to contain sufficient water for all purposes. At the upper "chain" a through-cut two hundred feet wide, six feet deep, and 2,400 feet long will be necessary. A careful calculation shows that 54,682.29 cubic yards will have to be excavated, and this can most surely and economically be done by the use of coffer dams at the low water season.

The estimated dimensions of the canal are as follows: length 7.6 miles, width on the water surface three hundred feet, and depth at the lowest stage six feet. The stage of water here referred to is that of 1864 which was ten

inches lower than of any other season recorded, and about fifteen inches below that of 1866, which may be taken as an average. The canal would therefore pass boats drawing full six feet, and have a sufficient depth in addition for perfect safety during seasons of average low water. It should run the entire distance, except at one or two low points along the shore, in the bed of the river; the river embankment, for strength and economy, should be constructed of earth, and securely covered inside and out with a well-made riprap of broken stone, so as to render it entirely safe against the running ice and freshets. It will require two lift locks and one guard lock; the lift locks to be three hundred and fifty feet between the mitre-sills, eighty feet wide between tops of chamber walls, (seventy-eight feet at the water surface,) and to lift, respectively, eight and ten and one-third feet. The lower locks should also be furnished with a set of guard gates for security against floods, and the guard lock proper at the head of the canal should be so arranged as to admit of being used as a lift lock whenever required, which would be after the water in the river at the head of the canal had raised three (or 4) feet above the extreme low-water mark. This construction will admit of nine feet draught, the utmost likely ever to be required for purposes of navigation, either by vessels of commerce or war, and will allow the canal to be used at all ordinary stages of the river, so that ascending boats may avail themselves of the slack water of the canal to overcome the increased currents of high water in the open river. The saving in fuel and time would alone pay a handsome revenue upon the entire cost of the improvement.

It will be observed that in this canal a greater depth, at extreme low water, is provided for than is required by the present ruling depth of the river above and below; but as the work is intended to be permanent, it should be constructed so as to meet all possible contingencies of the national defence and river improvement in the future.

It is believed that before the expiration of fifty years the average ruling low-water depth of the Mississippi from St. Louis to St. Paul may be increased to six or seven feet, in which event no changes will be necessary in the proposed canal at the lower rapids. This system of navigation, providing in the fullest manner for the improvement of the rapids, will cost \$3,390,000. Should it be deemed inadmissible or unnecessary by Congress to provide, in the dimensions of the proposed canal, for the ultimate development of the river above and below, the cost may be reduced to \$2,731,722 96 by reducing the depth of water in the channel and through-cut to five feet instead of six, so as to give good navigation for boats drawing four feet water. This may be ultimately diminished by the sum of \$34,155, should it be found unnecessary to construct the stone pier or wing-dam estimated for at the foot of Montrose island.

The through-cut along the channel at the upper "chain" involves the use of coffer-dams, and, although they are quite expensive in their application, it is believed that they are more likely than any other means to result successfully; but as the work is to be done by contract, the contractor should be permitted to use his own discretion in the selection of the plan, under sufficient bond and surety for the expeditious excavation of the new channel to the dimensions specified in this report. Estimates of cost, and a general plan of the proposed canal, prepared under my directions by my assistant, Mr. D. C. Jenne, a civil engineer of sound judgment and enlarged experience in the construction of canals, together with a map of the rapids and a part of the river above and below, are submitted herewith.

Detailed maps, plans, and specifications will be prepared and forwarded to the Engineer department as soon as the more pressing duties with which I am charged will permit.

The following extracts from the report of Mr. D. C. Jenne, embodying sound opinions, confirmatory of my judgment, will give all the additional information necessary for a complete understanding of the proposed plan of improvement viz :

"Your special instructions to me were to make a detailed estimate for a canal 300 feet wide and 6 feet deep at low water, (low water of 1864,) with locks 350 feet by 80 feet, extending from the deep water at Nashville to the deep water at Keokuk. After a personal examination of the route I was enabled, very carefully, to locate on the map which Colonel Ulffers had prepared, a centre line of canal, which is, generally, about 150 feet from the shore, except for a distance of 1.44 mile, where it runs on the low table-land adjoining the river. A profile of the surface-line of low and high water, and of the ground and the bed of the river, showing both excavation and embankment, has also been prepared. At the head of the canal is located a guard-lock, with walls $21\frac{3}{4}$ feet high, or 2 feet above high-water mark. This will be used as a lift-lock when the water in the river is more than three feet above low water. It will have a favorable location, independent of the river, and the cost of bailing and draining will be comparatively small.

"A lock of eight feet lift is located at a point about 5.6 miles from the upper end, and two miles from Keokuk. This lock also has a location independent of the river and not expensive for bailing and draining.

"At the lower end a lock of ten and one-third feet lift is located entirely in the river, and its construction will require an expensive coffer-dam, and make the item of bailing and draining very heavy. Its location is such as to make six feet of water on the mitre-sill at low water. The walls will be twenty-eight and two-thirds feet high, which will carry them two feet above high water. In the centre is placed an extra set of gates, which reverse in closing, to keep high water out of the canal.

"The river bank of the canal for the entire length is to be raised four feet above the high water of 1851, and is to be twenty feet wide on the top, with an outside slope of one and a half to one, and an inside slope of one and a quarter to one, with a heavy riprap wall on the outside and a lighter one on the inside and over the top. The height of the bank will vary from eighteen to thirty feet above the bed of the river.

"A large amount of rock excavation will be necessary at the guard-lock, and for one mile below, in order to obtain six feet depth in low water in the river; also at the middle lock, and for a half mile below.

"On the flats from four to eight feet of excavation are earth, and the balance rock. The excavated material will generally be used in the embankment and riprap walls, and can be hauled from the pit directly to the point required, and thus save the expense of barrowing the materials from other points to form the bank.

"The character of the earth in the adjoining hills or banks is very favorable for forming solid and water-tight banks, but for a considerable part of the distance the rock runs up so high on the hills that it will be expensive obtaining the same, and for this reason a high price has been used in the estimate.

"There is probably no stone on this side of the river that will answer for face-stone for the locks, but for the backing and vertical wall, stone can mostly be obtained here, and perhaps a large portion of the excavated rock can be used for this purpose.

"On the Illinois or east side of the river, within a reasonable distance of the work, are located splendid quarries of magnesian and other limestones, which will answer every purpose for face and dimension stones, and which can be delivered on the ice during the winter, or in boats during the summer.

* * * * *

"The magnitude of this work is such that the actual cost per mile must far exceed the general cost of most of the canals in this country. The enlarged Erie, with a prism of fifty-six feet width of bottom, seventy feet surface, and seven feet depth of water, with double locks one hundred and ten by eighteen feet, has cost about \$91,000 per mile. The proposed canal will have a cross-

section of prism about four times as large as the Erie, with locks three times as wide. The banks will be almost entirely built in the river, with a heavy guard bank to protect against high-water, while the Erie canal has comparatively a small amount of this kind of work.

* * * * *

"I would recommend that the upper 'chain' be improved by excavating on the west side of Montrose island a channel two hundred feet wide and six feet deep at low-water; and, for the purpose of preventing the water from spreading out towards the Nauvoo or east side of the river, for at least half the length of the channel, that a stone pier, extending down from the foot of said island for one hundred feet, be built parallel with the channel. The excavation can be done by constructing coffer-dams, say three in number, which shall embrace an area of one thousand by two hundred and thirty feet each, pumping out the water and excavating the rock by the ordinary process of drilling and blasting. If it be necessary to contract the water still further, the excavated material can be used to form a wing-dam from the channel to the west shore.

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"From all the information in my possession it seems that a depth of five feet is all that can be obtained in the river above, until improvements shall be made to increase the same. If the demands of commerce shall ever call for this increased depth, it will seem to have been a great oversight not to have made the improvement of the rapids for six feet depth of water, even though the cost had thereby been greatly augmented. Therefore, in view of what the commerce of the river may hereafter demand, I would recommend that the channel be made six feet deep at low water. This is undoubtedly all that will ever be required, inasmuch as no greater depth can probably be obtained in the river above.

"If a dam were built across the river at Nashville, raising the water four feet, the most of the rock excavation in the canal, and a very large part of that in the channel at the upper "chain" would be avoided, and the cost of the whole work materially reduced. Such a dam would, however, prevent boats from navigating the river, and compel them to use the canal even when the water in the river is of sufficient depth; it is therefore inadmissible.

"The annexed estimates for the canal are based on three hundred feet width and six feet depth, but it will be seen that by reducing the width to two hundred feet, where the excavation of earth and rock occurs, a saving of two hundred and eighty thousand dollars can be made. This reduction would occur in detached portions, where the canal leaves the river, and, in my opinion, would answer every purpose. If it should afterwards be considered necessary, the additional one hundred feet could be excavated during the suspension of navigation.

"In order to obtain the materials for embankment, and to locate a good line for the canal, it would be necessary to alter in several places the line of the public highway, and of the Keokuk and Fort Madison railroad. The total length of each which requires alteration is about three miles, and the cost is embraced in the annexed estimates.

"There are several small streams which will have to be taken in, and as the river guard bank must be carried very much above the surface of the water in the canal no waste-weirs can be constructed at these points. The most important of these streams is Price's creek. If they, in times of freshet, bring too much water, it will have to be passed off in sluices, which must be constructed around the lift-locks. The cost of these sluices is provided for in these estimates."

* * * * *

Time required to construct the work.

"In the construction of the canal, the first season should be occupied in excavating a part of the canal, putting in the bottom of the outside of the riprap wall for the entire length, and raising it from ten to fifteen feet high. This can be done and allow the high water of the next spring to overflow it and do no harm. During the second year the excavation should be continued, the earth for embankment put in, and the outside riprap wall completed. The third season the excavation for the canal should be finished, the inside riprap wall put in, and the remainder of the bank and walls completed. For the locks, the first season should be occupied in procuring, preparing, and delivering materials at the work. The second season the coffer-dams should be put in, the lock-pits excavated, the foundations prepared, and a portion of the masonry laid. During the third year the masonry, gates, embankment, and all the other work should be completed. In this manner, if the work is commenced in the ensuing summer, the whole can be completed in the fall of 1869, or in about two and a half years.

"The channel and pier at the upper chain can be finished by the fall of 1868, or in one and a half years.

Cost of maintenance.

"The general average cost for the repairs of the enlarged Erie canal for the last five years has been about one thousand dollars per mile per year, including all items of repairs, superintendence, and lock tending. This canal is three hundred and fifty miles long, and has fifty-seven double locks.

"It is my opinion that the maintenance of the proposed canal and locks cannot exceed two thousand dollars per mile per year for the next ten years, and that for the first five years it will not be over one thousand dollars per mile per year, unless some unforeseen accident shall occur. At this rate the cost of repairs of the whole canal for ten years will be fifteen thousand two hundred dollars per year.

* * * * *

"If the demands of commerce shall ever require a double set of locks, the proposed ones can be so located on one side of the centre as to leave sufficient room for the construction of other locks by their side without, in any manner, disturbing the outside river embankment wall.

"In the prism of the canal and in the locks provision is made for a depth of nine feet, when there is a rise of three feet in the river, in order that boats of eight feet draught may pass through the canal.

I have prepared a plan for the lower lock, of the dimensions and form heretofore described, the general detail of which, with the exception of the reversed gates, will apply to the other lift lock and guard lock. It is supposed that the foundation of all the locks will be on rock of such a character as to obviate the necessity of using timber.

"The gates are to be of wood, properly arched on the upper side, and strengthened with wrought iron braces of hog chains on the lower side. This it is believed will answer the purpose designed, and the expense will be much less than that of iron gates. It is proposed to hang the gates on the suspension plan, which has been successfully applied to the locks on the St. Mary's canal, between Lakes Huron and Superior."

* * * * *

Detailed estimates of the cost of all the work are hereto annexed, of which the following is a summary :

For a canal 300 feet wide and 6 feet deep, with a channel at Montrose 6 feet deep :

Cost of canal embankment and walls	\$1, 717, 480
Cost of lift locks	371, 265
Cost of middle lock	244, 910
Cost of guard	242, 822
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Total cost of canal and locks	2, 576, 477
Cost of channel and pier at Montrose	619, 155
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Total	3, 195, 632
Add contingencies and engineering	194, 368
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Total cost	3, 390, 000
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For a canal 300 feet wide in embankment, and 200 feet wide in excavation, and 6 feet deep, with a channel at Montrose 6 feet deep :

Cost of canal embankment and walls	\$1, 454, 680
Cost of lower lift, lower lock	371, 265
Cost of middle lift lock	244, 910
Cost of guard lock	242, 822
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Total cost of canal and locks	2, 313, 677
Cost of channel and pier at Montrose	619, 155
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Total	2, 932, 832
Add contingencies and engineering	177, 168
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Total cost	3, 110, 000
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For a canal 300 feet wide and 5 feet deep, with a channel at Montrose 5 feet deep :

Total for a canal 6 feet deep, and locks as above	\$2, 576, 477
Deduct difference in cost for 5 feet	220, 000
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Cost of canal and locks	2, 356, 477
Total for channel and pier at Montrose	\$619, 155
Deduct difference in cost for 5 feet	157, 500
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Cost of channel and pier	461, 655
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Total	2, 818, 132
Add for contingencies and engineering	171, 868
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Total cost	2, 990, 000
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For a canal 300 feet wide in embankment, 200 feet in excavation, and 5 feet deep, with a channel at Montrose 5 feet deep :

Total for a canal 6 feet deep, and locks as above	\$2, 313, 677
Deduct difference in cost for 5 feet	220, 000
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Cost of canal and locks	2, 093, 677

Total for channel and pier as above	\$619, 155
Deduct difference in cost for 5 feet.....	157, 500
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Cost of channel and pier	\$461, 655
<hr/>	
Total	2, 555, 332
Add for contingencies and engineering.....	154, 668
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Total cost	2, 710, 000
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From the foregoing it will be seen that provision has been made in the estimate for the reduction of the canal, where excavation is necessary, to 200 feet in width should it be deemed advisable, but this is not recommended, since the full width of 300 feet will be required for the meeting of boats and their barges ascending and descending. As the delays are more apt to occur at the locks than elsewhere, the full width should be preserved, especially in their vicinity. If the canal for boats of four feet draught is adopted, its width of 300 feet should be preserved throughout.

THE ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS.

The Rock Island or Upper rapids extend from Leclaire to Davenport, a distance of 14.26 miles, measured on the Iowa shore, with a total fall of 21.46 feet. The mean width of the Mississippi in this distance is about 2,500 feet, varying from 1,500 feet (at Port Byron) to 3,960 feet, (below Campbell's island.) The area of cross section varies from 6,829 square feet (on Moline "chain") to 21,093 square feet, (at the foot of St. Louis "chain.") The greatest velocity is on Moline "chain," being 5.0545 feet per second, or about three and a half miles per hour at low water. The least velocity is found opposite Hampton, being not greater than one and a half mile per hour.

The great difference in hydrographic features between the Rock Island and the Des Moines rapids must find its explanation in the geological structure of the country. At the Des Moines rapids the river runs over an inclined stratum of a single rock formation, the cherty limestone of the Keokuk series, the dip of which is equal to the present inclination of the water surface. At the Rock Island rapids the geological conditions are entirely different. Here we find at the head of the rapids, near Leclaire, a magnesian limestone of upper Silurian age, (Niagara group,) about fifty feet thick, dipping to the southward more rapidly than the surface of the water, its top layers disappearing below water near Hampton. Succeeding this, in regular sequence, we find, below Hampton, limestones of the Devonian age, commonly referred to as the Hampton group, the successive ledges of which crop out on both river banks and occasionally in the river bed, forming "reefs" or "chains."

The consequences of this difference in geological structure are at once apparent in a comparison of the profiles of the two rapids. While in the Des Moines rapids we find a uniform depth and width throughout their entire length, varying only in depth and width of comparatively insignificant fissures or channels, we have in the Rock Island rapids true "reefs" or "chains" obstructing navigation for a short distance each, and separated by deep intervals or "pools," from six to thirty feet in depth. Of the fourteen miles between the head and foot of the rapids, nearly eleven miles afford good navigation in the lowest stages, the obstructed portions covering a distance of only a little more than three miles.

At the Rock Island rapids the total descent is about the same as at the Des Moines rapids, but in the latter case it is mostly found in the lower seven miles,

whilst in the former it is nearly equally distributed over their entire fourteen miles.

The average length of time when the water is less than four feet on Moline, the shoalest of the "chains," is about ninety days; more than four feet about one hundred and eighty days, or two-thirds of the average boating season.

From these circumstances, and the reasons set forth in the report of my assistant, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel P. C. Hains, embodied herein, I have the honor to recommend that the navigation of these rapids be improved by excavating the natural channel, so as to give a width of two hundred feet, and a navigable depth of four feet at extreme low water, the plane of reference being the low water of 1864.

The disparity of cost between this plan and that of a canal leaves no doubt in my mind as to which should be adopted, notwithstanding the fact that the slack-water of the canal would be a great advantage in itself to the boats navigating it.

It is believed that the plan recommended can be executed at these rapids without any extraordinary difficulty, and as the river does not average over two thousand five hundred feet in width, the channel when completed will conform to the natural direction of the main current, will be free from hurtful cross-currents, and will not be difficult to follow during the prevalence of unfavorable winds. A few buoys or pyramids of stone properly placed will enable the boats to navigate it during the night. From this it will be seen that the proposed excavated channel promises all that is required. When finished it will be good for all time, will require no attendance or repairs, and will not interfere with any other plan, should the future improvement of the river render a further improvement necessary.

The amount of commerce and navigation interested in the improvement of these rapids is essentially the same as that for the lower rapids, and hence, for information on this point, I respectfully call attention to "the statement" previously mentioned.

The details of the plan of improvement of the upper rapids are given in the following report of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Haines.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *December 20, 1866.*

SIR: In obedience to your orders of the 5th of October, 1866, directing me "to proceed to Davenport, Iowa, for the purpose of making a detailed survey and examination of Rock Island rapids of the Mississippi river," and of your letter containing more detailed instructions of the same date, I have the honor to submit the following report, with the accompanying drawings:

I left Keokuk, Iowa, on the 6th of October, 1866, arriving in Davenport, Iowa, the next day, and immediately commenced organizing my parties, and in order that the work might be pushed forward with the greatest despatch consistent with the importance of the work, and inasmuch as the season for work would be of short duration, I put into the field all the force that could work to advantage.

The hydrographic party was placed under the immediate charge of Mr. J. E. Abbott, civil engineer. Their work included all that related to the topography of the bed of the river and other information concerning the flow of the water over the rapids.

A larger party was placed under the charge of Mr. W. A. Clark, civil engineer, with a view of making an accurate survey of the valley on both sides of the river, showing the meanderings of the shores, and gathering all other information necessary for the investigation of the several projects for the improvement of the navigation on the upper rapids. Lines of levels were run on both shores from a point about four miles below Rock island to a point about four miles above Leclaire. Perpendicular offsets connecting with the main line at various

distances from 50 feet to 500 feet apart, according to the changes in the general feature of the shore, were run. The accompanying maps show the work that has been accomplished better than any explanation.

As the time allowed us would not warrant an entire resurveying of the bed of the river, and, moreover, as General Warren's map, whenever tested, proved to be sufficiently accurate, I caused Mr. Abbott's party to restrict themselves at first more particularly to a thorough examination of the bottom on the chains, in order to get the most accurate possible data for estimating the amount of rock excavation necessary to make a channel of two hundred (200) feet width and four feet depth in low water. A favorable season has, however, enabled us to accomplish more hydrographic work than could reasonably have been anticipated.

The upper or Rock Island rapids begin at a point near the lower end of Rock island, and extend 14.26 miles up the river to a point near the lower end of the town of Leclaire. The bed of the river throughout this entire distance consists of a hard surface of limestone rock, worn in many places into deep furrows by the long continued action of the water and the material washed along the bottom. This rock crops out along the shores, and is generally found stratified in thin layers. The lower strata in the bed of the river appear to be harder and of different thicknesses, from four inches to two feet and upwards.

There are also a number of large erratic boulders of granite to be met with; but these, as a general thing, do not present serious obstructions, but in some cases, as at Campbell's chain, they rather serve as guide-marks for pilots, who would protest against their removal on that account, unless replaced by other equally permanent marks.

The only difficulty in the way of navigating the rapids consists in passing over the chains. Of these there are seven, viz: the upper or Smith's chain, Sycamore, St. Louis, Campbell's, Duck Creek, Moline, and lower chains. At these places the rock bed of the river projects out from each shore like a bar, the projecting points sometimes overlapping each other, leaving only a narrow tortuous channel between them, and in some instances extending like a dam or rocky bar entirely across the river. Between the chains, throughout almost the entire distance, is a wide and navigable channel, with plenty water for boats that navigate the upper Mississippi, and at such places the velocity of the current is much less than on the chains.

Between the head and foot of the rapids, a distance of little more than fourteen miles, nearly eleven miles are good navigation in the lowest stages, the obstructed portions covering a distance of only a little more than three miles.

The channel pursued by steamboats and that followed by rafts are indicated on the accompanying map. The centre line of the steamboat channel is also shown in profile.

By referring to the map it will be seen that the steamboat channel beginning at the head of the rapids runs in close to the Iowa shore with plenty of water until it strikes the upper chain, generally called by pilots Smith's chain. Here the channel is narrow, crooked, and the current swift, having a velocity of more than three miles per hour. A large reef or rocky bar known as Osprey Patch stands in the middle of what would otherwise be a wide channel. This chain is not considered, however, as difficult or dangerous as most of the others.

Passing Smith's chain the channel inclines gradually towards the Illinois shore until it comes to Sycamore chain, which is conceded to be the most difficult place to pass on the whole rapids. Here the rocky ledges projecting out from each shore overlap each other, leaving between them only a narrow and crooked water-way. The current being swift, and the turns short, boats in passing are exposed to strong cross-currents, which tend to sweep them on the lower ledge; besides, in one of the sharp bends, a deep pocket has been cut, and a large amount of water runs through it, which by its action tends to draw boats into it, where they sometimes become fastened, and to extricate them involves a loss of much

time, and is a labor of much difficulty. The difficulties of Sycamore chain are not the result of a want of sufficient depth of water, for by referring to the profile it will be seen that there is a good depth in the channel, but they arise from its narrowness and crookedness, together with the strong cross-current that sweeps over it.

After passing Sycamore chain the channel runs close to the Illinois shore, passing inside of Crab island, where it becomes very narrow, and then inclines towards the Iowa shore until at St. Louis rocks it reaches a point about midway between the Illinois shore and Fulton's island; passing the St. Louis rocks it again inclines towards the Illinois shore until it reaches St. Louis chain, where the channel becomes narrow again, but boats that pass the chains above or below this seldom experience great difficulty here. Below this chain the channel opens out gradually into a stretch of three miles, perfectly navigable at all times. In front of Hampton the current becomes quite sluggish. Opposite the head of Campbell's island the channel crosses Campbell's chain, which is not only crooked and exposed to cross-currents, but the rocky ledge extends entirely across the river. In the channel pursued by steamboats across this chain the water is not much deeper than on either side of it. The slough behind Campbell's island is not used for navigation.

After passing Campbell's chain, with the exception of the rocks near Winnebago island, which are somewhat of an obstruction, the channel is wide and easily navigated until it comes to Duck Creek chain, nearly three miles below. Here it is crooked and narrow, so much so as frequently to necessitate the use of anchors at low water for the purpose of working boats through. This is another difficult chain to pass. Below Duck creek the channel widens out again, giving good navigation, with the exception of one narrow place, for about two miles, when it comes to Moline chain.

Here again the ledge of rock extends entirely across the river, and forms, in low water, an impassable barrier to boats drawing more than thirty (30) inches. The water passes over this chain at a mean surface velocity of 3.878 feet per second at low water, and a maximum velocity of 5.0545 feet per second, as determined by actual observations with floats. The dams at Moline and Little Rock islands cut off a large body of water that would otherwise flow out of the main channel; and the universal testimony of pilots establishes the fact that they have raised the water on this chain some ten inches. It is generally conceded that the navigation has been materially benefited in low water, but the increased volume of water has no doubt increased the velocity of the current also. During the low stages, however, when the velocity of the current is less than at high water, this increase is of little account in comparison with the advantages of getting the increased depth. From Moline chain the channel widens out again, becomes deep, inclining towards the Iowa shore, and is perfectly navigable for the largest boats on the Upper Mississippi until it comes to the lower chain. The channel here is very crooked, but the current is not so swift as on some of the other chains, and consequently not so difficult to pass. This chain is about a half a mile above the Chicago and Rock Island railroad bridge, and no more natural obstructions present themselves below this point in the ordinary low stages.

From the above statement of facts it is evident that these rapids are a serious obstruction to navigation; and though a comparatively small sum of money judiciously expended would do much to relieve the pressing demands of commerce, they have stood and still stand a barrier to the free and full development of the resources of the great Mississippi valley. True, the States bordering on the river have shown unexampled advances in population, wealth, and prosperity, but it has been in spite of the natural obstacles in their way.

I have no data on which to base an estimate of the loss occasioned by steamboats being delayed on the rapids; they frequently remain fastened on the rocks

for days at a time. During the present season one boat, the Little Giant, was delayed on Sycamore chain for ten days. Besides the loss occasioned by delay, there is the danger of loss of life as well as the loss of boat and cargo. All these are arguments that call for an improvement in the navigation.

It does not devolve upon me to enter into a discussion of the benefits to be derived from the successful execution of a judicious plan of improvement. It must be evident to all that it has now become an absolute necessity, and some plan must be at once carried out.

The average length of the boating season is about two hundred and sixty days. During the winter, as a matter of course, navigation is closed by the ice. When the river is open for navigation, about one-third of the whole time is rendered dangerous by the shoalness of the water on the rapids, and sometimes impassable for boats drawing more than two feet. In the year 1864 the water was lower than had been known before in many years, attaining its lowest point September 2. From the record of the stages of the water kept at the Chicago and Rock island railroad bridge, it is found that the greatest range between the high and low water during the last seven years is fifteen feet and nine and a half inches, being the high water of 1862 and the low water of 1864; the mean range during the same period being less than twelve feet.

The range between the highest floods and lowest water at other points along the rapids, from the best authority that could be obtained, are at Valley City, opposite Hampton, thirteen feet and eight inches, and at Leclaire twelve feet, which, if correct, shows a diminution of only three feet and nine inches in the fall at high water as compared with that at low.

The average width of the river on the rapids is about half a mile. At Leclaire it is only 1,500 feet in one place, but widens out above and below. Below the rapids the river is wider than on them, as may be seen from the map. A line of levels from the head to the foot of the rapids shows a fall of 21.46 feet in a distance of about fourteen miles, or an average fall of 1.53 feet per mile in low water. The greatest fall is on Moline and Sycamore chains, as may be seen by referring to the accompanying profile.

The area of a cross-section at the head of the rapids, where the river is only 1,650 feet wide, is 30,228 square feet; at a point near Sycamore chain, 12,408 square feet; at Moline chain, 6,829 square feet.

Careful experiments were made on the velocity of the current, in order to determine the amount of discharge over the rapids in ordinary low water. For this purpose two stations were taken, and a number of velocities between them at different distances from the shores determined by floats; a mean of these was taken as the surface velocity. The mean area of the two cross-sections at the stations was taken as the area of the cross-section, and by applying this to D'Aubisson's formulæ for the approximate discharge of a river, it was found to be 36,456 cubic feet per second. The approximate discharge behind Campbell's island was also determined in the same manner, and was found to be 10,276 cubic feet per second.

With the exception of the places where the bluffs approach close to the river the banks are usually steep and rocky.

In your letter of instructions, I am required to "locate the Chicago and Rock Island railroad bridge on my maps, and ascertain the direction of the current through its bays, and state its general influence on the free navigation of the stream by every kind of craft." The bridge is accurately located on the map of the rapids herewith transmitted, and also on an enlarged scale on sheet No. 2. A series of experiments with floats sunk in the water two feet below the surface were made, and the lines taken by them in floating down the stream carefully fixed by frequent observations with three theodolites. The course of each is indicated on the map, and by an inspection of it it will be seen that the turntable pier makes an angle of about sixteen degrees with the direction taken by

the floats. This was in low water. The angle of incidence increases as the water rises.

Having obtained data sufficient to enable me to "state its general influence on the free navigation of the stream," I found that the subject had been thoroughly investigated by more able engineers in 1859. I refer to the board of topographical engineers convened, by an order of the Topographical Bureau, March 1, 1859, and consisting of Captains Humphreys, Meade, and Franklin, of the corps of topographical engineers. From their report I extract the following, which shows very clearly the influence it has on the free navigation of the river. I need only add that my investigations are confirmatory of their conclusions.

"The Chicago and Rock Island railroad bridge is thrown from the island of Rock Island to the city of Davenport, Iowa, and it is supported by stone abutments on the shores and six stone piers. The spans (five in number) are 250 feet broad, the draw spans being at the water's level ($9\frac{1}{2}$ feet stage) 117 and 112 feet respectively. The whole length of the bridge is 1,535 feet.

"The piers, except those of the draw, are 35 feet long and 7 feet broad at top, and 53 feet long and 11 feet broad at bottom; the two small draw piers 38 feet long and 10 feet broad at the top, and 54 feet long and 14 feet broad at the bottom; the turn-table pier, including the guard-pier and startling, is 350 feet long, $40\frac{1}{4}$ feet broad at the top, and 386 feet long, and 45 feet broad at the bottom."

The following is the decision of the board:

"1st. That the railroad bridge which crosses the Mississippi river between Rock island in the State of Illinois, and Davenport in the State of Iowa, is not constructed according to correct principles, reference being had to the interests of navigation.

"2d. That the piers of the said bridge are not of the best form, and that there was no practical difficulty in constructing them of the proper form. With the exception of the turn-table pier, the board is of the opinion that the defective form of the piers is a matter of no material importance. * * *

"3d. The only pier larger than is necessary is the turn-table pier. This pier, in the opinion of the board, should have been constructed no larger than was absolutely necessary to sustain the truss when the draw is open and protect it from injury from passing boats. It might have been constructed with a length of 295 feet, affording ample support and protection, and being actually 355 feet in length, the difference, 65 feet, is unnecessary, and in the opinion of the board pernicious. The effect of making it larger than was absolutely necessary is to contract the water-way, increase the velocity, narrow the draw-passage, and present more surface for boats to strike against, thus increasing the difficulty of their passage through the draw. In a pier of this size the startling is of importance, and the upper faces of the piers should have been curved surfaces.

"4th. The piers are not placed parallel with the current, but at angles varying from 26 degrees to 14 degrees 30 minutes. The effect of this obliquity is to treble the obstruction to the flow of the water and consequently to affect the increase of velocity in the same ratio. Another consequence is that the passages of steamboats and rafts through the draw and between the piers are rendered much more difficult and hazardous; furthermore, the draw on the Iowa side is rendered useless by the formation of an eddy therein.

* * * * *

"6th. The eddy on the Iowa side of the turn-table pier, as nearly as could be estimated, is about one hundred feet wide at the foot of the pier, and the turbulence or boiling of the water extends about five hundred feet below. This eddy is constantly varying in its position and dimensions. Its effects on the passage of boats ascending and descending is undoubtedly to render them more difficult, on account of the care required to avoid getting one part of the boat in it when another part is in the current of the draw.

* * * * *

"8th. The bridge is badly located, and, in consequence of this bad location, is a greater obstruction to the passage of steamboats and rafts than would have been necessary had the location been good. Any site in the vicinity below Rock island, out of the rapid current, would have been better. The board having this point in view, examined the line of the ferry between Rock Island City and Davenport, and found there would be no practical difficulty to the erection of a bridge at this site, or near it, which, if constructed upon proper principles, would be of no material obstruction to navigation."

Although there is no evidence of any specific plan having been proposed for the improvement of these rapids except that of improving the natural channel itself by excavation, so as to give four feet depth in low water and a passageway two hundred feet in width, several plans have been proposed, in a general way, for overcoming the difficulties.

It has been proposed to erect dams across the river, with locks for steamboats and chutes for rafts and flat-boats, making a slack-water navigation in the river. A careful inspection of the map of the rapids will show that in order to carry out such a plan it will require at least two locks and three dams to avoid overflowing the bottom-lands between the river and the bluffs. One dam and lock should be located just above the town of Hampton; the next lock near the city of Rock Island, at the lower end of the slough, between Rock island and the Illinois shore; and one dam at the head and another at the foot of Rock island, between it and the Iowa shore. But, without making a detailed estimate of the cost of such a plan, it seems to me altogether inadmissible for the following reasons, viz :

1st. No craft of any kind, however large or small, could pass up stream without going through the locks; the smallest skiffs and largest steamboats would alike be subjected to this inconvenience at all times.

2d. It would obstruct the navigation of the river during the time when no difficulties are experienced on the rapids. For five or six months in the year, or about two-thirds of the navigable season, the river is high enough not to require an improvement; and in order to overcome the natural obstructions during a period of about three months we would be submitting an artificial one during the other six.

In planning an improvement for the rapids of the Mississippi river one point must not be lost sight of, viz., the improvement must not of itself become an obstruction; and no plan should be adopted for the improvement of navigation in low water that would be prejudicial to its present state in high water. On this point I am not alone, and respectfully call your attention to the report of the board of engineers, convened at my request and in obedience to your orders, a copy of which is herewith appended.

Plan of improvement by means of an independent lateral canal on either side of the river :

I have no hesitation in saying that, in my opinion, this plan is far preferable to the foregoing, no matter on which side the canal should be located. Though it has some objections, it recommends itself from the fact that it in no way interferes with the river as it is, and it will be navigable at all times, night or day, windy or foggy weather.

I have not made any estimate of the cost of constructing a canal on either side of the river, first, on account of the limited time at my disposal, and, second, because I think the time has not yet come when it is necessary to resort to a canal as a means of overcoming the difficulties of navigation on these rapids. It is certain, however, that a canal of the dimensions necessary to accommodate the commerce of this river cannot be built on either side for less than about two and a half million to three and a half million dollars.

The third plan, viz., by improving the natural channel of the river, will re-

commend itself to all on account of the obvious advantages of having an improvement of this kind free from all tolls and sources of delay. I have already described the difficulties in the way of navigation on the rapids. Between the chains there are long reaches of navigable river, varying in depth from six feet upwards, the difficulties being confined to the chains almost entirely, a few boulders and patches of rock which can easily be removed occurring here and there between them.

As I have already remarked, I think that the time has not yet come when a canal is necessary in order to overcome the difficulties of navigation on the rapids, nor is it difficult to see that even a canal improvement would fail to confer all the benefits on commerce that a perfect improvement of the river itself would. I have conversed with a number of persons interested in the navigation of the Upper Mississippi, and they all admit that four feet of water on the rapids is all that is required. In fact, in low stages, boats cannot carry more than from three feet to four feet above and below, and hence more than four feet on the rapids is unnecessary. As this depth can be had more economically and quickly by the plan of improving the channel than in any other way, and, moreover, as it gives all the facilities that the present commerce demands, I am of the opinion that this is the plan that should be adopted.

If, however, at any future time, the navigation of the river should be improved so as to produce more than four feet above and below the rapids in low water, and consequently to require more than four feet on the rapids, I would recommend the adoption of some other plan, as the amount of excavation in that case (supposing the river was improved so as to secure six feet) would probably be so great as to render its cost far more than the construction of a canal. But let me add that, whatever may be the ultimate demands of commerce, or the ultimate plan that may be adopted to satisfy those demands, this improvement will, in nowise, be thrown away. It will always be useful, and should, in my opinion, be made, even though a canal were to be built to-morrow.

There are many boats navigating the Upper Mississippi that never require more than four feet, and for such this improvement will, at all times, be ample; besides, it is probable that when more than four feet has been obtained in low water on the bars above and below the rapids, the commerce of this river will be beyond the capacity of any one canal to accommodate.

There are many advantages connected with the channel improvement that do not exist in connection with other plans, and these must all have weight in deciding this question.

It will be free. It will not require an annual appropriation from the general government to keep it in repair, and when completed will be permanent. It will not interfere with a canal improvement in case that should, at some future time, become advisable or necessary; and, moreover, the benefit arising from this plan will be felt as the work progresses. Every patch of rock removed is that much benefit to navigation; whereas a canal improvement can be of no benefit until completed. The latter, however, has one advantage, viz., in affording safe navigation in the darkest and stormiest nights.

The principal objection urged against the application of the channel improvement at these rapids is without substantial foundation. It is feared that by deepening the channel to four feet in low water, and widening it to two hundred feet, will increase the capacity of the water-way to such an extent as to draw off from the pools above such an amount of water as to develop new dangers where they heretofore did not exist. But, by a careful examination, one can scarcely fail to see that this objection is groundless.

At the upper or Smith's chain, besides removing a few patches of rock that are a source of difficulty, there will be a few points of the projecting ledges cut off, as indicated on the accompanying map. The excavated material can be deposited below the last cut in order to check the velocity of the current and

make it conform more to the direction of the channel at this turn. Certainly this can have no prejudicial effect; the channel is already deep enough, the difficulty being in making the sharp turns.

At Sycamore the cutting will be almost entirely from the projecting ledges, and the material can be used in closing the deep pocket that runs off towards Mechanics' Rock, which produces a strong cross-current and carries off an immense volume of water from the main channel. The amount of water cut off from this pocket will more than compensate for the increased capacity of the new channel. The other cuts between this chain and Campbell's are so slight as to render this consideration unnecessary.

At Campbell's chain there will be a long cut, and the capacity of the new channel here will doubtless be increased, but the current is not rapid, and by closing the slough behind Campbell's island (which, as I have already remarked, is not used for navigation) with the excavated material, a much larger volume of water can be thrown into it than its increased capacity can carry off.

I should have mentioned that by closing the slough behind Fallon's island some benefit would doubtless be felt in the raft channel and on St. Louis chain.

At Duck Creek chain we cannot compensate for the increased capacity of the new channel by closing up sloughs in its vicinity, but we can accomplish the same end by depositing the excavated material in the river in the form of a dam, and thus throw into it any amount of water that may be necessary.

At Moline chain, the slough behind Rock island has already been practically closed by the Moline dam, and, according to the testimony of pilots, the depth of water on the chain has been increasing at least ten inches. There is no doubt but that the removal of a portion of this reef, as it extends entirely across the river, will affect, in a slight degree, the level of the water for a short distance above, and may necessitate the removal of a few rocks. But the upper edge of the reef where the channel crosses it slopes off into deep water, as may be seen by referring to the accompanying profile of the channel. In making this cut the slope of the water surface will be lessened, and the area of the cross-section increased. These are variable elements that enter into the problem of discharge, and would probably neutralize each other so that the velocity discharged would remain sensibly what they were before. By means of a dam made of the excavated material, sufficient water can be thrown into the new channel to more than compensate for its increased capacity of discharge. The water-way across this reef will be increased in cross-sectional area some 300 square feet; but the material taken out would make, if desired, a dam of loose stone four feet high, that would extend entirely across the river. The excavated material can, in each and every case, be disposed of during the operation of the work for closing lateral channels to compensate for the extra quantity of water that would otherwise be drawn off. The places at which the excavation is recommended, are shown on the map of the rapids transmitted herewith, and the estimated amount at each place in the annexed tabular statement.

Believing that the plan of improving the natural channel of the river is the one that should, at the present time be carried out at these rapids, and also that the practicability of getting four feet water in the lowest stages for a channel 200 feet in width, is beyond question. I desired to have my views strengthened if they were correct, or their fallacy demonstrated if not; for this purpose I requested that a board be convened, consisting of civil engineers in the government service, for the purpose of considering some of the proposed plans of improvement. The report of the board I enclose herewith.

In regard to the condition of influence of the dams at Rock island, and as to whether or not they can be continued for mill purposes without injury to navigation. The dams are located on the map accompanying this report. Their influence on navigation has been noticed. They are, without doubt, a benefit to navigation on Moline chain. Their removal is not necessary, but on the con-

trary, they had better remain. I would suggest, however, that in low stages they should not be permitted to consume more water than passes through them under existing circumstances. In high stages it makes no material difference.

I have carefully considered the means by which the excavation in the channel can be effected in the most economical, and at the same time expeditious manner. Rock excavation in running water is a difficult undertaking in any case. A comparison with the cost of excavation at the Lower rapids, by Lee and Floyd, can scarcely be instituted as a basis for the same operation here. In the cases referred to, the larger portion of the money was expended in preparing machinery, and when the work was well under way the appropriation ceased. The consequence, as might be expected, was, a large sum of money expended and but little work accomplished.

In estimating the cost of excavation at these rapids, I have endeavored to ascertain as nearly the actual sum required as possible, and have taken into consideration the delays occasioned in removing working parties from one point to another, the difficulties of the position, and the character of the rock to be excavated. I unhesitatingly recommend the use of coffer dams at all points where the amount to be excavated will warrant its expense as the most satisfactory and certain in its results of any plan yet proposed. These points are indicated in the tabular statement above referred to.

The following figures represent the plan, elevation, and section of a coffer dam on which the estimates for coffer dams are based. It consists of two rows of two and a half inch iron rods driven into poles drilled in the rock. The distance between the rows and the rods themselves being each five feet, they are braced and tied by diagonal iron bars, as indicated in the plan. The interior and exterior rows of sheeting piles consist each of two rows of two-inch plank inserted between the wall or string pieces and breaking joints with each other. The number of string pieces may be increased or reduced as the case seems to require. The holes in which the main piles are driven should be one and a half foot deep and drilled somewhat smaller than the piles themselves—the latter being driven into them. Between the piles there is five feet of puddling:

Tabular statement exhibiting the amount of rock to be excavated in order to make the present channel 200 feet wide and 4 feet deep, in low water, and the estimated cost of excavating at the various places.

Locality.	Number of cubic yards to be excavated.	Cost of excavation per cubic yard.	Length of coffer dam to be used.	Cost of coffer dam per lineal foot, including construction, pumping, &c.	Total cost of excavation.
Smith's chain.					
Point A	20	\$10 00	.....	.....	\$200 00
Point B	755	10 00	.....	.....	7,550 00
Point C	1,357	10 00	.....	.....	13,570 00
Point D	246	10 00	.....	.....	2,460 00
Point E	80	10 00	.....	.....	800 00
Osprey's patch*	1,970	18 00	.....	.....	35,460 00
Point F	652	10 00	.....	.....	6,520 00
Point G †	2,277	4 50	1,100	\$25 00	37,746 50
Point H	296	10 00	.....	.....	2,960 00
Total	7,653	.....	.....	.....	107,266 50
Sycamore chain.					
Point A	955	10 00	.....	.....	9,550 00
Point B	1,630	12 00	.....	.....	19,560 00
Point C	160	10 00	.....	.....	1,600 00
Point D	212	14 00	.....	.....	2,968 00
Point E ‡	5,416	4 00	1,500	25 00	59,164 00
Point F	1,037	14 00	.....	.....	14,518 00
Point G	1,008	14 00	.....	.....	14,112 00
Point H	886	12 00	.....	.....	16,632 00
Point I ‡	1,632	5 00	300	25 00	15,660 00
Point J*	338	17 00	.....	.....	5,746 00
Point K*	109	19 00	.....	.....	2,071 00
Total	13,383	.....	.....	.....	155,581 00
Crab Island.					
Patch A	83	15 00	.....	.....	1,245 00
Patch B	1,000	15 00	.....	.....	15,000 00
Point C	200	10 00	.....	.....	2,000 00
Point D	502	10 00	.....	.....	5,020 00
Total	1,785	.....	.....	.....	23,265 00
St. Louis chain.					
Point A	211	10 00	.....	.....	2,110 00
Point B	189	10 00	.....	.....	6,890 00
Total	900	.....	.....	.....	9,000 00
Campbell's chain.					
Boulder A	3	20 00	.....	.....	60 00
Centre patch B	637	15 00	.....	.....	9,550 00
Boulder C	5	20 00	.....	.....	100 00
Boulder D	4	20 00	.....	.....	80 00

* Very difficult to work at.

† Coffor dam to be used to advantage.

‡ Coffor dam to be used.

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Locality.	Number of cubic yards to be excavated.	Cost of excavation per cubic yard.	Length of coffer dam to be used.	Cost of coffer dam per lineal foot, including construction, pump- ing, &c.	Total cost of excava- tion.
Point E *	4,423	} \$4 00	3,000	\$25 00	\$102,788 00
Point F	2,524				
Point G	60				
Point H H' H''	15				
Point I	36				
Point J	260	15 00			3,900 00
Total	7,967				118,115 00
<i>From Campbell's to Duck creek.</i>					
Centre Patch A	118	12 00			1,416 00
Patch B	41	12 00			492 00
Patch C	55	15 00			825 00
Patch D	47	15 00			705 00
Patch E	64	15 00			960 00
Boulder F	5	20 00			100 00
Patch G	35	12 00			420 00
Patch H	18	15 00			270 00
Patch I	33	12 00			396 00
Patch J	45	12 00			540 00
Total	471				6,244 00
<i>Duck Creek chain.</i>					
Point A	569	10 00			5,690 00
Point B	592	10 00			5,920 00
Through cut C†	5,258	5 00	1,100	25 00	53,790 00
Point D	1,178	10 00			11,780 00
Point E	40	12 00			480 00
Point F	2,180	10 00			21,800 00
Total	9,817				99,460 00
<i>Moline chain.</i>					
Patch A	200	12 00			2,400 00
Through cut B	12,215	4 00	3,000	25 00	123,860 00
Patch D	118	14 00			1,652 00
Patch E	15	20 00			300 00
Patch F	233	16 00			3,728 00
Total	12,781				131,940 00
<i>Lower chain.</i>					
Point A	1,347	10 00			13,470 00
Point B	380	10 00			3,800 00
Point C	948	10 00			9,480 00
Patch D	8	20 00			160 00
Patch E	5	20 00			100 00
Patch F	6	20 00			120 00
Total	2,694				27,130 00

* Coffor dam to be used.

From the foregoing we obtain the following at the estimated cost to improve the natural channel of the rapids :

Smith's chain	7, 653 cubic yards..	\$107, 266 50
Sycamore chain	13, 383 cubic yards..	155, 581 00
Crab island	1, 785 cubic yards..	23, 265 00
St. Louis chain	900 cubic yards..	9, 000 00
Campbell's chain	7, 967 cubic yards..	118, 115 00
Campbell's to Duck creek	471 cubic yards..	6, 244 00
Duck Creek chain	9, 817 cubic yards..	99, 460 00
Moline chain	12, 781 cubic yards..	131, 940 00
Lower chain	2, 694 cubic yards..	27, 130 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	57, 451	678, 001 50
Add for contingencies 20 per cent		135, 600 30
		<hr/>
		813, 601 80
		<hr/> <hr/>

Average cost of excavation \$14 16 per cubic yard. It may appear at the first glance that the percentage I have added for contingencies in excavating is rather large, but after a careful consideration of the subject, I can only say I am convinced that it is not. Experience has taught us that in excavating rock at the lower rapids, the cost is materially affected by the more or less favorable seasons for working, and moreover the rock being in strata of various thicknesses, if in deepening a part to four feet we should come to a stratum two feet thick, the entire stratum must be taken out. The estimate I consider as small as can reasonably be expected to execute a work of such magnitude, at the same time I am of the opinion that the work is of such importance as would justify the expenditure of treble that amount.

I will only add that I consider promptitude in engaging on this work and energy in prosecuting it of vital importance. If it is to be done at all, it should be done promptly. Every moment lost is a loss to commerce and to the country.

Estimate of the amount that can be advantageously expended in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, \$100,000.

Amount that can be advantageously expended in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, \$500,000.

This estimate is based on the fact that economy requires that the most important portions of the work, as that of Sycamore and Moline chains, for instance, when once begun, should be pushed forward to completion at once, so as not to necessitate the expense of coffer dams twice in the same place.

The balance to be appropriated and used in removing those points of the least difficulty, and during the succeeding low water season.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER C. HAINS,

Captain of Engineers, Bvt. Lieut. Colonel U. S. A.

Bvt. Major Gen. J. H. WILSON, U. S. A.,

Lieut. Col. 35th Infantry, in charge of the Des Moines

and Rock Island Rapids improvement.

Proceedings of a board of engineers convened at the United States engineers, office at Davenport, Iowa, on the 19th day of December, 1866, in obedience to the accompanying order.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DES MOINES AND ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS IMPROVEMENT,
AND ILLINOIS AND ROCK RIVER SURVEYS,
Davenport, Iowa, December 19, 1866.

At the request of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel P. C. Hains, captain of engineers, in charge of the Rock Island rapids survey, a board of engineers, will convene at this office 7 p. m. to-day, for the purpose of considering and recommending a plan of improvement for the above-mentioned rapids.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.

1. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel P. C. Hains, captain of engineers.
2. Mr. James Worrall, civil engineer, assistant.
3. Mr. D. C. Jenne, civil engineer, assistant.
4. Mr. William F. Shunk, civil engineer, assistant; who will act as recorder.

J. H. WILSON,
Lieut. Col. 35th Infantry, Brevet Major General U. S. A.

The board met in pursuance of the above order, and having carefully investigated the advantages and disadvantages of the various plans proposed for the improvement of the Rock Island rapids, recommend the following:

1. That the present steamboat channel be enlarged by excavation, to a minimum width of two hundred feet, and a navigable depth of four feet at the time of low water, which is somewhat greater than the ruling depth in the river north and south of the rapids during that season. This recommendation is made in view of the economical execution of the work and the present demands of commerce. Should the ultimate interest of commerce demand a greater depth than four feet, as it would in case a greater depth could be obtained above and below these rapids, the plan of an independent canal and locks without dams would then best promote that interest, the practical result of such a plan being beyond question.

2. That the excavated materials be so deposited in the river bed as to check cross currents and confine the volume of water, as far as practicable, to the new channel.

3. That coffer dams be used in carrying on the work, more particularly, however, at Moline and Campbell's chains. From the best information we can obtain, they can be put in by the 1st of September, the period of low water beginning about this time, leaving at least three and a half months for taking out the material; but as the work is to be done by contract, the mode of operation may be left, to a great extent, to the contractor.

4. That the work should not be entered upon until an appropriation be made which will cover its estimated cost, experience having shown that small consecutive appropriations in such cases augment the ultimate expense beyond all reasonable calculation, and are virtually thrown away in mere preparation.

5. That the improvement which has been proposed by means of locks and dams across the river, is inadmissible. It would erect an obstruction permanent throughout the year, whereas at high and ordinary stages no hindrance to navigation now exists.

PETER C. HAINS,
Capt. Engs., Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A.
JAMES WORRALL, *Civil Engineer.*
DANIEL C. JENNE, *Civil Engineer.*
WM. F. SHUNK, *Civil Engineer.*

General remarks upon the necessity of improving the upper and lower rapids, based upon statistical and commercial data obtained from official documents and other sources.

The five States, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, bordering on the Mississippi river, are agricultural States, the great staples of which consist of wheat, corn, beef, and pork. They annually furnish from one-third to one-half of all the produce grown in the United States, viz : wheat, 66,105,786 bushels, or about one-half the entire crop ; corn, 244,986,768 bushels, or about one-half the entire crop ; cattle, 2,526,979 head, or about one-third the entire crop ; hogs, 4,896,506 head, or about one-third the entire crop ; or in value, \$677,560,204. Add to this the value of the mining, manufacturing, and mechanical products of these States, valued at \$204,150,000, and we have a total of \$881,710,204.

In the years of 1861-'62-'63 the average yearly tonnage of all American vessels engaged in trans-oceanic commerce and entering the ports of the United States was 2,564,252 tons, and the average tonnage of all the vessels of the various countries engaged in oceanic commerce and entering the ports of the United States was 5,341,867 tons. Now, the three staples contributed (by the five upper Mississippi river States just mentioned) to our exports were equivalent to 1,315,000 tons annually. They therefore not only contributed one-third in value to our entire exports, but gave employment upon the ocean to more than one-half of our entire American tonnage, which was equivalent to one-fourth of all the tonnage of all our trans-oceanic commerce."

New York city is the controlling market for the States, and the value of the surplus products of the different sections are practically regulated by the market value of those products in New York. Accordingly, we usually find the price of wheat, corn, or pork at any particular place to be the respective price of those articles at that time in New York, less the cost of transportation thither. It is the cost of transportation that absorbs the profit on the produce.

There are but two convenient routes of water transportation to New York—one from St. Paul by way of the great lakes and the New York canals ; the other by way of St. Louis and New Orleans. The latter route is materially affected by the upper and lower rapids. Losses by detention and accidents on the lower rapids alone are estimated at \$500,000 yearly, and to cover extra hazard by these obstructions an additional insurance of thirty to fifty per cent. of the usual rates is asked. If it were not for these obstructions transportation by way of the Mississippi would be decidedly the cheaper, as appears from the following table.

The shipment of a bushel of wheat from St. Paul to New York costs—

Via Chicago :

Freight from St. Paul to Chicago.....	32 cents.
Transfer at Chicago.....	02 do.
Freight to Buffalo, N. Y.....	10 do.
Transfer at Buffalo, N. Y.....	02 do.
Freight from Buffalo to New York.....	24 do.
	—
	70 cents.

Via St. Louis, with the rapids improved :

Freight from St. Paul to St. Louis.....	15 cents
Transfer at St. Louis.....	03 do.
Freight from St. Louis to New Orleans.....	12½ do.
Transfer at New Orleans.....	02½ do.

Freight from New Orleans to New York	20 cents.
Extra insurance	02 do.
	—
	55 cents.
	==

being a saving of at least 15 cents per bushel in favor of the latter route, and giving to the produce the benefit of it, as well as a choice of markets.

The Upper Mississippi valley, in particular, finds in the Mississippi river its only natural outlet for commerce, and, in spite of the present obstructions, employs a large amount of tonnage, as shown hereafter; and as this river is the only highway which is perfectly free to all classes of commerce and every species of craft, its improvement is a matter of interest to every citizen who lives in the region bordering upon it or its tributaries.

From official statistics it appears that, of all the flour, wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, hemp, tobacco, and pork—valued at \$235,873,878—which found a market at St. Louis during the year 1865, nearly seven-tenths were received from the Upper Mississippi States by the river, and only one-sixth came from other sources. Mr. Howard, the collector of that port, states officially that \$780,706 97 were collected by him for duties on imports during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1866. It is further stated by Mr. Egbert Dodge, in his report to the board of directors of the Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, that important diversions from the river are made at La Crosse, Prairie du Chien, Dunleith, and Rock Island, amounting, in the shipments of flour, corn, barley, oats, hay, and cattle to the east by rail, to *eight-tenths of the entire surplus of the region*, while the shipment by the river south comprises only one-fifth. The chief reasons for this deflection are the existing obstructions at Davenport and Keokuk, though it cannot be denied that other important laws of trade are exciting their influence in the same directions.

The means of transportation, as steamboats, barges, &c., are corresponding in extent to the considerable trade of the Upper Mississippi valley.

From a statement prepared by Mr. James F. Griffith, secretary of the Northern Line Packet Company, we find that in December, 1865, there were 910 steamers, with an aggregate of 216,067.83 registered tonnage, and valued at \$24,556,600, on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. Plying on the Upper Mississippi alone there were 304 steamers, with an aggregate registered capacity of 96,296.86 tons, and valued at \$10,556,600.

From this it will be seen that the Upper Mississippi gives employment to one-third of all the steamers on the Mississippi and its tributaries, with nearly one-half of all the tonnage.

This statement is not far from the truth, as the collector of the port of St. Louis alone certifies to 93,607.33 tons in steamers, and 13,055.69 tons in flats, barges, &c., or a total of 106,663.02 tons registered during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1866.

The number of barges, lighters, and similar craft used as auxiliaries is very large, but the enrolling of such being a new, though advisable regulation, the compilation of the same was not carried out.

The importance of the Upper Mississippi is likewise shown by the following data :

In 1865 there were 3,823 arrivals of steamers in St. Louis, with a capacity of 1,229,826 tons; of which the Upper Mississippi valley contributed 827, with a tonnage of 265,467 tons, or three-tenths of the whole; and of 2,953 departures there were 811, or three-tenths for the Upper Mississippi ports.

In 1866 the arrival of steamers at St. Louis, was 2,972, with a tonnage of 1,227,678 tons, of which the Upper Mississippi contributed 917 arrivals, with a tonnage of 377,804 tons, or four-tenths of all arrivals. The total of departures

from St. Louis was 3,066, of which 943, or three-tenths, were for the Upper Mississippi valley.

In 1866 no less than 677 steamers and 389 barges, going up stream, and 671 steamers and 365 barges, going down stream, passed through the Rock island railroad bridge.

Besides all this, there is about 400,000,000 feet of lumber annually which finds its way to market on the Mississippi. Not less than two per cent. is added to the price of lumber on account of dangers and delays in passing the obstructions at the rapids.

Contemplating the immense trade of the Upper Mississippi valley, through its natural channel, the Mississippi river, we must come to the conclusion that the obstructions at Keokuk and Davenport are the great drawback of the growing States bordering on the river, and that the damaging influence of these rapids must necessarily increase with the constantly increasing population.

To represent the necessity of the proposed improvement in dollars and cents is, from the nature of the problem, simply impossible, but it is believed that sufficient statistics are embodied herein to show that the work is national, and not local or sectional. A simple calculation will show that the improvement of the rapids of the Mississippi will decrease the cost of transportation by increasing competition between the carriers, thus adding greatly to the wealth of the entire northwest, and removing an oppressive tax from the eastern consumers of its products. Every farmer, manufacturer, and mechanic who depends upon the Mississippi river for the transportation of his produce to market, or who consumes a single article of foreign growth or manufacture, will get more for what he sells and give less for what he buys when the navigation of the river shall have been made safe, easy, and economical. This being true, the people of the eastern States are nearly as deeply concerned in these improvements as those of the western. The Mississippi river is a great national highway which cannot become the exclusive property of any chartered company, and therefore it must forever remain free to all classes of commerce and every species of craft.

The dangerous places of the sea-coast are marked by light-houses and provided with harbors of refuge at the national expense for the benefit of commerce not exclusively our own. It seems, then, no more than justice that the general government should authorize and provide the means for the improvement of a river in which our own people are exclusively interested, and in the navigation of which nearly every material interest of the entire country is intimately concerned.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. WILSON,

Lieut. Col. 35th Infantry, Brevet Major General U. S. A.

Brevet Major General A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief Engideer U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX A.

Estimate of the cost of constructing seventy six miles of canal from Nashville to Keokuk, for the improvement of the Des Moines rapids.

Items.	Price.	Amount.
<i>For a canal three hundred feet wide and six feet deep, including the necessary protection walls.</i>		
Grubbing and clearing		\$3,000 00
1½ mile of bailing and draining, including coffer-dams.....	\$30,000 00	45,000 00
304,000 cubic yards excavation of rock	2 00	608,800 00
437,000 cubic yards excavation of earth.....	40	174,800 00
674,000 cubic yards of embankment	50	337,000 00
400,000 cubic yards of embankment, hauled from excavation..	25	100,000 00
10,000 cubic yards of lining.....	60	6,000 00
50,000 cubic yards of puddling.....	25	12,500 00
143,000 cubic yards of loose stone and rip-rap wall.....	1 50	214,500 00
200,000 cubic yards of rip-rap wall, made from rock excavation	75	150,000 00
1,000 cubic yards of slope and pavement wall.....	2 00	2,000 00
5,000 cubic yards of vertical wall, laid in hydraulic cement...	5 00	25,000 00
3,170 cubic yards of vertical wall, laid dry.....	4 00	12,680 00
3 miles of changing line of railroad.....	8,000 00	24,000 00
3 miles of changing line of public road.....	1,000 00	3,000 00
		1,717,480 00
<i>For a canal three hundred feet wide in embankment, two hundred feet wide in excavation, and six feet deep.</i>		
Grubbing and clearing		\$3,000 00
1½ mile of bailing and draining, including coffer-dams.....	\$30,000 00	45,000 00
200,000 cubic yards excavation of rock.....	2 00	400,000 00
300,000 cubic yards excavation of earth.....	40	120,000 00
67,400 cubic yards of embankment	50	337,000 00
400,000 cubic yards of embankment, hauled from excavation.	25	100,000 00
10,000 cubic yards of lining	60	6,000 00
50,000 cubic yards of puddling earth.....	25	12,500 00
143,000 cubic yards of loose stone and rip-rap wall.....	1 50	214,500 00
200,000 cubic yards of rip-rap wall, made from excavation...	75	150,000 00
1,000 cubic yards of slope and pavement wall	2 00	2,000 00
5,000 cubic yards of vertical wall, laid in hydraulic cement...	5 00	25,000 00
3,170 cubic yards of vertical wall, laid dry	4 00	12,680 00
3 miles of changing line of railroad.....	8,000 00	24,000 00
3 miles of changing line of public road	1,000 00	3,000 00
Total.....		1,454,680 00

Estimate of the cost of constructing the lower lock of 10½ feet lift, for the improvement of the Des Moines rapids.

Items.	Price.	Amount.
Grubbing and clearing		\$100
Bailing and draining, including expense of coffer-dams		40,000
10,860 cubic yards of excavation of rock	\$3 00	32,580
1,000 cubic yards of excavation of earth	60	600
60,000 cubic yards of embankment	50	30,000
5,000 cubic yards of lining	75	3,750
10,000 cubic yards of puddling earth	30	3,000
1,000 cubic yards of slope wall and pavement	2 00	2,000
1,000 cubic yards of loose stone	1 50	1,500
5,000 cubic yards of vertical wall in hydraulic cement	6 00	30,000
550 cubic yards of vertical wall laid dry	4 50	2,475
13,256 cubic yards of masonry in lock walls	13 00	172,328
500 cubic yards of concrete masonry	6 00	3,000
127,200 feet, board measure, of white oak lumber and plank, per M.	100 00	12,720
60,000 feet, board measure, white pine lumber and plank, per M.	60 00	3,600
109,100 pounds wrought iron	18	19,638
42,200 pounds cast-iron	12	5,064
5,000 pounds spikes and nails	12	600
160 lineal feet snubbing posts	1 00	160
Sulphur and sand for irons let into masonry		500
Painting upper part of lock gates		150
130 lineal feet superstructure for drawbridge	50 00	6,500
Fixtures for opening and closing gates		1,000
Total		371,265

Estimate of the cost of constructing middle lock, 8 feet lift, for the improvement of the Des Moines rapids.

Items.	Price.	Amount.
Grubbing and clearing		\$300
Bailing and draining, including expense of coffer-dams		10,000
19,300 cubic yards of excavation of rock	\$2 50	48,250
19,200 cubic yards of excavation of earth	50	9,600
12,000 cubic yards of embankment	50	6,000
4,000 cubic yards of lining	75	3,000
8,000 cubic yards of puddling earth	30	2,400
500 cubic yards of slope wall and pavement	2 00	1,000
800 cubic yards of loose stone	1 50	1,200
2,500 cubic yards of vertical wall in hydraulic cement	6 00	15,000
300 cubic yards of vertical wall laid dry	4 50	1,350
8,652 cubic yards of masonry in lock walls	13 00	112,476
300 cubic yards of concrete masonry	6 00	1,800
64,000 feet, board measure, of white oak lumber and plank, per M.	100 00	6,400
42,000 feet board measure, of white pine lumber and plank, per M.	60 00	2,520
64,300 pounds of wrought-iron	18	11,574
27,500 pounds of cast-iron	12	3,300
4,000 pounds of spikes and nails	12	480
160 lineal feet of snubbing posts	1 00	160
Sulphur and sand cement for irons let into masonry		500
Painting upper parts of gates		100
130 lineal feet of superstructure for drawbridge	50 00	6,500
Fixtures for opening and closing gates		1,000
Total		244,910

Estimate of the cost of constructing a guard-lock at the head of the canal for the improvement of Des Moines rapids.

Items.	Price.	Amount.
Grubbing and clearing		\$300 00
Bailing and draining, including expense of coffer-dams		13,500 00
19,300 cubic yards excavation of rock	\$2 50	48,250 00
19,200 cubic yards excavation of earth	50	9,600 00
12,000 cubic yards of embankment	50	6,000 00
4,000 cubic yards of lining	75	3,000 00
8,000 cubic yards of puddling earth	30	2,500 00
800 cubic yards of slope wall and pavement	2 00	1,600 00
1,000 cubic yards of loose stone	1 50	1,500 00
1,500 cubic yards of vertical wall in hydraulic cement	6 00	9,000 00
400 cubic yards of vertical wall laid dry	4 50	1,800 00
8,586 cubic yards of masonry in lock walls	13 00	111,618 00
400 cubic yards of concrete masonry	6 00	2,400 00
74,000 feet, board measure, white-oak timber and plank, per M.	100 00	7,400 00
9,000 feet, board measure, white-pine timber and plank, per M.	60 00	540 00
68,300 pounds wrought-iron	18	12,294 00
24,000 pounds cast-iron	12	2,880 00
4,000 pounds spikes and nails	12	480 00
160 lineal feet snubbing posts	1 00	160 00
Sulphur and sand cement for irons let into masonry		500 00
Painting upper parts of gates		100 00
130 lineal feet superstructure for draw-bridge	50	6,500 00
Fixtures for opening and closing gates		1,000 00
Total		242,822 00

Estimate of the cost of excavating a channel and constructing a pier at the upper chain near Montrose island, for the improvement of Des Moines rapids.

Items.	Price.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Channel two hundred feet wide and six feet deep.</i>			
Bailing and draining, including the expense of constructing and removing coffer-dams		\$130,000	
65,000 cubic yards of rock excavated	\$7 00	455,000	
Total for channel			\$585,000
<i>Construction of pier from foot of island.</i>			
Bailing and draining		10,000	
1,208 cubic yards masonry in pier	10 00	12,080	
350 cubic yards coping to pier	20 00	7,000	
11,600 pounds wrought-iron dowels and clamps	15	1,740	
667 putting dowel bolts into masonry	3 00	2,001	
667 putting clamps into masonry	2 00	1,334	
Total for pier			34,155
Total for channel and pier			619,155
<i>Channel two hundred feet wide and five feet deep.</i>			
Bailing and draining, including coffer-dams		130,000	
42,500 cubic yards of rock excavation	7 00	297,500	
Total for channel			427,500
Add for pier at foot of island as above			34,155
Total for channel and pier			461,655
Difference in cost			157,500

APPENDIX B.

Geology of the Des Moines rapids.

The rocks exposed along the Des Moines rapids consist of seven distinct groups, which, although subject to considerable local changes, are easily distinguished from each other. Six of them unquestionably belong to the carboniferous or mountain limestone series. The seventh, or highest, I think, can be proven to belong to the coal measures.

I. Cherty limestone, forty feet or more thick, is exposed all along the rapids, on both shores, and forms the bed of the river. It consists of thin beds of hard gray limestone, interstratified with bands of chert. It is worthless for any purpose except for forming riprap embankment.

II. The Keokuk limestone proper, twenty feet thick. It should be included in limestone I, as it presents all its characteristics; only some of the layers are locally developed into considerable thickness, and furnish valuable building stone. It has been extensively quarried near Nauvoo and Keokuk. The following is a description of the "Temple Quarry," near Nauvoo, where this group attains its fullest development:

The lowest bed resting directly on the cherty limestone is a solid layer of two feet four inches thick, very hard and compact, light gray, semi-crystalline, without any chert or spar, and contains but few fossils. This is a very desirable and beautiful rock. Separated from this by two feet four inches of shaly limestone and marl is another good bed of limestone, three feet two inches thick, in two layers. Similar to the lower one, but rather inferior on account of a greater number of fossils, especially *orthisinas*, which tend to laminate the rock. Above this, separated by two feet of shaly limestone, is a bed of dark gray limestone four feet two inches thick, in five layers, very hard, regularly bedded, and well adapted for all purposes where no considerable thickness is required. It would make splendid caps and sills.

Similar quarries have been opened at and near Keokuk, and it would be easy to point out localities between the two places where the same quality of rock could be obtained. But none of these layers are permanent; they thin out or change into shaly and cherty limestone, and can only be relied on for a limited space. For the Keokuk quarries the finest blocks are frequently spoiled by cavities containing calcite and beautiful crystals of *zinkblende*.

III. This is the well known "Geode bed," about fifty feet thick, consisting of marls, clays, and irregular patches of thin, bedded, buff limestone. It will furnish a very good, abundant, and easily accessible material for embankments, but is otherwise perfectly useless.

IV. There are seventeen feet of arenaceous rock, changing from ferruginous or micaceous sandstone to arenaceous limestone, in some instances of a volitic structure. It decomposes readily, for which reason it is observed in but few localities. Quite worthless for any economical purpose.

V. Magnesian limestone, ten to twelve feet thick, usually heavily bedded, of rather coarse texture, dark buff, and not as pleasing in appearance as that of Joliet. But it is a most excellent building rock, obtainable in any required dimension. One detached block, solid, without fissures, measures twelve by ten feet, and six feet high. It breaks in square blocks, requiring but little trimming. Many years ago this rock was quarried above Larry's creek for the Illinois internal improvements, and thousands of tons of the finest dimension rock are now lying already quarried along the slopes of the bluff. It retains the sharpest edges and toolmarks, and is in every way the best rock for heavy buildings that I saw in the west.

VI. Brecciated limestone sixteen feet thick. This is a very variable bed, usually consisting of a very pure fine-grained blue limestone, broken up into

small angular masses and cemented together again, with fragments of chalc-dony and other pebbles. In some places it forms beds of fine-grained limestone upwards of a foot thick, but not very valuable for building purposes. It furnishes, however, a very good material for lime.

VII. Sandstone, heavily and irregularly bedded, fifteen feet thick, varying from a coarse, hard, ferruginous stone to a very fine, friable, and perfectly pure white sand. It overlies the brecciated limestone unconformably; contains stigmaria and charred impressions of other coal-plants; is in some places overlaid by fire-clay, slates, and coal, and is, therefore, entirely distinct from either the ferruginous sandstone of St. Louis, or the lower sandstone of the Chester beds. I think it clearly belongs to the coal measures. Some portions of this rock would furnish a very good building material, but, owing to its irregular bedding and varying texture, it would hardly pay to quarry it.

In a few isolated places clay shales, slates, and coal have been found above the sandstone, but as they furnish no material for building, and are of no importance any way, I paid but little attention to them.

H. A. ULFFERS,
Civil Engineer, Assistant.

APPENDIX C.

"I, Thomas H. Griffith, secretary of the Northern Line Packet Company, a company owning a large amount of tonnage, consisting of steamboats, barges, and lighters, exclusively engaged in the transportation of freight and passengers from St. Louis, Missouri, to St. Paul, Minnesota, and intermediate points between said cities and the Mississippi river, do hereby certify, that, at low stages of the water in the Upper Mississippi river, and also at what is called medium stages of the water on said river, the steamboats owned by said Northern Line Packet Company have to lighten the freight that they carry at the lower or Des Moines rapids into lighters used for that purpose exclusively; and, also, to lighten into freight cars of the Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant and Muscatine railroad, from Keokuk to Montrose on the up-stream trips, and from Montrose to Keokuk on the down-stream trips, being a distance of about twelve miles, Keokuk being at the foot of said rapids and Montrose being at the head; and that the cost of said lightering is considerable. And also that the steamboats, with their full crews, are necessarily detained there while transferring their freights into lighters and railroad cars, and, after passing the rapids, in transferring the same back to the steamboats, causing the company thereby a heavy expense. That deponent's position as secretary of said Northern Line Packet Company gives him free access to all the accounts of the said steamboats so employed, and it is his duty to examine the accounts of the steamboats so employed, and from examination of said accounts, and comparing and computing the same, it is the deponent's opinion, to the best of his knowledge and belief, that the said expenses actually incurred, caused by the impediment to navigation at Des Moines rapids, per trip, for each steamboat, will not average less than \$1,000, for the entire season of navigation, meaning when not obstructed by ice, counting the extra labor paid, actual expenses paid for transporting the freight across or around the said rapids, and a reasonable estimate of the expenses of the steamboats while engaged in transferring the freight; and that this estimate is based on the expenses there for the past two years. That during the year 1866 the boats owned by the company made their trips as per list, viz: steamboat Minnesota, 21 trips; steamboat Muscatine, 20 trips; steamboat Sucker State, 21 trips; steamboat Hawk-eye State, 14 trips; steamboat Davenport, 22 trips; steamboat Burlington, 19 trips; steamboat Pembina, 20 trips; steamboat Canada,

18 trips; steamboat Savannah, 8 trips; steamboat Reserve, 17 trips; steamboat Petrel, 16 trips; steamboat Little Giant, 9 trips; steamboat Bill Henderson, 3 trips; steamboat America, 3 trips—making in all 211 trips, costing, on an average, \$211,000 for the season of 1866. The company owns and maintains for this exclusive purpose and benefit a steam tow-boat, or tug, and 7 lighters for use at the rapids. They also run 37 barges which are used in transporting freight, as before mentioned, between St. Louis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

That deponent has served as secretary of the Northern Line Packet Company for seven years, and previous to which he was a practical navigator as a master of a steamboat for twenty-three years, and from his long experience in the freighting business and acquaintance with this particular trade, is satisfied that the commerce of said river will increase rapidly, and should the rapids be improved as contemplated, that the amount would be doubled in a year, or in two years at the farthest, after said improvement is made, owing to the more rapid and certain transportation of freight, and that it would be reduced very largely in cost.

It is difficult to state the exact delay there is to our boats, but in my opinion it will average during the season a delay to each boat each trip about two days, not having exact data to make the estimate, but this is nearly correct, if not quite so. I would further state that the Northern Line Packet Company own in steamboats, barges, and lighters, engaged in transportation on the upper Mississippi river, in round numbers, about ten thousand tons.

THOMAS H. GRIFFITH,
Secretary Northern Line Packet Company.

State of Missouri, County of St. Louis :

In this 8th day of January, A. D. 1867, before me the undersigned Notary Public, came Thomas H. Griffith, secretary of the Northern Line Packet Company, who states on his oath that the within affidavit, subscribed by him in my presence, he believes to be true.

C. HEGNEBOURG,
Notary Public.

[SEAL.]
True copy :

J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant Colonel 35th Infantry, and Brevet Major General U. S. A.

HARBOR OF ONTONAGON.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

Resolution of the House of 17th January, relative to the harbor of Ontonagon.

FEBRUARY 7, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 5, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report by the Chief of Engineers, of this date, respecting the harbor of Ontonagon, which contains the information called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 17, on the subject.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 5, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th ultimo, requesting the Secretary of War "to send to this house any surveys and estimates for the improvement of the existing harbor at Ontonagon, on Lake Superior, in the State of Michigan, there may be in his possession," &c., referred by you to this department for report, I transmit herewith the report and estimates of Brevet Colonel W. F. Reynolds, United States army, major of engineers, relative to the harbor in question.

The resolution is herewith respectfully returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Engineers.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

REPORT UPON, AND ESTIMATE FOR, THE IMPROVEMENT OF ONTONAGON
HARBOR, LAKE SUPERIOR.

Ontonagon is situated at the mouth of Ontonagon river, which debouches into Lake Superior about midway between the extremity of Keweenaw Point and

the Apostle island. The nearest natural harbors are Copper harbor, eighty-five miles to the eastward, and La Pointe, seventy-five miles to the westward. In the entire distance between these points, (one hundred and sixty miles,) Ontonagon is not only the most favorably situated, but is by far the best, if not the only, point that can by artificial means be rendered a safe harbor of refuge. It is, therefore, one of the most important points that Congress has been called upon to consider.

Ontonagon river is about four hundred feet in width, and for a mile or more from its mouth has a depth of from six to ten feet.

The lake shore in this vicinity is sand. The bar off the mouth of the river is changed with every severe storm or freshet. In 1856 the lake steamers drawing from ten to eleven feet could enter the mouth of the river. In 1859 not over eight feet could be carried in. A heavy freshet and severe storm in 1865 so changed the bar that there was not over six and one-half feet of water on the bar; while in 1866 the bar had again changed and vessels drawing ten and a half feet were able to enter the river.

The town of Ontonagon, and parties interested in the commerce of the place, have expended considerable money in attempts to improve the harbor. The piers erected were faulty in construction as well as in location; and instead of being built parallel, were made to approach each other, the idea apparently being that by narrowing the channel a sufficient current would be produced to remove the bar. The result has been that the current has created a hole near the ends of the pier twenty feet in depth; a large portion of both piers has been carried away, and a breach has been made in the east piers, rendering all the work that has been done of little or no value. It would be easy to remove what has been built, and the expense would probably be covered by the material obtained.

The accompanying sketch shows the condition of the bar in 1859 and 1865. It will be seen that from the shore-line out to twelve feet of water is a distance of 2,160 feet for the west pier, and 2,340 for the east pier. It is not considered safe to estimate for piers shorter than this.

The piers should be composed of crib, ballasted with stone. There should be a clear channel between them of not less than 250 feet, and their direction should correspond with the present east-west piers.

As the force of the sea is broken by passing over shoal water, it is believed that piers 14 feet in width would be all that is required for the half nearest the shore. The outer half should not be less than 20 feet in width.

The sand should be removed to the depth of 12 feet before placing any of the cribs, in order to get a foundation, and prevent, in a measure, the settling that would occur.

It would be impossible to put in more than one-third of the cribs in a single season. It would not, therefore, be necessary to make an appropriation of more than one-third the amount of the estimate at this time, and it is possible, to say the least, that the action of the current would be such as to remove a portion of the bar, and render unnecessary all the pier, that, according to the most recent surveys, seems to be required.

Application has been made to the deputy collector for statistics of the commerce of the place, and as soon as received they will be forwarded. But as has already been said, it is not alone the local commerce that calls for this improvement. It is required as a harbor of refuge by all the commerce of Lake Superior.

Respectfully submitted :

W. F. RAYNOLDS,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Major of Engineers.

DETROIT, *January 31, 1867.*

HARBOR OF ONTONAGON.

3

Estimate for one crib thirty feet long and fourteen feet wide for pier at the mouth of Ontonagon river, Lake Superior.

34 side pieces 12 inches square, timber, 30 feet long, 1,020 feet; 52 ties, 12 inches square, timber, 14 feet long, 728 feet—total, 1,748 square feet, at 20 cents.....	\$349 60
9 pieces for bottom, 10 inches square, 14 feet long, 1,050 feet; 12 joists 2 by 12 inches, 9 feet 8 inches long, 232 feet; 38 planks, 2 by 12 inches, 14 feet long, 784 feet—total, 2,066 feet, board measure, at \$20 per thousand.....	41 32
40 cords of stone, at \$12 per cord.....	480 00
3,266 pounds 1-inch square drift bolts, at 7 cents per pound.....	228 62
67 pounds 5-inch spikes, at 10 cents per pound.....	6 70
Total material.....	1,106 24

Framing and putting in place, &c., 1,350 square feet, under water, at 17 cents per square foot.....	\$229 50
Framing and putting in place 510 square feet superstructure, at 16 cents per square foot.....	81 60
Framing and putting in place 1,016 feet (broad measure) planks, &c., at \$8 per thousand.....	8 12
Total work.....	319 22

Total materials.....	\$1,106 24
Total work.....	319 22
Total for one crib.....	1,425 46

Estimate for one crib 30 feet long and 20 feet wide for pier at the mouth of Ontonagon river, Lake Superior.

34 side pieces, 12 inches square, 30 feet long, 1,020 feet; 52 ties, 12 inches square, 20 feet long, 1,040 feet—total, 2,060 running feet, at 20 cents.....	\$412 00
9 pieces for bottom, 10 inches square, 20 feet long, 1,490 feet, board measure, at \$20.....	29 80
18 pieces, for joists, 2 by 12 inches, 6 feet 8 inches long, 338 feet, board measure, at \$20.....	6 76
28 planks, 2 by 12 inches, 20 feet long, 1,120 feet, board measure, at \$20.....	22 40
60 cords of stone, at \$12.....	720 00
24 1-inch square drift bolts, 24 inches long, 156 pounds; 360 1-inch square drift bolts, 32 inches long, 3,110 pounds—total, 3,266 pounds, at 7 cents.....	228 62
67 pounds 5-inch spikes, at 10 cents.....	6 70
Cost of material.....	1,426 28

For framing and putting in place 1,620 running feet, under water, at 17 cents.....	\$275 40
For framing and putting in place 600 running feet superstructure, at 16 cents.....	96 00
For framing and putting in place 1,458 feet, board measure, plank and joists, at \$8.....	11 66
Cost of labor.....	383 06
Cost of material.....	1, 426 28
Total for materials and labor for one crib.....	<u>1, 809 34</u>

For the east pier the distance from the shore-line to 12 feet of water in Lake Superior is 2,340 feet, which would require—

39 cribs 30 feet long by 14 feet wide, costing, according to the above estimate, \$1,425 46 each.....	\$55, 592 94
39 cribs 30 feet long, 20 feet wide, costing, as per estimate, \$1,809 34 each.....	70, 564 26
Dredging to place piers, 15,600 cubic yards, at 40 cents per cubic yard.....	6, 240 00
Total.....	132, 397 20
Add 15 per cent. for contingencies.....	19, 859 58
Total estimate for east pier.....	<u>152, 256 78</u>

For the west pier the total length required from the shore-line to reach the depth of 12 feet of water in Lake Superior is 2,160 feet, which would require—

36 cribs 30 feet long by 14 feet wide, costing, as per above esti- mate, \$1,425 46 each.....	\$51, 316 56
36 cribs 30 feet long by 20 feet wide, costing, as per estimate, \$1,809 34 each.....	65, 136 24
Dredging to place cribs, 14,400 yards, at 40 cents.....	5, 760 00
Total.....	122, 212 80
Add 15 per cent. for contingencies.....	18, 331 92
Total for west pier.....	<u>140, 544 72</u>
Total estimate for east pier.....	\$152, 256 78
Total estimate for west pier.....	140, 544 72
Total for both piers.....	<u>292, 801 50</u>

Of which one-third would be all that could be used during the first year; or, amount to be appropriated, \$97,600 50.

Respectfully submitted:

W. F. RAYNOLDS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army, Major of Engineers.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVE IN ARKANSAS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 22d January last, relative to the Hot Springs reserve in Arkansas.

FEBRUARY 8, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I herewith communicate a report of the Secretary of the Interior, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 22d ultimo, requesting information relative to the condition, occupancy, and area of the Hot Springs reservation in the State of Arkansas.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, *February 7, 1867.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1867.

SIR: In answer to a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 22d ultimo, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to communicate "all the information to be obtained from the records and files of his department relative to the condition, occupancy, and area of the Hot Springs reservation, in Hot Springs county, State of Arkansas," I have the honor to submit a report of the 6th instant from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, accompanied by a diagram and sundry papers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, February 6, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the resolution of the House of Representatives of 22d ultimo, referred to this office, calling on the Secretary of the Interior "to communicate to this House all the information to be obtained from

the records and files of his department relative to the condition, occupancy, and area of the Hot Springs reservation, in Hot Springs county, State of Arkansas."

As an answer to the resolution, and as containing a history of the proceedings in the matter, I respectfully submit herewith copies of the following papers:

1. Report dated 27th April, 1860, of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior.

2. Secretary of Interior's decision of 7th June, 1860.

3. Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of 31st January, 1861, to Hon. J. R. Barrett, Committee on Public Lands, House of Representatives.

4. The accompanying diagram shows the location and extent of hot springs, "together with four sections of land, including said springs, reserved for the future disposal of the United States," and which are interdicted from being "entered, located, or appropriated for any other purpose whatever," by the third section of the act of 20th April, 1832, Statutes, volume 4, page 505.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner*.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
April 27, 1860.

SIR: A motion has been made before this office by John Wilson and Henry May, esqrs., as attorneys in behalf of the heirs of Ludovicus Belding, (see their arguments, marked A and B,) for a patent upon Washington, Arkansas, certificate No. 6,545 for southwest quarter section 33, township 2 south, range 19 west, upon which are situated the hot springs. I have the honor to submit said motion and the papers for your consideration and decision, with the following observations:

It is hardly necessary to say that this office has no power to decide upon said motion, when it is considered that the claim of said heirs, as well as the claims of all others before him, were finally adjudicated and rejected by Secretary Stuart, as will appear from his communication to this office, dated October 10, 1851. I propose now to lay the motion, with the papers, before the head of the department, the same power that exercised the final action in the case, as already mentioned, together with a report, comprising a brief history of the facts in the case, and the views of this office in reference to said motion for a patent. In this report it is not deemed necessary to go behind the action of this office submitting the case to Secretary Stuart, which will be seen on reference to Commissioner Butterfield's letter of August 26, 1851, copy herewith marked C. If, however, the department should desire a more full and explicit detail of the facts and proceedings in the case anterior to the time of submitting the same to Secretary Stuart, it will be found in the paper herewith marked D, signed by George C. Whiting, esq., at that time chief clerk of the department.

On October 10, 1851, as before stated, Secretary Stuart decided that the heirs of Belding had no right to the land for which a patent is now asked under the provisions of the act of May 29, 1830, because that act had expired by limitation before the land was surveyed in 1838, and that they had no right under the act of July 14, 1832, because, prior to its passage, to wit, on April 20, 1832, Congress passed an act "that the hot springs, in said Territory, (of Arkansas,) together with four sections of land including said springs, as near the centre thereof as may be, *shall be reserved for the future disposal of the United States, and shall not be entered located, or appropriated for any other purpose whatever.*"

In deciding against the validity of the New Madrid location and Cherokee

pre-emption claims, on account of said reservation, the Secretary said that the act of 1832 "not only reserves the hot springs and the adjacent four sections of land for the future disposal of the United States, but absolutely prohibits, in the clearest and most emphatic terms, its entry." He further says that "it is difficult to conceive language more explicit than this, or more positive. It was obviously the purpose of Congress to sever these four sections, including the hot springs, from the mass of the public domain, and place them in such a condition that they could be reunited to it or otherwise disposed of only by the action of Congress."

In reference to the claim of the heirs of Belding in virtue of the act of July 14, 1832, the Secretary says that "the reasons assigned against the repeal of the act of April 20, 1832, by the act of March 1, 1843, apply with equal force against its repeal by the act of July 14, 1832." He then cites the case of *Peyton vs. Mosely*, 3 Monroe, 77, where other doctrine is held by the court sustaining his views, which applies to the question as to whether the act of reservation was repealed by the act of July 14, 1832, as contended by the attorney of said heirs, and in this connection further remarks that "the act of April 20, 1832, *had express relation to the lands in which the hot springs were situated*; that of July 14, of the same year, had *not*. It had reference to *persons* rather than to *lands*, and to construe its general language as repealing the *express* provisions of that of April 20 would not be giving to both acts that operation which, in my opinion, is entirely proper and consistent with the doctrine of the court in the case of *Peyton and Mosely*, and that of *Gear vs. The United States*, in 3 Howard, before referred to." After the Secretary's decision, to wit, on the 14th of October, 1851, an application was made by the attorney of said heirs for permission to make an entry of said claim "in order that they may be placed in a proper position for the assertion of their rights hereafter in the courts," stating that of course, under the decision of the Secretary, they should not ask for a patent. The application was refused by this office, and an appeal from that action taken to the Secretary, who, on the 21st of November next thereafter, addressed this office a letter, stating that he had concluded that it would be proper and in accordance with precedent to permit the heirs of Belding to make an entry under the acts of May 29, 1830, and July 14, 1853, and directed this office to instruct the register and receiver accordingly. The Secretary qualified his decision directing an entry as follows: "Said entry will remain subject to the same power of revision and control by the General Land Office and this department as may be lawfully exercised over any ordinary entry. The government will still hold the ultimate power of protecting its own rights, while the claimants will merely be placed in a position to contest the adverse claims of others to the same land." Pursuant to this decision the local officers were directed by letter from this office, dated November 25, 1851, to permit the entry under the conditions imposed by the Secretary, and the certificate No. 6,545 herewith was accordingly issued. Upon this certificate William H. Gaines *et al.*, heirs of Ludovicus Belding, instituted judicial proceeding in Arkansas against John C. Hale for the possession of the land, where, after several years' litigation, the possession was awarded to said heirs by a judgment obtained in the supreme court of Arkansas, from whence the case was brought by writ of error before the Supreme Court of the United States, and has been decided by the latter against the right of Hale, sustaining the decision of the court below as to the right of possession only in favor of the heirs of Belding. The attorneys of said heirs have filed in this office, as the basis of their motion, a printed brief and the record of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of John C. Hale, plaintiff in error, *vs.* William H. Gaines *et al.*, heirs and legal representatives of Ludovicus Belding, deceased, which are herewith presented. The result of a very careful examination of the opinion of the court is that we find the question of title narrowed down to the heirs of Belding and the United States, all other parties to the suit having been ruled out by the court. It has been

shown that prior to permitting said heirs to enter the land, their claim had been rejected by the Secretary, and that such is now the unrevoked judgment of the department; that the entry per certificate No. 6,545 was permitted by the Secretary for a special limited purpose, viz., to enable said heirs to prosecute their action of ejectment for the *mere possession* of the land in the courts of Arkansas.

The face of the certificate itself defines, by reference to the authority for issuing it, the special purpose for which it was permitted. Does the judgment of the Supreme Court in any way contravene or alter the decision of the department rejecting the claim of said heirs; or do those heirs stand before the department in the precise position they occupied before judicial proceedings were commenced?

In the opinion of this office, they now stand remitted by the decision of the Supreme Court to the same position in which they stood (so far as the government is concerned) before judicial proceedings were instituted, possessing no better right to a patent on the special certificate No. 6,545, *now*, than they did then. For the court expressly declares that "as between the titles of the United States and Belding's heirs the State courts did not decide, but only that the outstanding title in the United States could not be relied on by the defendant in this action; nor is the validity of the entry of Belding's heirs drawn in question in this court."

The Supreme Court by its decision only affirmed the decision of the court below, and consequently there is no decision as to the title between the United States and the heirs of Belding.

The points presented and argued by the counsel upon the motion under consideration, not being in the nature of exceptions to any action had by this office, and addressing themselves directly to the superior power, the department itself, whose final action in the premises has already been noticed, are briefly stated as follows, without comment:

John Wilson, esq., of counsel for said heirs, presents—

1st. That all claims adverse to that of the heirs of Belding have been rejected. That the claim of Percifull being in contravention of the Indian right of occupancy, no pre-emption right could accrue.

2d. That the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Hale, plaintiff in error, *vs. Gaines et al.*, disposes of Hale's claim on every point, holding the same to be invalid and properly rejected by the State courts.

3d. That this decision relieves the land of every claim except that of said heirs. That the right given by the act of 29th May, 1830, was not limited to surveyed lands, but extends to every settler on the public lands, or his heirs, who cultivated the land in 1829, and the failure to prove up within one year from 29th May, 1830, was not a forfeiture of the claim, for the reason that the land was not surveyed, and because forfeiture was not declared by the act for failure to enter from such cause. That the act of 14th July, 1832, revived the act of 1830, and all existing rights acquired under it. That the pre-emption proof of said heirs was filed in accordance with the requirements of the act of 1832, within one year from the approval of the plat.

4th. That the register and receiver being constituted by law a tribunal to hear and determine the facts, and having decided in favor of said heirs upon said facts, their decision cannot be impeached.

5th. That the right vested in said heirs on 29th May, 1830, has remained so vested ever since, and as an entry was ordered by the secretary, and all the agents of the government have acted with full authority, the action and sale are valid.

6th. The act of April 20, 1832, reserving the hot springs, with four sections, does not legally or constitutionally apply to the tract claimed by the heirs of Belding. That Belding's pre-emption being covered by law, is a legal right, and Congress could not have intended to impair legal rights.

7th. That the decision of Secretary Stuart to the effect that the claim of Beldings, under the act of 29th May, 1830, not having been entered within the limit prescribed by the act, was barred by the act of 20th April, 1832, reserving the land prior to the passage of the act of 14th July, 1832, has been virtually overruled by his successor, Secretary McClelland. That the Secretary, the Attorney General, and Commissioner entertained no doubt of the power of the department to issue a patent for the New Madrid claim under the general confirmatory act of 1843, notwithstanding the reserving act of 20th April, 1832. The reserving act therefore can no more interpose a barrier to the issuing of a patent for the Belding claim than for the New Madrid claim; with this difference, the Supreme Court has decided that the act of 1843 does not apply to this particular case. That the act of 1832 *does* apply to all claims under the act of 1830. The Supreme Court having decided, however, that the New Madrid locations are void, therefore no claim exists to the land except in Belding's heirs.

The points presented and argued by Henry May, esq., in behalf of said heirs, are fully covered by those of Mr. Wilson already noticed. Henry M. Rector, esq., appearing in his own behalf, objects to a patent being issued to the heirs of Belding, and presents the following grounds of objection:

1st. That the heirs of Belding have no title against the government, but by repeated decisions their claim has been rejected; that neither the courts in Arkansas nor the Supreme Court have adjudicated the title as between the heirs of Belding and the United States.

2d. That the decisions of the executive departments rejecting the claim of said heirs is in no way affected by the decisions of the courts.

3d. That, in view of her own rights, it would be an act of folly for the government to pass a title to any one till by judicial or legislative action the executive departments are overruled in their decision.

4th. That Belding's heirs, as an inducement to permit them to enter the land, expressly stipulated that they did not expect, nor would ask for, a patent; that they only desired the entry to place them on a proper footing in court.

5th. That there are superior outstanding equities asserted by other parties and now under consideration by the courts; and that, therefore, the executive authorities should withhold the legal title *in trust* until the proper owner shall have been judicially ascertained; that he (Mr. Rector) has filed a bill in the Hot Springs chancery court, asserting title to the hot springs, under the New Madrid location of Langlois, in which the heirs of Belding have been made parties, with a prayer for perpetual injunction against the judgment obtained in the Supreme Court, and that the injunction has been granted.

6th. That the application for a patent should be denied—1st, because there is no decision, executive or judicial, recognizing title in Belding's heirs against the United States; 2d, that admitting, as between *them*, Beldings have the title, still the court of chancery has so far found title in others superior to that of Beldings.

The papers more immediately connected with the present motion and this report, and among them the argument of Henry M. Rector, esq., will be found in a separate bundle, appropriately designated. All the other papers connected with the case, consisting of testimony, correspondence, briefs, and arguments of attorneys, &c., making a very large package, are also herewith transmitted, according to the schedule herewith, descriptive of each paper.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, &c.,

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner*.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,

Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 7, 1860.

SIR: Herewith I return the papers submitted with your report of the 27th April last, and enclose the arguments since filed in this department, upon the application of the heirs of Ludovicus Belding for a patent upon their entry, of 19th December, 1851, by special certificate No. 6,545, of the southwest quarter of section 33, township 2 south, of range 19 west, Washington district, Arkansas, embracing the hot springs.

A controversy has been going on for many years before this department, and recently in the courts of Arkansas and the Supreme Court of the United States, in relation to the title to this tract of land. Rector and others claim under certain locations of a New Madrid certificate, and an alleged pre-emption right in the heirs of John Perciful, and Gaines and others, on the other hand, as heirs of Ludovicus Belding; and the latter are at present the applicants for a patent. Their entry was allowed under a special order of Secretary Stuart, dated November 21, 1851, made on a suggestion of Attorney General Crittenden, (who, however, does not appear to have had the case before him regularly for his advice.) although the same Secretary had, under date of October 10, 1851, in an elaborate opinion, decided against the recognition of all the claims that had then been set up, or are now before me, on the ground that the quarter section in controversy had been reserved by the act of Congress of 20th April, 1832, and no right to the land had vested in any of the claimants prior to that reservation.

In 1854 the whole case was before Attorney General Cushing, on the reference by my predecessor, to him of an application by Rector, as assignee of Langlais, for a patent upon the location of the New Madrid certificate. That officer, on the 20th August, 1854, pronounced an opinion sustaining Secretary Stuart's decision of October 10, 1851, and condemning the subsequent allowance of an entry of the land by Belding's heirs. (See Opinions of the Attorneys General, vol. 6, p. 697.) One point, however, in favor of Rector's claim, was reserved by Mr. Cushing, viz, as to the validity of the James I. Conway survey of July 16, 1820, but this survey has since been declared invalid and unauthorized by the Supreme Court of the United States, at the December term 1859, in the case of John C. Hale *vs.* Wm. H. Gaines and others.

Thus it is shown that all the claims of the contesting parties have been heretofore adjudged to be invalid, and that nothing has been declared by the Attorney General or the Supreme Court which is inconsistent with the decision of October 10, 1851. That decision appears rather to have been vindicated and sustained. On a review now of the questions involved in the case, I concur in the decision of Secretary Stuart. Moreover, I am of the opinion that this department had no legal authority in 1851 to allow an entry of the land by the heirs of Belding or any one else. The issuance of Washington certificate, No. 6,545, was against law, and that certificate has no validity as against the United States, and should not have been allowed. By allowing it this department was placed in an attitude hostile to the act of Congress of 20th April, 1832, which assumed that the land belonged to the United States, and forbade its entry, location, or appropriation for any purpose, until some future disposal by the United States; that is, by authority of the national legislature. The counsel for Belding's heirs, on applying for the entry in 1851, after Secretary Stuart's decision adverse to their right, said that "it was the question of reservation which they wished to try in the courts." But in the litigation which has since arisen, this question was not in issue before the courts of Arkansas or of the United States, and I do not see how it can come in issue and be decided by litigation between parties, neither of whom have a valid title, though, under the laws of Arkansas, one may have a right of possession in preference to others.

This case having been repeatedly brought before this department and fully considered, and the several claims to the land having been repeatedly rejected

for reasons which have been concurred in by each succeeding head of the department through a series of years, I think the time has now arrived at which it is no longer proper to delay a vindication of the position of the department by appropriate action. The entry of Belding's heirs should therefore now be cancelled, the invalidity of all the subsisting claims to this quarter section declared, and the land held subject to such disposal as Congress may see fit to direct should be made of the same.

The request of the counsel for the heirs of Belding to withdraw their application after the same had been fully argued by them, and carefully examined by me, cannot for the same reasons be received with favor, and is overruled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER of the General Land Office.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

January 31, 1861.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 22d instant, accompanied by the petition of the "heirs of Ludovicus Belding, deceased," I have the honor to state that the several claims to the lands known as the "hot springs," including the southwest quarter of section 33, township 2 south, range 19 west, Washington land district, Arkansas, have heretofore been fully considered. The heirs of Ludovicus Belding claim the right to pre-empt, and to possess and enjoy as their property, the above tract of land, in virtue of a settlement and cultivation by Belding in 1829, in accordance with the provisions of the act of 29th May, 1830, which act required the settler to prove up and pay for his land within one year from the date of the act. Such entry was not made within the time prescribed, because the land was not surveyed before the expiration of said year. After the expiration of the year, the act of Congress passed 20th of April, 1832, reserved said land for the future disposal of Congress. The act of 14th July, 1832, revived the act of 1830, and this is the act under which said heirs claim. Divers claims had been asserted before the Land Office at Washington to this land, consisting of a New Madrid location, under which John C. Hale now claims, a pre-emption under the act of 1830, called the Percifull claim, and another called a Cherokee pre-emption claim, all of which were alluded to and disposed of by the Supreme Court decision of *Hale vs. Gaines et al.*, hereinafter mentioned. In 1851 a thorough investigation was had into the merits of all the claims before the district office, and the testimony and papers were duly transmitted to this office.

In 1851 Commissioner Butterfield reported the case to Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, then Secretary of the Interior, who, on the 10th day of October, 1851, decided against all the claimants, including the heirs of Belding. The Secretary decided that the heirs of Belding had no right to the land under the provisions of the act of 29th May, 1830, because that act had expired by its own limitation before the survey of the land in 1838, and that they had no right under the act of 14th July, 1832, because the act of 20th April, 1832, reserved the land for the future disposal of Congress, and that therefore it could not be pre-empted under the act of 14th July, 1832. After the Secretary's decision, to wit, on 14th October, 1851, an application was made by the attorney of said heirs for permission to make an entry of said land, in order that they might be placed in a proper position for the assertion of their rights in the courts. The application being refused by this office, an appeal was taken to the Secretary, who directed that said heirs should make a special entry, qualifying his decision as follows, to wit: "Said entry will remain subject to the same power of revision and control by the General Land Office and this department as may be lawfully exercised over any ordinary entry. The government will still hold the ultimate

power of protecting its own rights, while the claimants will merely be placed in a position to contest the adverse claims of others to the same land."

Pursuant to this decision the land officers at Washington, Arkansas, permitted the entry, and certificate number 6,545, copy herewith, was issued. Upon this certificate William H. Gaines and others, heirs of Ludovicus Belding, instituted judicial proceedings in the State of Arkansas against John C. Hale for the possession of the land, where, after several years' litigation, the possession was awarded to said heirs by a judgment of the supreme court of Arkansas, from whence the case was brought by writ of error before the Supreme Court of the United States, and was decided there against the right of Hale, the said Supreme Court of the United States sustaining the decision of the court below.

In 1860 the attorney of said heirs filed in this office a motion for a patent on said entry, predicated their motion on the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

This office on the 27th April, 1860, reported the case to the late Secretary, Hon. Jacob Thompson, with its views as to said motion, which were in substance that the executive was powerless to comply with the application for a patent, for the reason that the land was reserved, still remained reserved by the act of Congress, and that the special certificate of entry, No. 6,545, had subserved the purpose for which it was issued, and that Congress alone had the power to dispose of the title to said land. The Secretary returned the case with his letter of 7th June, 1860, refusing to direct a patent to be issued, and directing the entry to be cancelled.

Before the entry was cancelled, however, proceedings by bill were commenced in the circuit court for the District of Columbia by said heirs with a view to restrain the cancellation of said entry, &c., and the Commissioner and Secretary having been notified thereof by the process of said court, and the case being still before the Supreme Court by writ of error from the circuit court, the entry has remained in abeyance, and now remains uncanceled.

The case is to be found in volume 22, page 144, Howard's Reports, and grew out of proceedings (as before mentioned) in the State courts of Arkansas, based upon said entry. The court, decided in substance, that it had no jurisdiction of the claim of Belding's heirs, because by the 25th section of the judiciary act of September 24, 1798, such jurisdiction is only given in cases of this kind where the decision of the highest court of the State is *against* the title, and in this case the decision of such court was in favor of the heirs of Belding. This relieves the case from all conflict so far as the executive is concerned, and, as stated in our report to the Secretary, "the result of a very careful examination of the opinion of the court is, that we find the question of title narrowed down to the heirs of Belding and the United States, all other parties to the suit having been ruled out by the court."

In his annual report for 1860 Secretary Thompson, after a brief allusion to his action in the case, recommends that the disposal of the four sections reserved (including the hot springs) be provided for by appropriate legislation. (See page 3, in copy of said report herewith.)

In conclusion, it only remains for me to say that the opinion of the late Secretary was against the legality of this claim, which is conclusive upon this office; but, should Congress be of a different opinion, the enclosed draught of a bill would, it is believed, accomplish the object intended in your letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH S. WILSON,

Commissioner.

Hon. J. R. BARRETT,

Committee Public Lands, House of Representatives.

MAIL CONTRACTS IN TENNESSEE.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 25th ultimo, transmitting a report relative to certain mail contractors in the State of Tennessee.

FEBRUARY 8, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Washington, February 8, 1867.

SIR: A copy of a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 28th ultimo was received at this department on the 30th, which resolution recites that "a number of Union men were employed as mail contractors in the State of Tennessee before the 8th of June, 1861, when the ordinance of separation from the federal government was pretended to be adopted," and "that said contractors fulfilled their engagements, and complied with the laws up to the time" stated, and "not having received their just compensation for their services," therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the Postmaster General report to this house the amount necessary to be appropriated to pay said contractors for said service, with the names of said contractors."

In order to obtain the information necessary to answer the requirements of the resolution, a letter was addressed, on the 30th January, to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, on whose books the accounts for mail service are kept, requesting him to furnish the department with "a list of the contractors in Tennessee at the date mentioned, whose accounts are unsettled, with the amount due, or apparently due to each."

A copy of the reply of the Auditor, received on the 4th instant, with the list of contractors, is herewith submitted, by which it will appear that the amount due the contractors to March 31, 1861, and actually standing to their credit on his books, is \$6,024 54; to which should be added \$9,625, to the credit of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company for services to June 30, 1861, making \$15,649 54 actually due to the contractors, as shown by the books.

In addition, the sum of \$22,621 80 is *apparently* due to these contractors to the 8th June, 1861—that is, such is the aggregate amount that did accrue, or would have accrued to that date, predicated on the contract price in each case, if service was performed; but of this the department has no evidence, and this sum does not appear on the books.

The whole sum due and apparently due to these parties is \$42,271 54, and this is "the amount necessary to be appropriated to pay said contractors," if Congress deem it expedient to make any new appropriation for the purpose; but as the service is part of that for which provision was made by the usual appropriation for the period when it occurred, no reappropriation is considered necessary.

In the annual report of the Postmaster General to the President, of November 15, 1865, the "special attention of Congress" was invited to the "claims of contractors and others residing in the southern States for services rendered previous to the rebellion," the amount of which was estimated at "not less than one million dollars." It was added that "many of these claims have been presented, but none paid," and the questions connected with the subject "were respectfully referred to the determination of Congress."

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 4, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the request in your letter of the 30th January, you are herewith furnished with a list of the mail contractors in Tennessee, whose accounts were unsettled on the 8th of June, 1861, being the date referred to in the resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted 28th January, 1867, together with the amounts actually due to the 31st March, 1861, and apparently due to the 8th June of the same year.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

H. J. ANDERSON, *Auditor.*

Hon. A. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

A list of mail contractors in the State of Tennessee on June 8, 1861, whose accounts are unsettled. No evidence of service since March 31, 1861.

Names of contractors.	Amount due to March 31, 1861.	Amount apparently due June 8, 1861.	Total am't.
Charles Anderson.....	\$150 51	\$55 54	\$206 05
William Blackburne.....		94 78	94 78
Reuben M. Brown.....	5 01	9 19	14 20
Robert Blackburn.....		175 82	175 82
Benjamin F. Bridgman.....		37 72	37 72
Samuel M. Brown.....		56 11	56 11
Thomas Bailey.....		52 31	52 31
George C. Bradley.....	49 15	112 31	161 46
William P. Blair.....		851 62	851 62
William H. Brown.....		152 56	152 56
William Bailey.....		158 44	158 44
H. W. Beaver.....		92 81	92 81
William Bailey.....		158 44	158 44
H. P. Babbitt.....		247 50	247 50
Nathaniel Brown.....	82 76	46 88	129 64
Brown & Walden.....	96 75	102 88	199 63
Othneil Bruner.....		38 40	38 40
Copeland & Hopkins.....	89 76	96 56	186 32
William K. Carr.....	36 73	47 19	83 92
W. M. Cook.....	69 90	56 06	125 96

A list of mail contractors in the State of Tennessee, &c.—Continued.

Names of contractors.	Amount due to March 31, 1861.	Amount appa- rently due June 8, 1861.	Total am't.
Jesse Campbell		\$34 12	\$34 12
R. Cunningham		171 99	171 99
James H. Curry	\$85 70	91 44	177 14
J. T. Clenny	56 23	45 75	101 98
John T. Chidester		1,307 75	1,307 75
D. J. Craig	30 62	27 94	58 56
Walton Crunk	40 38	43 12	83 50
James M. Charles	248 98	191 62	440 60
George Cassady		23 25	23 25
Joseph L. Cragg	50 00	37 50	87 50
John M. Chilcut	19 50	14 62	34 12
J. B. Dunn		162 99	162 99
E. Dotson		11 25	11 25
D. C. Dunn		961 69	961 69
D. C. Dunn		625 00	625 00
Day & Barton	20 52	221 12	241 64
Lemuel Day	15 61	27 88	43 49
R. J. Jamagin		428 75	428 75
W. T. Edmonds	112 13	70 31	182 44
Edgefield, Kentucky, and Memphis R.R. Co.		1,356 25	1,356 25
East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Co.			*9,625 00
Noah Fisher	52 71	48 18	100 89
Finley, Craig & Boyd	34 63	28 69	63 32
William C. Fain		50 62	50 62
L. B. Griffith		65 62	65 62
Michael Golman		454 69	454 69
Gaston & Wilson		15 75	15 75
James H. Gibbs		317 25	317 25
James H. Graham		112 99	112 99
Herriford & Slaughter	964 28	346 50	1,310 78
Mary Holmes	6 95	14 45	21 40
Levi Hamly		13 67	13 67
Alexander Hood	116 05	117 00	233 05
Alexander Hood		17 62	17 62
Joseph Hammerly		331 74	331 74
James Hightower		142 24	142 24
E. W. Holt		109 88	109 88
Jabez Henderson		12 75	12 75
James H. Hughes		22 50	22 50
John Howard	19 01	24 00	43 01
Thomas J. Hicks	181 00	137 25	318 25
Isaac Ivy	138 54	114 56	253 10
Richard J. Jamagin		536 37	536 37
R. F. Jarrett	127 50	48 19	175 69
Lewis Johnson		119 87	119 87
Andrew C. King		185 12	185 12
William C. Ligon	20 00	15 00	35 00
William Longmire		9 08	9 08
Joseph H. Ladd	27 00	41 72	68 72
John F. Lawson	71 66	112 50	184 16
F. W. Lee	33 25	24 94	58 19
Samuel C. Love		120 31	120 31
Carter Lauson		37 50	37 50
William J. McKnight	129 86	121 87	251 73
Miller & Howard		286 69	286 69
J. K. Miller		13 25	13 25
M. W. McCowan		14 81	14 81
W. H. Moons		668 75	668 75
Nancy Miller	48 02	42 19	90 21
Samuel Y. McCalla	16 35	17 44	33 79

* To June 30.

A list of mail contractors in the State of Tennessee, &c.—Continued.

Names of contractors.	Amount due to March 31, 1861.	Amount appa- rently due June 8, 1861.	Total am't.
John D. McCracken.....	\$115 75	\$137 74	\$253 49
E. B. Mason.....		77 81	77 81
George R. McClellan	118 75	89 06	207 81
Joseph McCully		75 00	75 00
David H. Morsell.....	68 75	51 31	120 06
John D. Marshall	98 95	93 75	192 70
Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company.....		1,242 19	1,242 19
Edmund McNabb	12 25	9 19	21 44
J. McCallan		86 25	86 25
J. M. Mitchell	42 93	35 62	78 55
White Myers		39 37	39 37
B. E. Malear	118 26	111 19	229 45
James M. Marcum		34 69	34 69
Charles W. Maynard	181 25	135 94	317 19
Daniel Mills	43 81	37 50	81 31
Jesse Nutt.....	12 50	9 37	21 87
Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Co.....		6,140 37	6,140 37
William P. Owen		18 75	18 75
James S. Pettier	37 44	51 56	89 00
James W. Powers	83 99	79 64	163 63
James W. Perry		311 73	311 73
David S. Phelan	78 02	68 25	146 27
John W. Roberts.....	175 27	181 87	357 14
J. P. Ragan.....		26 06	26 06
Ream & Adkins.....	44 24	37 50	81 74
Daniel Rutledge.....		28 84	28 84
P. H. Roberts.....	45 21	61 00	106 21
Benjamin Ralldge	62 00	46 50	108 50
Gilmore Randolph.....		93 79	93 79
M. D. Rhodes.....	233 90	225 00	458 90
Reuben M. Rader		59 38	59 38
Elias Rumbo	128 43	124 69	253 12
Sessler & Fagg		1,114 31	1,114 31
R. Stroud	37 89	44 81	82 70
P. P. Seaton.....		20 25	20 25
Philip Seaton.....		123 27	123 27
Sessler & Fagg		355 62	355 62
Dennis Smith.....	61 04	51 00	112 04
Aaron Smith.....		23 44	23 44
Mumford Smith	38 93	43 12	82 05
T. N. Scott	35 00	25 75	60 75
E. S. Stephens.....	49 75	42 94	92 69
P. B. Summers		64 09	64 09
James R. Tolbert.....	116 88	101 06	217 94
W. A. Thompson.....		56 06	56 06
J. W. H. Tipton	44 66	18 09	62 75
S. M. D. Thomas		18 75	18 75
D. H. Tuw		51 80	51 80
John Voss.....	25 00	18 75	43 75
Washington Vanzant		23 25	23 25
Robert Wix	62 03	46 50	108 53
T. A. Willey.....	84 29	73 61	157 90
William C. Walker.....	210 50	214 13	424 63
William P. Meathers	49 75	37 31	87 06
Daniel C. Walker.....	78 46	38 25	116 71
Massilion Whitten	137 50	103 12	240 62
John D. Whitson.....	36 06	28 12	64 18
Winchester and Alabama Railroad Co.....		597 19	597 19
W. H. Yates.....	7 75	55 31	63 06
Total.....	6,024 54	36,246 86	42,271 34

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A statement by the Quartermaster General of contracts made during the month of January, 1867, and those not previously sent in other reports.

FEBRUARY 11, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 8, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the 13th section of the act of July 17, 1862, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the 7th instant, by the Quartermaster General, showing the contracts made during the month of January, 1867, and those not received in time to be included in previous reports.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the acts of Congress, approved April 21, 1808, and July 17, 1862, I have the honor to transmit herewith, in duplicate, statement of contracts made by the quartermaster's department during the month of January, 1867, and of those not received in time to be included in previous reports.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. RUCKER,
Acting Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen'l.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CONTRACTS MADE BY QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of contracts made by the Quartermaster's department during the month ending on the 31st January, 1867, and those made prior thereto but not received in time to be included in the last report.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Nature of contract.	Bond.
1	Baton Rouge, La., Dec. 5, 1866	Lieut. D. F. Kelley and F. Otto	For 1,000 cords of wood	
2	Jeffersonville, Ind., Dec. 15, 1866	Col. R. C. Rutherford and M. V. B. Holmes	For 75,000 bushels of wheat	\$10,000 00
3	Jeffersonville, Ind., Dec. 15, 1866	Col. R. C. Rutherford and H. Verboeck	For 1,000 tons of beef	
4	Jeffersonville, Ind., Dec. 15, 1866	Col. R. C. Rutherford and Clark & Mills	For 1,000 tons of beef	5,000 00
5	Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Dec. 15, 1866	Gen. J. A. Potter and D. H. Mitchell	For 500 tons of hay	1,300 00
6	Fort Riley, Kansas, Dec. 7, 1866	Capt. Geo. A. Bradley and C. H. Kirkendall	For 110 tons of hay	1,000 00
7	Richmond, Va., Dec. 12, 1866	Gen. A. P. Blunt and M. Marshall	For supplying the army with wood for six months, at \$4 45 per cord, and City Point, Virginia.	2,000 00
8	New Orleans, La., Dec. 17, 1866	Lieut. Col. E. J. Strang and C. Rellly	For transportation of commissary stores and property in the city of New Orleans, at \$4 45 per cord, contract.	10,000 00
9	Fort Adams, R. I., Dec. 1, 1866	Lieut. Lewis Smith and J. Sayre	For 100 cords of wood	1,000 00
10	Boston, Mass., Dec. 22, 1866	Major J. W. McKim and F. Raynes	For 100 cords of wood	4,800 00
11	St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 10, 1866	Major J. L. Woods and Ticknor & Co.	For 100 cords of wood	
12	Mobile, Ala., Dec. 17, 1866	Capt. John C. Grierson and Geo. A. Ketchum	For transportation on Alabama, Tombigbee, and Warrior rivers at rates as per schedule annexed to contract	
13	Mobile, Ala., Dec. 15, 1866	Capt. John C. Grierson and Mobile Trade Co.	For transportation of passengers and property in Mobile bay, at \$2,800 per month	10,000 00
14	Mobile, Ala., Dec. 15, 1866	Capt. John C. Grierson and H. C. Baldwin	For 300 cords of mesquit wood at Fort Mason, Texas, at \$4 38 per cord, and 300 cords of mesquit wood, at \$4 45 per cord.	1,900 00
15	San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 15, 1866	Lieut. Col. J. G. C. Lee and Fritz Schreiner	For 75 cords of wood	300 00
16	San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 18, 1866	Lieut. Col. J. G. C. Lee and Geo. Leinweber	For 75 cords of wood	500 00
17	San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 29, 1866	Lieut. Col. J. G. C. Lee and John P. Graves	For 75 cords of wood	
18	Louisville, Ky., Dec. 14, 1866	Major S. R. Hamill and L. D. Pearson	For 75 cords of wood	
19	Fort Phil Kearney, Aug. 29, 1866	Lieut. F. H. Brown and Carter & Craig	For 300 tons of hay, at \$30 per ton	
20	Charleston, S. C., Jan. 9, 1867	Lieut. Col. J. P. Low and D. C. Wilson	For building a fence around the National Cemetery at Beaufort, South Carolina, at 95 cents for each running foot of fence.	
21	Charleston, S. C., Nov. 30, 1866	Gen. R. O. Tyler and J. E. Holbrook & Co.	For lease of lot of ground on south side of Trade street, Charleston, per year.	
22	Detroit, Mich., Oct. 1, 1866	Lieut. J. R. Bothwell and Thomas R. Forsyth	For 100,000 pounds of hay, at 54 cents per pound, Michigan, at 70 cents per cord, for bituminous coal at Detroit and Fort Wayne, \$10 per ton, bituminous coal at Fort Gratiot, \$11 per ton	500 00
23	Camp Cooke, Montana Ter., Sept. 24, 1866	Lieut. W. H. Keeling and Geo. Steel	For 150,000 pounds of hay, at 54 cents per pound.	
24	Fort Smith, Ark., Dec. 19, 1866	Lieut. Chas. W. Miner and R. M. Johnson	For 8,000 bushels corn, at \$1 78 per bushel.	35,000 00
25	Fort Garland, O. T., Sept. 30, 1866	Lieut. J. W. Tansfield and F. Meyer	For 300,000 pounds of corn, at 44 cents per pound	10,000 00
26	Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 31, 1866	Col. H. M. Enos and Antonio José Olvera	For 300,000 pounds of corn, at 44 cents per pound, delivered at Albuquerque, New Mexico.	19,000 00
27	Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 31, 1866	Col. H. M. Enos and Antonio José Olvera	For 300,000 pounds of corn, at 52 cents per pound, delivered at Fort Wingate, New Mexico.	16,000 00

CONTRACTS MADE BY QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

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28	Ruta P4, N M., Oct. 31, 1866	Col. H. M. Enos and Antonio José Oturo	For 400,000 pounds of corn, at 4¢ cents per pound, delivered at Fort Huachuca, New Mexico.	25,000 00
29	Santa Fé, N. M., Oct. 31, 1866	Col. H. M. Enos and A. H. French	For 200,000 pounds of corn, at 4¢ cents per pound, delivered at Fort Huachuca, New Mexico.	10,000 00
30	Fort Bala, Idaho Terr., Sept. 24, 1866	Capt. T. J. Eckerson and Edwin Shinn	For 5,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	5,000 00
31	Camp McGarry, Nevada, Oct. 1, 1866	Lieut. H. Moulton and Lyman Washburn	For 10,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	20,000 00
32	Camp McGarry, Nevada, Oct. 1, 1866	Lieut. H. Moulton and Wm. M. Hoag	For 10,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	10,000 00
33	Camp McGarry, Nevada, Oct. 1, 1866	Lieut. H. Moulton and S. M. Sproal	For 10,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	10,000 00
34	Camp McGarry, Nevada, Oct. 1, 1866	Lieut. H. Moulton and T. J. Mulroney	For 10,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	10,000 00
35	Camp McGarry, Nevada, Oct. 1, 1866	Lieut. H. Moulton and W. L. Knight	For 10,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	10,000 00
36	Fort Union, N. M., Dec. 17, 1866	Capt. Henry Inman and Xavier Ammen	For 10,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	10,000 00
37	Fort Union, N. M., Nov. 6, 1866	Capt. Henry Inman and E. Lettenmeyer	For 10,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	10,000 00
38	Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 9, 1867	Capt. O. F. Woodcock and A. A. Delaroderie	For 10,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	10,000 00
39	Newport barracks, Ky., Jan. 19, 1867	Major Wm. Nelson and V. Shickle	For 10,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	10,000 00
40	Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 18, 1867	Capt. O. F. Woodcock and F. Otto	For 10,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	10,000 00
41	New York city, Jan. 12, 1867	Major R. C. Morgan and G. S. Gelston	For 10,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	10,000 00
42	Fort Lyon, C. T., Aug. 25, 1866	Capt. H. L. Thayer and J. Wanless	For 10,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	10,000 00
43	Fort Lyon, C. T., Aug. 25, 1866	Capt. H. L. Thayer and E. D. Wheeler	For 10,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	10,000 00
44	St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 15, 1866	Capt. John L. Wood and John Fletcher	For 10,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	10,000 00
45	Lexington, Ky., Jan. 21, 1867	Lieut. P. H. Flood and J. Wingate & Co.	For 10,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	10,000 00
46	Lexington, Ky., Jan. 1, 1867	Lieut. P. H. Flood and J. Wingate & Co.	For 10,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	10,000 00
47	New Orleans, La., Jan. 9, 1867	Capt. A. J. McGinnigle and J. C. McKibben	For 10,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	10,000 00
48	Baltimore, Md., Jan. 15, 1867	Capt. A. S. Kimball and Hiram Potter, Jr.	For 10,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	10,000 00
49	Baltimore, Md., Jan. 14, 1867	Capt. A. S. Kimball and J. H. Taylor	For 10,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	10,000 00
50	Baltimore, Md., Jan. 16, 1867	Capt. A. S. Kimball and C. F. Manning	For 10,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	10,000 00
51	Richmond, Va., Dec. 13, 1866	Gen. A. P. Blunt and J. E. Melford	For 10,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	10,000 00
52	St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 13, 1866	Capt. John L. Woods and Chapman, Thompson & Co.	For 10,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	10,000 00
53	Fort Riley, Kan., Dec. 13, 1866	Capt. George W. Bradley and Warren Fawcett	For 10,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	10,000 00
54	St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 13, 1866	Capt. John L. Woods and Northway & Baker	For 10,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	10,000 00
55	Charleston, S. C., Dec. 31, 1866	Gen. R. O. Tyler and B. Roddin	For 10,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	10,000 00
56	Galveston, Texas, Dec. 31, 1866	Lieut. Col. H. C. Ransom and S. O. Carroll	For 10,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	10,000 00
57	New Orleans, La., Dec. 31, 1866	Lieut. Col. E. J. Strong and Hasew & Pooley	For 10,000 pounds of meal, at \$2 80	10,000 00

Abstract of contracts made by the Quartermaster's department, &c.—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Nature of contract.	Bond.
58	Fort Riley, Kansas, Jan. 15, 1867.....	Capt. Geo. W. Bradley and W. G. Woodward.....	3 per ton.....	.....
59	Denver, O. T., Jan. 12, 1867.....	Col. J. B. Howard and Robert Boyd.....	500 pounds of quartermasters' stores , Territory, to Fort Laramie, Dakota hundred pounds.....	.....
60	Santa Fé, N. M., Oct. 25, 1866.....	Col. H. M. Enos and A. H. French.....	led corn, at 5¢ cents per pound.....	\$15,000 00
61	Santa Fé, N. M., Oct. 25, 1866.....	Col. H. M. Enos and A. H. French.....	led corn at 3½ cent- per pound.....	9,000 00
62	Denver, C. T., Jan. 5, 1867.....	Col. J. B. Howard and S. C. Benham.....	quartermasters' stores from Denver, Colo- redgewick, Colorado Territory, at \$3 40	4,000 00
63	Omaha, N. T., Jan. 15, 1867.....	Gen. Wm. Myers and Jules Ecoffey.....	For 1,900 cords of wood, delivered at Fort Laramie, Dakota Ter- ritory, at \$14 70 per cord.....	.....
64	Omaha, N. T., Jan. 11, 1867.....	Gen. Wm. Myers and J. Patrick.....	For 263 cavalry horses, at \$155 each.....	.....
65	Vicksburg, Miss., Jan. 9, 1867.....	Capt. J. W. Scully and J. Caspare.....	For wood as required at Vicksburg, Mississippi, for six months, at \$6 75 per cord.....	3,000 00
66	San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 30, 1866.....	Lieut. Col. J. G. C. Lee and D. A. Wray.....	For 12,000 bushels corn, at \$2 45 per bushel.....	20,000 00
67	Fort Yuma, Cal., Aug. 1, 1866.....	Capt. Joseph Tuttle and L. J. F. Jaeger.....	For transportation of government stores from Fort Yuma, Califor- nia, to Fort McDowell, Arizona Territory, at 6 cents per pound, in gold.....	6,000 00

D. H. RUCKER,
Brave Major General, Acting Quartermaster General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., February 7, 1867.

BONDS ISSUED TO THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 8th instant relative to the amount of bonds issued to the Central Pacific Railroad, also to the Union Pacific Railroad Companies.

FEBRUARY 11, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

February 9, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 8th instant, relative to the "amount of bonds issued to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and also to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, with the date of their issue, and also the number of miles of road completed;" and to report that bonds of the United States have been issued to the Central Pacific Railroad Company upon completion of seventy-four miles of their road, and upon partial completion of forty additional miles, to the aggregate amount of \$4,602,000.

To the Union Pacific Railroad Company, upon completion of three hundred and five miles, to the aggregate amount of \$4,880,000.

I have the honor to further report, as coming within the spirit, though not the express terms of the resolution, that bonds of the United States have also been issued to the Eastern Division, Union Pacific Railroad Company, to the amount of \$2,480,000, upon completion of one hundred and fifty-five miles of their road; to the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company to the amount of \$640,000, on completion of forty miles of their road; and to the Western Pacific Railroad Company to the amount of \$320,000 upon completion of a first section of twenty miles of road.

The accompanying schedule, forming a part of this my report, presents a detailed statement of the several issues, and the dates of such bonds in each case.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Schedule of bonds of the United States issued to the Pacific Railroad Company and its branches.

Companies.	Date of issue.	Amount.
Central Pacific Railroad	Jan. 16, 1865	\$1,258,000
	Aug. 14, 1865	384,000
	Oct. 16, 1865	256,000
	Dec. 11, 1865	464,000
	March 6, 1866	640,000
	July 10, 1866	640,000
	Oct. 29, 1866	320,000
	Jan. 15, 1867	640,000
Total.....		4,602,000
Union Pacific Railroad	Feb. 1, 1866	\$640,000
	May 7, 1866	400,000
	June 26, 1866	640,000
	July 13, 1866	320,000
	Aug. 9, 1866	560,000
	Sept. 11, 1866	720,000
	Oct. 13, 1866	560,000
	Nov. 7, 1866	480,000
	Jan. 8, 1867	560,000
Total.....		4,880,000
Union Pacific, (eastern division)	Nov. 3, 1865	\$640,000
	Jan. 1, 1866	352,000
	May 8, 1866	368,000
	July 3, 1866	320,000
	Oct. 15, 1866	400,000
	Jan. 23, 1867	400,000
Total.....		2,480,000
Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad	July 19, 1866	\$320,000
	Dec. 6, 1866	320,000
Total.....		640,000
Western Pacific Railroad	Jan. 26, 1867	\$320,000

VISIT OF PROFESSOR AGASSIZ TO BRAZIL.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 4th instant, relative to the visit of Professor Agassiz to Brazil.

FEBRUARY 11, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th instant, requesting me to communicate to that body any official correspondence which may have taken place with regard to the visit of Professor Agassiz to Brazil, I transmit herewith the report of the Secretary of State and the papers accompanying it.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, *February* 7, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, February 7, 1867.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th instant, requesting the President to communicate to that body, "if in his opinion this can be done compatibly with the public interest, a copy of any official correspondence which may have taken place respecting the recent visit to Brazil, for scientific purposes, of Professor Louis Agassiz," has the honor to submit the papers enumerated in the subjoined list.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

List of papers.

No. 1. Mr. Seward to Mr. Webb, March 17, 1865.

No. 2. Mr. Lidgerwood to Mr. Seward, July 5, 1866.

No. 3. Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Webb, October 4, 1866.

No. 4. Mr. Seward to minister for foreign affairs of Brazil, October 4, 1866.

No. 5. Minister for foreign affairs of Brazil to Mr. Seward, December 21, 1866.

No. 1.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Webb.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 17, 1865.

SIR: Learning that Professor Agassiz, of Harvard University, proposes to visit Brazil for scientific purposes, a departure from the rule of refusing introductions to our ministers abroad is deemed to be due to his acknowledged eminence in science, and to his high personal character. I consequently commend him to your kindness, and trust that it may be in your power to be useful to him in his pursuits and to make his abode in Rio de Janeiro agreeable.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JAMES WATSON WEBB, Esq., &c., &c., &c., *Brazil.*

No. 2.

No. 14.]

Mr. Lidgerwood to Mr. Seward.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Rio de Janeiro, July 5, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the chief of the scientific expedition from the United States to Brazil, Professor Louis F. Agassiz, left Rio de Janeiro for New York on the 2d instant, having, during his sojourn in this empire, besides subdividing the expedition formed by himself into small parties, and directing them in their researches in the interior provinces, made a personal exploration of the great Amazonian region, part of the province of Ceara and Rio de Janeiro. From his arrival in Brazil until his departure he has been the honored recipient of the gracious attention, consideration, and interest in his requirements of his Imperial Majesty Don Pedro II.

The imperial government placed at his disposal a steamer to ascend the Amazon and its affluents, while the presidents of those vast but sparsely inhabited riparian provinces vied with each other in personally rendering to Professor Agassiz aid in his labors by every possible means.

The example of the emperor and imperial government, in thus honoring and aiding the professor, met, throughout the empire, with a hearty response, and wherever the explorers of the expedition journeyed, whether near the sea-coast or far in the mountains or plains of the interior, they were welcomed and assisted by the authorities and people in the prosecution of their researches.

The national aid and hospitality thus bestowed upon the Agassiz expedition enabled it to accomplish in a year more than, unassisted, it could have performed in five, and to increase the scientific collections of the museum at Cambridge to such an extent as to make them at least *equal*, if not superior, to any in the world.

Upon the 25th June I invited a number of Brazilians of highly eminent position, and members of the imperial government, to take leave of Professor Agassiz, and to partake of a "dejeuner a la fourchette," which would enable me to express to the imperial government the high appreciation in which the services rendered by it to the scientific expedition would be held by the government of the United States, and would also afford an opportunity to Professor Agassiz to

convey personally to the ministers of the cabinet, by whom the favors were conferred, his deep sense of gratitude for the honors and aid he had received, and for the invaluable services rendered to the expedition. It was also my desire that the councillors of the Emperor should have the pleasure and benefit of hearing, socially and informally, a description of the Amazonian region from a savant, the representative, almost the embodiment, of the science of America, who, by his convincing truthfulness, frankness, and, excepting his desire to see Brazil advance in progress and increase in prosperity, disinterestedness, would recount what he had seen and discovered, and his impressions as to the means to be employed in making some beneficial modifications, counteracting present difficulties, which I was confident would have the effect of convincing them of the necessity of granting the free navigation of the Amazon, for Brazil to avail itself of the great, though at present comparatively valueless, wealth of the northern riparian provinces.

Among those present were his excellency the Marquis of Olinda, minister of the empire, (formerly regent of the empire,) and his colleagues, Conselheiro Saraira, minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs, Conselheiro Paula Souza, minister of commerce and public works, Conselheiro do Amaral, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, and the honorable Tavares Bastos, advocate of the opening of the Amazon and member of the chamber of deputies.

After the usual formalities several hours were spent socially. Professor Agassiz, to the great pleasure of all present, described the magnitude and immense resources of the region of the Amazon, the great advantage to be gained by Brazil from the immigration there of an active and intelligent population, with his views relative to the means to be employed to accomplish it, first of which was the free navigation of the river.

Prior to the offering of the toast—"The imperial government of Brazil"—I made a few remarks in Portuguese, of which the following is the substance :

That it was scarcely a year since the scientific expedition of Professor Agassiz left the United States, with the view of exploring the scientific treasures which lie hidden, and nearly unknown in the empire.

The expedition upon its departure from the United States was accompanied by the heartfelt wishes of thousands of the good and distinguished men of our country for its success and safe return; and though entirely a private undertaking, it still assumed more or less of a national character, from the valuable results that were expected to accrue from its labors, and from the President of the United States having, in his message at the last opening of Congress, made special mention of it, and from the Governor of the State of Massachusetts having written a letter of thanks to his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil for the kind reception it had met with.

Animated by the knowledge of the scientific acquirements of the Emperor, and of the numerous scientific societies honored and protected by him, and confiding in the proverbial hospitality of Brazil, it was not a matter of surprise that our countrymen should have expected to have been received with welcome and aided in their views.

Those expectations have been infinitely more than realized, and it is with sentiments of sincere gratitude that I desire to express my high appreciation of the deep interest and inestimable aid accorded to the expedition by all concurring with the wishes of his Majesty the Emperor, from whom emanated instructions for the proper conveyance and requirements of its members.

The result of an expedition thus fostered and aided will be of incalculable magnitude, whether considered from a commercial point of view or from a scientific one; and the interest which will be awakened in the United States will attract the attention to Brazil of those whose position and means will enable them to develop, with great benefit to both of our countries, the treasures and illimitable resources of this magnificent empire.

It has already created a new and strong tie between the two countries, attaching them yet more by a sentiment of common interest and sympathy, which will last as long as the language we speak. Indeed, the discoveries made by this commission are already facts of history.

Profoundly thanking his majesty the Emperor, and the imperial government, for the aid and gracious reception extended to the scientific expedition in its name, and as the representative of my government, I proposed the toast above alluded to—"The imperial government of Brazil"—which was responded to by the marquis of Olinda, who proposed, in his turn, "Our great and good friend, the government of the United States."

Other toasts followed appropriate to the occasion, and closed with the customary one of "His majesty the Emperor."

The minister for foreign affairs expressed a regret that Professor Agassiz could not remain any longer, as he might by so doing be the bearer of a decree opening the Amazon to the navigation of all nations, which he hoped would soon be passed.

Admiral Godon, commanding the United States South American squadron, and Captain Patterson, of the flagship, came before the party separated, in time to be presented to the members of the cabinet who were present, but having only arrived from Montevideo the evening previous, their duties had prevented them from being present at an earlier hour.

I have reason to believe that all the objects of the entertainment were accomplished.

The imperial pleasure was again made manifest by the marquis of Olinda, minister of the empire, courteously conveying Professor Agassiz, on the day of his departure, from his residence to the imperial navy yard, where the imperial barge was in waiting to carry him to the mail steamer.

Professor Agassiz proceeded in the imperial barge to the United States flagship, and thence in Admiral Godon's barge to the United States and Brazil mail steamer.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM VAN VLECK LIDGERWOOD.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

No. 3.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Webb.

No. 187.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, October 4, 1866

SIR: Mr. Lidgerwood's despatch, No. 14, of the 5th July last, upon the occasion of the departure of Professor Agassiz from Brazil, has been received. The fact which it mentions with reference to the liberal courtesy shown by the Brazilian authorities to that eminent man may be regarded as showing an appreciation of his merits, which reflect credit on those authorities. They are received also here as a peculiar kindness to a distinguished citizen, which warrants this department in making direct acknowledgments thereof. A letter to the minister for foreign affairs to that effect is consequently enclosed, which you will take a proper opportunity to present.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD.

JAMES WATSON WEBB, Esq.

No. 4.

Mr. Seward to Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brazil.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, October 4, 1866.

SIR: This department has learned with much sensibility of the kindness and courtesy shown by the authorities of Brazil to that distinguished man of science, Professor Louis Agassiz, during his recent visit for professional purposes to your interesting empire. The course of those authorities on the occasion referred to is regarded as showing an appreciation of the importance of Professor Agassiz's researches, which does them honor, and a regard for him personally as a citizen of the United States, requiring this special acknowledgment, which I have been directed by the President to make.

I avail myself of this occasion to render to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

His Excellency THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

of his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil.

No. 5.

Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brazil to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

CENTRAL SECTION, DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

Rio de Janeiro, 21st December, 1866.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a note which, under date of the 4th October last, the Honorable William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, addressed to me for the purpose of expressing in the name of his excellency the President of the United States, sentiments of gratitude for the good offices which the Brazilian authorities rendered to the very distinguished gentleman, Professor Agassiz, citizen of the United States, during his travels in this empire.

In rejoinder I have the satisfaction to communicate to his excellency Mr. Seward that the imperial government, cognizant of the terms of his polite note, receives with especial pleasure this friendly manifestation; and regarding the good offices referred to only as a just tribute of respect and admiration due to that illustrious and wise man, will always be glad to have occasions to be of service to citizens of a country with which it maintains highly prized relations of amity.

I avail with pleasure of this occasion to offer to his excellency Mr. Seward the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

ANTONIO COELHO DE SA E ALBUQUERQUE.

COMMISSIONERS TO INDIAN TRIBES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

RECOMMENDING

An appropriation to send commissioners to all Indian tribes west of the Mississippi river.

FEBRUARY 14, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., February 14, 1867.

SIR : I transmit herewith a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, addressed by him to me on the 11th instant, accompanied by reports to the Indian Bureau, giving information in regard to the temper, conduct, and purposes of the Indian tribes on our southwestern frontier.

The Commissioner asks for an appropriation of \$150,000 to enable this department, within the present year, to send commissioners to all the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi river, with a view to the restoration of friendly and peaceful relations between the United States and such tribes and bands as are now hostilely disposed, and the ultimate aggregation of all the Indians upon suitable reservations to be set apart for them, where, it is hoped, they will in a very few years, if peaceful relations shall be preserved, become self-sustaining.

Fully concurring in the views expressed by the Commissioner, and impressed with the conviction that, if the sum asked for is placed at the disposal of the department, and faithfully and judiciously applied for the purposes indicated, it will save the necessity of the expenditure of very much larger sums which will otherwise have to be expended in efforts to repress hostilities, to guard our frontier settlements from the incursions of marauding bands, to protect the travelled routes over the plains, and to give security to the immigrant parties now constantly making their way to the west, I earnestly invite your attention to the proposition of the Commissioner, and ask for it your favorable consideration and action.

An estimate of the sum asked for is herewith submitted.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., February 11, 1867.

I will submit to you, as briefly as possible consistent with the importance of the subject, my views of the policy which should be pursued to effect a peaceable and reasonably speedy settlement of the Indian question.

That great trouble exists at this time between the whites and Indians is beyond any doubt, and it would indeed be surprising if this were not so, owing to the sudden overflowing of the whites throughout the Indian country, caused by the discovery of gold and silver and the rapid settlement of all the western Territories.

The Indian's home and his hunting grounds have been invaded, and the result is that he is brought face to face and in daily contact with the whites. It is very evident that, as the wants of the Indians and the whites are entirely different, this leads to conflict. The question presented now is, how can this be avoided? It is very plain that there are but two ways to effect this: one is, to destroy these people as speedily as possible; and the other is, to drive them out of the way of white settlements and the routes of travel.

To effect the former, besides its inhumanity, will cost millions of dollars, thousands of lives of our people, and a general Indian war throughout the country between the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains, which would stop the settlement of all our western Territories, and, to a great extent, destroy Kansas and Nebraska.

I desire to avoid the latter result; and this has been my policy since I have assumed the duties of this office. I believe this entire population can be withdrawn on reservations out of the way of the whites, where, in a few years, they could be made to a great extent self-sustaining. To accomplish this object in a speedy and proper manner, more definite information is needed by this bureau than is now in its possession. To obtain this information my idea is to appoint separate commissioners of first-rate men to visit each State and Territory having an Indian population, with instructions to these commissioners to master the Indian subject in the State or Territory they are sent to; that is, ascertain the number of Indians, their status socially, and in every other way; find out if they can be aggregated on one or two reservations; select the section of country where this reservation should be; how much should be paid annually to them in the way of annuity until they can support themselves; what kind of goods should be furnished, if any; how much stock of cattle and sheep; and, indeed, to master the subject fully and thoroughly and report the result of their labors, say next fall, for final action.

It cannot be doubted that a commission of good men, properly selected, could go, for instance, to Arizona or New Mexico, and on the ground study this question, and report a plan by which the Indian question in that locality would be forever settled. The same thing can be done with all other States and Territories having this population.

I have thought a great deal on this subject, and am confident it can be made to succeed. To carry out this plan an appropriation is necessary. It will take some eight or ten different commissioners, and the persons going out should be reasonably well paid, and ample time allowed them to investigate into the subject.

I would, therefore, ask for an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; some twenty thousand dollars of this money, however, to be used for holding an Indian council with the Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Lipans, Mescaleros, and other Indians roaming in the southern and western part of Kansas, the northern extremity of Texas, the eastern line of New Mexico and the 98th parallel of longitude.

I have no doubt that by holding a council with these people at an early day.

say in the month of May, that they can be withdrawn from the settled portions of Kansas, and the great routes of travel leading to New Mexico and the proposed line of railroad now being built, known as the Atlantic and Pacific railroad.

This council should be held this spring, as it is of absolute necessity if we desire to withdraw these Indians from this line of road.

If it did not render this communication too lengthy, I think I could demonstrate that all our Indian tribes could easily be withdrawn on to reservations. There is certainly country enough for them and for us. I would propose to make the reservations quite large, for the reason, first, that it costs nothing to make them large, as the title is only possessory, and these lands will revert back to our posterity as these Indians pass away, and as the present generation has more land than it can possibly use.

I repeat, it will cost nothing to make them large, yet by making the mlarge you keep away from these people the white population, and you obtain ample territory to raise their herds of cattle and sheep; also sufficient grounds for cultivation.

Permit me, therefore, to request you to lay this communication before the two houses of Congress at as early a day as possible, so as to obtain action during this session, if the views herein expressed are favorably considered by that body.

The appropriation of \$150,000 is necessary to carry out these views.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

LEWIS V. BOGY,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington City.

P. S.—I send with this report copies of letters received this morning from the governor of Texas, showing the necessity of an Indian council at an early day, as mentioned in my report.

LEWIS V. BOGY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Austin, Texas, January 29, 1867.

SIR: Having heretofore called your attention to the bands of Kickapoo and other Indians sheltering on the west bank of the Rio Grande in the vicinity of Eagle Pass, and above, and who are depredating upon the frontier of Texas, and presuming the department desires all the information concerning them that is reliable, I take the liberty of forwarding herewith copy of part of a letter from the Hon. R. W. Black, of this State, who was requested by me to ascertain their disposition, locality, number, and the prisoners among them.

Very recently the commanding officer of the United States forces at Fort Clarke attacked and broke up a band of these raiders while on one of their marauding expeditions. I approve of the suggestions of Mr. Black, in regard to the removal of the Kickapoos, and the probable chances of the others being induced to go with them. My judgment is that some officer of the army should be authorized to act in conjunction with whoever may be sent by the Indian department to treat with these people, and such officer should be instructed to take the necessary steps to remove the Kickapoos to their old home.

Mr Black is a very proper person, and I can commend him to your entire

confidence if you deem it proper to send one to treat or see them. I trust it may be done at an early moment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. THROCKMORTON,
Governor of Texas.

Hon. LEWIS V. BOGY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—I hope an effort will be made by the department to secure the return of the captives now held by these Lipans and other Indians in Mexico. There are known to be several taken from Texas.

T.

SAN JUAN DE ALLENDE, MEXICO,
January 6, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 6th ultimo was duly received. Since I have been over on this side of the river I have conversed with one of the men that was sent up to the Lipan camp to recover some horses that had been stolen from the different towns near here. He tells me that there are with the Lipans both Mescaleros and Gila Indians; these latter Indians I suppose must come down from New Mexico. Between the different tribes they muster between eighty and one hundred fighting men and boys. The two latter tribes did not come down to the lower camp, but sent word by the Lipans that they wished to treat with the Mexican authorities for peace. He says that they have four American children of some eight or ten years of age—one girl and three boys; he saw two of them. The Indians offered him either one of them for \$100.

I have written to Governor Viesca asking him to insist on the delivery of the captives before they make peace with them. There have come in to Morelos, (about four miles from here,) in the last few days, some eight or ten families of Lipans, with only one man, and now are living there. The Kickapoos are doing a good deal of mischief in stealing horses from these towns, and the Mexicans are getting very tired of them.

I am satisfied, if I had the authority from the United States government to treat with these different tribes, I could not only succeed in inducing the Kickapoos to return to Missouri, but most probably take these fragments of other tribes with them, thereby ridding the entire southern Texan frontier of Indian depredations. After the removal of these small bands and the establishing of the military posts on the El Paso road, it will be very easy to prevent any Indians living south of said road, and consequently it would be much easier to follow any band of Comanches that make a business of crossing into Mexico on stealing expeditions.

R. W. BLACK.

His Excellency J. W. THROCKMORTON, *Governor, &c.*

STATE OF TEXAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Austin, January 30, 1867.

SIR: In addition to the information sent you yesterday concerning Kickapoo and other Indians, I have the honor also to forward you the report of Lieutenant McCafferty, United States army, made to Major General Griffin, upon the same subject, a copy of which has been kindly furnished me by the commanding officer of this military district.

It will be seen from Lieutenant McCafferty's report that these Indians constitute quite a formidable body to be situated as they now are, with their determined and continued hostile intentions, rendering it the more important that speedy measures should be adopted to remove them, or render their proximity harmless.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. THROCKMORTON,
Governor of Texas.

Hon. LEWIS V. BOGY,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 4TH U. S. CAVALRY,
Fort Inge, Texas, December 26, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received in Brevet Major General Griffin's indorsement on Mr. R. W. Black's letter of November 28, 1866, in reference to depredations committed on this frontier by Indians and Mexicans, I have the honor to submit the following report:

After a thorough investigation, I find that the Kickapoo, Lipan, and Mesquero Indians are still living on the west bank of the Rio Grande, the majority of them encamped near Santa Rosa; as near as I can ascertain, they number about one thousand warriors, and are well supplied with fire-arms. Until about the 1st of December there were no troops stationed on this part of the frontier but the detachment at this post, which only numbered thirty-eight mounted men; consequently their depredations were numerous, as the citizens but rarely followed them, and the effective force at this post being so small as to render it impracticable to keep a sufficient number continually on the move, and having so large a line of frontier to guard, it was not difficult for the Indians to evade the troops.

Since the posts along this line of frontier have been occupied, depredations are becoming less frequent, and, I believe, will in a very short time entirely cease.

The statement that Mexicans have been guilty of some of the depredations that have been committed on this frontier does not admit of a doubt, but, like the Indians, they have as yet managed to escape without punishment.

Within the last week the force at this post has been fully mounted, which will enable it to render more effective service in future.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. McCafferty,
First Lieut. 4th U. S. Cavalry, Commanding Post.

GEORGE C. POTWIN,

*Brevet Captain, A. A. A. General,
Headquarters District of Texas, Galveston, Texas.*

SURVEY OF PLATTSBURG HARBOR.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A report of the Chief of Engineers relative to the survey of Plattsburg harbor.

FEBRUARY 14, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 13, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from the Chief of Engineers, of this date, covering a report by General Reese, of the corps of engineers, on the survey of Plattsburg harbor, (being supplementary to the report from the same officer of the 26th January,) made in accordance with the act of June 23, 1866.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 13, 1867.

SIR: In obedience to the provisions of the "Act making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works," &c., approved June 23, 1866, I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of Brevet Brigadier General C. B. Reese, United States army, captain of engineers, on the survey of Plattsburg harbor, New York, being supplementary to the report from this office of the 26th ultimo.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Engineers.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA, *February 6, 1867.*

GENERAL: In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of December 15, 1866, requiring an examination of the harbor of Plattsburg, New York, and an estimate of cost necessary to remove a shoal said to exist between the breakwater and the mainland, if necessary for the use of the harbor as a harbor of refuge, I have the honor to state that the examination has been made by my assistant, Brevet Major C. J. Allen, corps of engineers, and a copy of his report to me, with map, is herewith transmitted.

By an examination of the map it will be seen that the harbor, though much contracted by deposits formed since the construction of the breakwater, can still be used as a harbor of refuge for vessels drawing 15 feet of water.

The shoals formed between the breakwater and wharf-heads, and due, no doubt, to the existence of the breakwater itself, as well as the wharves, have materially obstructed the use of the harbor for even light-draught vessels discharging or taking cargoes at this point.

To remove these shoals and secure a depth of water, generally, that existed as shown on the map of 1844, giving a depth of, say 9 feet at the wharf-heads, will require the removal of 25,000 cubic yards of deposit, which, estimated at 50 cents per cubic yard, will cost \$12,500. An outlay of this amount of money in the manner suggested would, it is thought, make the harbor what it should be for the commercial interests of the place.

But it is understood that the department desires to improve the harbor as a harbor of refuge only. With this view, I would respectfully recommend that the area of the harbor covered by the breakwater and contained between it and the blue line shown on the map, be dredged to give a depth of 11 feet of water, to afford additional room for vessels of the largest class likely to enter this port. This will require 16,000 cubic yards of dredging; estimated at 50 cents per cubic yard, will cost \$8,000. This estimate is based on the supposition that a dredge can be procured on Lake Champlain, or that one can be taken into the lake from elsewhere, say through the Champlain canal. After having informed myself on these points I will notify the department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. B. REESE,

Brevet Brigadier General, Captain of Engineers.

Brevet Major General A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C.

FORT MONTGOMERY,

Rouse's Point, N. Y., January 30, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following in regard to the harbor of Plattsburg, New York:

The important part of the harbor, as will be seen by the tracing here forwarded, lies in the immediate vicinity of the breakwater and wharves. This I found considerably filled up by deposits of mud, sand, &c., forming in several cases bars which seriously obstruct the navigation of the harbor for vessels of from six to seven feet draught.

I think that, from the natural formation of the harbor, this deposit would be likely to increase steadily, though not at the rate it has, since the erection of the present breakwater. The harbor is partially land-locked, with a semi-circular sweep from Cumberland Head around to the mouth of the Saranac river, which latter empties into the bay a little to the north of the railroad wharf.

The winds from the south, southeast, and east force the water of the lake up into this bay around the north and south ends of the breakwater. This body of water is in time thrown back by the north beach, losing its velocity, and resulting in a deposit.

The Saranac river brings down in its course a considerable amount of earth and large quantities of sawdust from the various saw-mills situated upon its banks and worked by the power of the stream. The current of the river meeting that of the lake forms eddies and counter-currents, and causes the mud and sawdust deposits in the immediate vicinity of the railroad wharf.

The waters of the lake, forced up by the winds, impinge against the breakwater on the sea side, and seem to separate into two bodies, one passing around the north end of the structure into the harbor formed by the breakwater and the wharves, and the other passing around the south end and into the harbor.

These bodies of water encounter each other in the immediate vicinity of the docks, and also impinge against the wharves, losing their velocities, and allowing the earth brought up by them to fall to the bottom. Much of this sediment is, I think, carried up from the various islands situated south of Plattsburg; but I think that the greater part is washed from the banks of the government reservation, situated south of the entrance to the harbor.

Under heavy south and southeast winds the water is forced up against this shore, and following the course of the shore-line, is carried into the harbor. The gravel occasionally met with on the bars around the wharves is, I think, brought up by the in-shore ice, as it moves up in the spring, and which, upon the melting of the ice, falls to the bottom.

The present breakwater, from its position, not only greatly contracts the harbor, but is, I think, one cause of the shoal having formed so rapidly. A location further seaward, parallel to its present position, and an extension north and south, would seem to be the more desirable. The remedies, in the order of their importance, are, I think—

First, dredging out shoals.

Second, protecting a portion, at least, of the shore to the south by a slight revetment of crib-work.

In regard to the depth of water necessary, merchants and vessel-owners are of opinion that from seven to eight feet at most of water will be ample for the largest vessels that now enter the harbor. This depth can be obtained by a small outlay of money.

I quote a portion of your letter of December 18, ordering an examination of the harbor.

“To carry out the wishes of the department, I desire you to make such examinations as you can of the harbor, and indicate, on the tracing sent herewith, the depth of water on the shoal and its extent, and estimate the number of cubic yards that will have to be excavated to give a depth of thirteen feet water.”

I was obliged to reject the map of 1844 sent me, as the harbor has undergone such changes, both natural and artificial, that an entirely new survey was needed; thirteen feet being stated in your letter to be the requisite depth of water, all that portion under the necessary course of vessels not having this depth must be considered shoal. The red lines on the tracing bound the portion to be excavated, the outer line showing the present thirteen-foot line.

The southerly portion of this shoal is narrower than that to the north, but a greater depth of excavation is requisite. Immediately in front of the wharves are shoals of considerable magnitude. Were a depth of water required here simply to facilitate navigation as it now is, the cost of excavation would be trifling in comparison with the amount required to give a depth of thirteen feet.

To give a depth of thirteen feet, then, requires the removal of 168,653 cubic yards, at fifty cents, \$84,326 50.

This examination was attended with many difficulties. A great portion of the time the thermometer ranged from eight to twenty degrees below zero, with heavy wind and snow.

The severe cold rendered it impossible in many cases to use the instruments when it was important to do so. Knowing your anxiety to get your report in immediately, I did not delay further, but made up my map from what I had taken thus far.

The soundings were all obtained by cutting through the ice and dropping the lead.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. J. ALLEN,

Brevet Major U. S. A., 1st Lieutenant Corps of Engineers.

Brevet Brig. General C. B. REESE,

Captain Corps of Engineers.

SURVEY AT HELL GATE, EAST RIVER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A report of the survey at Hell Gate, New York.

FEBRUARY 14, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 11, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from the Chief of Engineers, of February 9, 1867, covering a report by General Newton, of the corps of engineers, on the survey at Hell Gate, New York, made pursuant to the act of Congress of June 23, 1866.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 9, 1867.

SIR: In obedience to the provisions of the act approved June 23, 1866, making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works, &c., I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the report of Brevet Major General John Newton, United States army, lieutenant colonel of engineers, on the survey of Hell Gate, New York.

General Newton submits estimates for three separate projects for the improvement, with channels of twenty-six and twenty-four feet in depth at mean low water. The first includes the removal of all the rocks enumerated in his report; the construction of sea-walls; improvement of the middle channel, and the removal of Negro Head. The second includes the cost of removing that part of the middle reef known as Negro Head, Hen and Chickens, Flood Rock, and Gridiron, thus throwing the eastern and middle channels into one. The third includes the removal of the smaller rocks and the construction of the sea-walls, but makes no provision for improving the middle channel, or otherwise interfering with the middle reef.

The third project, involving the least expenditure of money and greatly ameliorating the danger to navigation, essentially that recommended by the advisory council to the "commissioners relative to the encroachments and preser-

vation of the harbor of New York," consisting of General Totten, chief engineer United States army, A. D. Bache, superintendent United States Coast Survey, and Commander (now Admiral) Charles Henry Davis, United States navy. dated September 30, 1856, is recommended as the best to be undertaken at present. The estimate for this project, giving a channel of twenty-six feet at mean low water, is \$2,877,000, to be completed in four years. The amount required for the first year's operations, including purchase of machinery, will be \$900,000. The entire completion of the improvement to be undertaken as the demands of increasing commerce shall warrant.

General Newton enters minutely into the method of conducting the work, the nature of the requisite machinery, &c., and his conclusions, derived from a close and careful study of the questions involved, are commended to the attention of the War Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Engineers.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, January 21, 1867.

GENERAL: Having been assigned by department letter of July 21, 1866, to the duty of examining Hell Gate, and having been further instructed by letter of July 25 to make such examination with the view of its improvement for the purposes of navigation, and sufficiently in detail to present a plan and estimate for the necessary operations, I have the honor to present the following report:

Lieutenant Commanding C. H. Davis, assistant in the coast survey, made an examination of Hell Gate, and a report, dated February 15, 1848. He states: "Of the sailing vessels which enter Hell Gate passage, it is estimated that one in fifty sustains more or less injury by being forced by the violence of the currents on the rocks and shoals. * * *

The damages in this channel arise from the great strength of the currents, and the number and positions of the rocks and reefs. The strength of the current is such, that sailing vessels can only stem its force or escape from it by a commanding breeze; but as the main course of the flood tide keeps the middle of the eastern channel, it is most secure for vessels coming from the westward with the tide to place themselves in the middle of the stream and follow its direction. * *

This plan, however, is inadmissible for any but small vessels, on account of two rocks, the Pot and the Frying Pan, which lie in or very near the mid-channel, and in the way, going to the eastward and westward. * * * There is a reef called the Way's Reef, which lies in the course followed by steamboats principally, when coming from the eastward against a strong flood. It is their custom to keep close round Pot cove, and run up under Hallet's Point, by which they avoid the strength of the flood. In this part they find an eddy current in their favor. But on the ebb, the greatest danger arises from the divergence of the current at a point marked A on the sketch, where the ebb tide branches off into three directions, to take the course of the three channels, and the main south (ship?) channel, the middle channel, and the eastern channel. The safe navigation depends here upon deciding sufficiently soon, at the point of separation, which channel shall be taken, and the neglect to do this, or a loss of control over the vessel for any reason, frequently results in being carried on the Gridiron.

"When a vessel that has attempted the eastern channel finds herself carried towards the Gridiron, her only chance for safety is to run for the middle channel, which is narrow and made precarious by the middle reef, the outer rock of

which is the Negro Head. The Gridiron is, owing to the strong set of the tide on it, the most dangerous reef in the passage. The reef known as the Bread and Cheese, on the eastern end of Blackwell's island, is also very dangerous. Vessels are liable to go on it in the flood, when it is covered, by getting into the eddy near it with a light wind. The chief danger is on the ebb, and from the same cause as that which makes Gridiron dangerous, that is, the strong set of the tide in that direction." Lieutenant Commander Davis then recommends the removal by blasting of Pot Rock, the Frying Pan, and Way's Reef, and also that the middle reef be blasted so as to make a clear channel of sufficient depth for common vessels and steamboats between Flood and Little Mill rocks. That piers be built upon Hog's Back, the Gridiron, and Bread and Cheese, of stone, sufficiently high to show above the surface of the water at least four feet; and that these piers be faced with wood, and provided with spring fenders. The piers should conform to the natural shape of the reef.

Bylander's Reef, by the same report, is dangerously situated on account of the deep waters around it, but no recommendation, except to mark its position, is made. Lieutenant Commanding D. D. Porter, United States navy, under date of October 30, 1848, reports in favor of the plan of improvement of Lieutenant Davis, except the blasting of the middle channel reef, which is too difficult, and suggests it be entirely filled in with docks, provided with spring fenders.

He recommends, likewise, the removal of certain small rocks not before mentioned: Bald-headed Billy, a rock opposite Gibbs's Point, and within fifty yards of Blackwell's island; a small and dangerous rock southward of Woolsey's bath-house; Scaley Rock, and close to it Shell Rock.

Hallet's Point, he states, should by all means be removed. "At tide it causes the eddies in Pot cove, and on the ebb tide the eddies in east channel." * * Towards the close of his report, "No one can form an idea of the number of vessels that go on shore during the course of a month. Fifty went on shore during the period I was occupied there, (two months,) and many of them were much injured."

He suggests, likewise, "A close examination of the shore at low water. Many rocks will be found to exist of a dangerous character, and they have at different times done much damage to vessels of a lighter draught."

Operations at Hell Gate to improve the navigation by blasting rocks, from August, 1851, to December, 1853, under the superintendence of the late E. Merriam, esq., and subsequently of the late Major Fraser, corps of engineers.

Mr. Merriam, in his letter of the 22d of December, 1852, to General Totten, chief engineer United States army, states: "When M. Maillefert commenced firing on Pot Rock, the 19th August, 1851, there was but eight feet of water upon it. On the 3d of September, Lieutenant Bartlett made an examination of that rock, by which it appeared that the rock had been reduced four and a half feet by sixteen charges. On the 18th October, Lieutenant Bartlett addressed a letter, the original draught of which was by him (*i. e.* Maillefert) handed over to me, in which he stated that M. Maillefert had reduced Pot Rock to sixteen feet, mean low water. At that date M. Maillefert had fired eighty-five charges on Pot Rock.

"On the 2d and 3d of January, 1852, he (*i. e.* Lieutenant Bartlett) again surveyed Pot Rock, and stated (officially) that there was nineteen feet of water on Pot Rock. Up to that date two hundred and thirty-four charges had been fired on that rock. On the 27th March, 1852, Lieutenant Bartlett addressed to me a letter from Washington, in which he stated that he had made a survey of Pot Rock on the 15th of that month, and found not less than twenty and a half feet of water upon it at the shoalest part; and that it had been reduced from two hundred and twenty-five feet length, to one hundred and seventy-two feet length, and from sixty feet width to forty feet width.

"From the recommencement of operations in February to the date of this survey there had been fifty charges fired on Pot Rock, making two hundred and eighty-four charges from the commencement.

"It seemed reasonable to suppose, if the water on Pot Rock had been increased from eight to twenty and a half feet, and the length reduced from two hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and seventy-two feet, and its width reduced from sixty to forty feet, by two hundred and eighty-four charges, that two hundred additional charges would complete its reduction to the depth of twenty-four feet; hence my estimate of September 17, 1852."

Mr. Merriam, in his statement of operations on the rocks of Hell Gate and East river, submitted to the Committee on Naval Affairs of the United States Senate, August, 1852, gives the following:

RECAPITULATION.

Name.	Charges.	Pounds of powder.	Cost.	Rock removed.
Pot Rock.....	284	34,231	\$6,837 30	12½ feet.
Frying Pan.....	105	12,387	2,116 81	9½ feet.
Way's Reef.....	135	15,549	2,543 66	9½ feet.
Shelldrake.....	6	750	110 34	8½ feet.
Bald-headed Billy.....	1	125	500 00	Entirely.
Hoyt's Rocks.....	8	1,000	250 00	Entirely.
Diamond Reef.....	78	9,750	1,434 42	2 feet.
Hallet's Point.....	3	400	69 06	No result.
Total.....	620	74,192	13,861 59	.....

In the same paper he gives the following record of the depth of water upon the rock, prior to the commencement of his operations, and at the close thereof:

Name.	Original depth.	Depth at close of operations.
Pot Rock.....	8 feet.	20½ feet.
Frying Pan.....	9 feet.	18½ feet.
Way's Reef.....	5 feet.	14½ feet.
Shelldrake.....	8 feet.	16½ feet.
Diamond Reef.....	16 feet.	18 feet.

This reported increase of depth, due to blasting, will be found exaggerated, though without fault of Mr. Merriam, who was deceived by the official reports of the surveys. He is, on the contrary, entitled to great credit for the results actually attained, and for the arduous and efficient services which he gratuitously rendered to further an important public improvement.

Congress in 1852 having made an appropriation of \$20,000 for the removal of rocks at Hell Gate, this operation fell under the charge of the engineer department, and Major Fraser, corps of engineers, was assigned to the duty. Major Fraser presented his preliminary estimates, based upon the depths given above. But immediately after having surveyed Pot Rock, he reports, October 22, that instead of there being twenty and one-half feet, there was actually but a little over eighteen feet of water upon the rock. This discovery showed a much diminished quantity of work done, and indicated a large increase of his previous estimate.

He recommended the removal of the following rocks: Pot Rock, Frying Pan, Way's Reef, the rock near Woolsey's bath-house, certain loose rocks near the shore, a part of Hallet's Point, and certain sharp points at Negro Head, in the

middle channel. On November 10, 1852, Major Fraser reports Pot Rock to be, at the twenty-four-foot curve, two hundred and twenty feet in length and sixty-three feet across at the widest part.

His survey of June 28 and 29, 1853, shows a minimum depth on the rock of twenty-one feet four inches, at low water, as the result of firing eight hundred charges at a cost of \$14,963 03. It is quite likely that one hundred charges were subsequently fired, though no certain record can be found, and that \$18,000 nearly was devoted to blasting on Pot Rock.

In July, 1853, Mr. Fraser estimated the cost of removal of one cubic foot of rock at \$1 14

Several of his reports during the fall of 1853, and the sketch of his survey in October of that year, appear to have been lost.

The method pursued under the superintendence of Mr. Merriam and of Major Fraser excluded the employment of diving-bells or submarine armor, and the charges of powder were consequently placed in position without that examination of the bottom which would have developed in each charge its full useful effect.

The work was finally suspended for want of funds, and since 1852 no appropriation has been made by Congress for the removal of these obstructions.

The advisory council to the "commissioners relative to the encroachments and preservation of the harbor of New York," consisting of General Totten, chief engineer United States army; A. D. Bache, superintendent United States Coast Survey, and Commander Charles Henry Davis, United States navy, made to that body, September 30, 1856, an important report upon the improvement of the navigation of Hell Gate passage, which is to be found on page 197 of the Reports of the New York Harbor Commission of 1857, republished by order of the Chamber of Commerce.

A thorough survey of this channel was made by Lieutenant Commanding Craven, assistant, Coast Survey, and a current-chart prepared to illustrate their report.

The advisory council recommends the removal, by blasting, of Pot Rock, Frying Pan, Way's Reef, a portion of Hallet's Point, and other rocks of minor consequence, Bald-headed Billy, Blackwell's Rock, a rock near Negro Point, two east of Woolsey's bath-house, and one to the southward of that building.

The council likewise recommends the closing of the small channel between the Bread and Cheese and the head of Blackwell's island; the building of stone piers, with spring fenders, on Hog's Back, the Gridiron, and Bread and Cheese, and the erection of a beacon on Rylander's Reef.

The report of Lieutenants Commanding C. H. Davis and D. D. Porter, and of the advisory council, together with the notes and extracts taken therefrom, furnish a full catalogue of the dangers and obstructions to this navigation, and it is not thought necessary to dwell longer upon this branch of the subject.

During the present season surveys and examinations of Hallet's Point, Scaly Rock, the Frying Pan, and Pot Rock have been made, and the results given in the sketches herewith.

An examination was likewise made by divers of the surfaces of Pot Rock and Frying Pan, principally with the view of ascertaining the feasibility of blasting by placing the charges upon the rock, and although nothing special has been elicited the indications are that some of the blasting necessary to be done can be effected by simply placing the charge in contact with the rock.

WORK PROJECTED FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CHANNEL OF HELL GATE.

This portion of the subject has so frequently been discussed by officers of distinguished ability, whose reports are published, that little further remains to be said. It is agreed that certain rocks in the channel, viz., Pot Rock, Frying

Pan, Way's Reef, Shelldrake, and others nearer shore, viz., the rock of Negro Point, those near Woolsey's bath-house, Blackwell's Rock, together with portions of Hallet's Point and of Scaly Rock, should be removed. Sea-walls have been likewise recommended to be built on the Gridiron, Hog's Back, and on the Bread and Cheese, and a stone beacon to be placed on Rylander's reef.

To the rocks to be removed may be added the Heeltap Rocks, situated off the end of Great Mill Rocks, which, by their position, compel vessels to make such a circuit as to endanger their safe passage past Rylander's Reef. To the sea-walls may be added one upon Rylander's reef and another along the seventeen-foot curve of Great Mill Rock, on the side of the middle channel, to mark the passage and to sheer off vessels.

The great reefs in the middle of pass—Flood Rock, Negro Head, the Gridiron, and Great and Little Mill Rocks—have been little noticed in any scheme of improvement, notwithstanding they form the greatest obstacle to the pass of Hell Gate being converted into a highway for commerce. In the existing state of the art of removing rock under water, the imagination was appalled at the notion even of meddling with such means.

The middle channel is narrow and is rendered dangerous by the projection of Negro Head into its lower outlet. The least improvement that can be recommended in this report should include Negro Head, and the increase of the width of this channel to about three hundred and forty feet, as marked on the map sent herewith. •

Estimates are submitted for three projects. •

The first includes the removal of all rocks mentioned at the beginning of this division of the report, with the construction of the sea-walls, and likewise provides for the improvement of the middle channel and the removal of Negro Head.

The second includes the cost likewise of the removal of that part of the middle reef known as Negro Head, Hen and Chicken, Flood Rock, and Gridiron, thus throwing the eastern and middle channels into one.

The third includes the smaller rocks and the sea-walls, and makes no provision for improving the middle channel, or otherwise interfering with the middle reef. With every improvement of Hell Gate, the number of vessels passing through will increase and the necessity for further room will become more apparent. Hell Gate now washes with its waters the corporate limits of the city; before many years it will form a portion of the busy harbor of New York, and then will there arise a demand for improvement to an extent which has not yet in idea even been entertained. The uncertainty and slowness attending blasting under water has had the effect of diverting public attention from that consideration of Hell Gate to which the importance of the improvement is really entitled, and it is believed, as soon as the work can be pushed in a regular manner, subject to fixed laws of calculation, like blasting on land, that the extent of improvement needed for the interests of commerce will be the sole limit to public effort in this direction.

What extent of work is really demanded now for the future is a problem which more properly belongs for solution to those representing the interests of commerce in this city, owing to their more perfect acquaintance with its wants and capacity. This report does not prescribe these limits, but the estimates, tables, and other information here furnished will enable any one to calculate the expense of projects different from those formally set forth.

Estimates for twenty-four and twenty-six feet depth at mean low water are separately made on each project.

To W. S. Edwards, esq., assistant in the Coast Survey, I am indebted for surveys of Pot Rock, Frying Pan, and the Heeltap Rocks, made under circumstances of difficulty; and to G. W. Blunt, commissioner of pilotage, for reliable information in this and other cases for the benefit of the harbor.

MODE OF CONDUCTING OPERATIONS.

The quantity of work to be done and the consequent cost, as shown in the estimates, are so great as to demand, before embarking largely into it, that a project for the operations, not only reasonable in itself, but subjected to fixed laws of calculations, should be presented; but, before entering upon this subject, it would be well to discuss the process already employed, and ascertain, if possible, what the results have been.

The improvements at Hell Gate were made by exploding charges of powder placed upon the rock, no advantage being taken of submarine apparatus of any kind to establish these charges where the greatest effects might result. So long as the rock was found in isolated or separate pinnacles, this process, imperfect as it was, produced great effects. But when the projecting points were knocked away, and the solid bed of rock reached, progress became slow and doubtful, and the cost great. The small amount of appropriation granted by Congress having been exhausted, the work has since been left in this unsatisfactory state.

The rock blasted was supposed to have been blown into deep water by the force of the charge, since there was no provision made for its removal by other means, but it is evident that such results became very problematical when the area of the rock is increased and the distance to which the fragments should be moved increased.

No reliable estimate could be framed upon such a process, even if it were sure to be attended with final success, which is more than doubtful.

The employment of divers, which the small amount appropriated for this improvement did not justify, would have had a result more satisfactory, and perhaps have furnished data for calculation. As it is, for this particular locality no additions to our previous knowledge have been gained. The project presented in this report consists in first preparing the surface for ulterior operations by blowing off the sharp points and projections, by charges placed in position by divers, until the rock is reduced to a more uniform surface, then to blast the rock by introducing charges into drill-holes made for the purpose, and to remove the debris by divers.

The current, which has a maximum velocity of 8 50 miles, limits the time of working under water to a little over two hours per day, during and about the time of slack water; and hence the time and expense, unless some means of shielding the divers and operators from the force of the current can be devised, would prove a serious objection.

Even if the persons using the drill were protected from the current, the delay incident to this mode of operations would be considerable; but if the drilling were conducted from the surface of a platform above the water, the same results would be reached as on dry land.

A platform of suitable size, with vertical sliding supports, capable of being raised or lowered through a convenient height, is prepared and floated to its position, supported on the decks of two scows or other floats, one on each side. Arrived at the place, the floats are moored, the vertical supports of the platform let down to the bottom, securely fastened to the platform, and braced to each other if necessary. This operation being done at the top of the tide, the scows are floated away, when the water falls. The supports to the platform may be placed within ten feet of each other, and the weight of the platform, to insure steadiness and stability, fixed at any desirable standard.

The supports may be lashed above and below the platform to the uprights placed for that purpose, and may be wedged also to prevent working.

To avoid the interference of the currents with the drills, these may be made to work in hollow iron cylinders, reaching from the platform to the rock.

A steam engine or machine worked by hand can then be applied to the drills, and the work pushed regardless of the currents.

To remove the rock blasted, it will likewise be necessary to protect the persons of the divers from the force of the currents, and it is proposed to do this in the following or similar mode :

Two cylindrical floats, of sufficient bouyancy, made of boiler iron, are placed say thirty feet from centre to centre. Towards their extremities they are inclined towards each other until they meet, forming one float, say one hundred and sixty feet long and forty wide. Curtains of iron, extending along the whole outer line of the floats, are permanently fastened at their upper lines to these floats, the lower end of the curtain being attached by falls to davits or small derricks upon the floats, so as to be lowered or raised at will. These curtains are separated into lengths of about twenty feet, that each may be managed independently of the other.

The curtains should be flexible, and may be made of plates of iron say one foot wide and twenty long, connected with those in contact by hinge joints.

The floats being placed in position and moored securely, the curtains, by sections, are let down to the bottom, their extra depth allowing an extent of several plates to rest upon the rock.

An interior space of 160 feet by 40 on the bottom is thus protected, where the divers can fill the buckets, which are afterwards raised and emptied into scows, with valve bottoms, lying alongside. The debris is then towed away and deposited where desirable.

There is nothing in these expedients which suggest practical difficulties which skill could not surmount, and confidence is felt that these or similar contrivances can be relied upon to solve this problem. Before work is really undertaken trials should be made and prosecuted until a good result is obtained.

There is no doubt felt that the obstacle in the way, viz., the force of the current, can be neutralized, and it remains only to decide whether the object is worth the money it will cost, a question which it is the privilege of others to determine.

DATA FOR THE ESTIMATE.

The rock in the samples obtained contains an excess of mica, making it soft to the drill. The drill is supposed to bore seven feet a day, though it may average ten feet. The estimated cost of drilling includes mooring and arranging the platform, services of men attending, of blacksmiths sharpening tools, steel expended, services of engineer and firemen, coal used in the smithery and for the engine, services of divers, in arranging the supports of the platform and placing the drilling tubes, labor of unmooring platform, &c. Estimated cost per lineal foot, \$4.

The cost of each charge includes the estimated cost of drilling the rock, of the canister and charge, labor of divers in placing the charge, services of the operator and boat's crew in firing, expense of wires, &c. The small charges are first placed in the holes and split up the rock ; the larger charges are introduced into the crevices and seams thus formed, and complete the work of breaking up the mass.

Estimate for	50	pound charge of gunpowder,	\$45 50, drilling included.
"	150	"	41 75.
"	5	" nitro-glycerine,	43 64, drilling included.
"	15	"	35 35.
"	34 $\frac{1}{3}$	"	41 63, drilling included.
"	11 $\frac{7}{13}$	"	29 29.

The sea-wall on the Gridiron is intended to be of large cut blocks, regularly coursed. The top is to be 4 feet above highest water. The general height is 23 feet, at certain points 28 feet, and its thickness is ten feet. Some of the rock

taken from the channel should be deposited behind the wall to the level of low water, to form a backing. This can be done without extra expense. The portion of wall to be laid under water is first enclosed by a coffer-work of wood, not water-tight, intended solely to protect the divers from the force of the current. This expense is included in the estimate, as well as that of forming a bed for the foundation. The supposed cost will be \$80 per cubic yard. The expense of this construction should limit its employment to the most important cases.

The rubble sea-walls are composed of stone thrown in loosely to the level of low water, but above that to the top, 4 feet above highest water, a dry wall of split uncut blocks is supposed to be laid by hand. The loose rubble foundation is 12 feet wide at the top, and the slope to the bottom is supposed to be one to one and a half or two. The superstructure is 10 feet thick and 11 feet high. The estimated cost is \$4 50 per cubic yard for the rubble, and \$24 for the superstructure.

A large estimate is necessary for machinery, including scows, boats, anchors, chains, cordage, and liberal allowance for losses, wear and tear, arising from the peculiar nature of the service required. Accidents from collisions, and consequent repairs, incident to the strong currents and the number of passing vessels, will probably be frequent, and should be kept in view. In this estimate every machine, scow, or boat is intended for a clearly defined service.

The cost from this estimate of blasting and removing each cubic foot of rock is \$1 64. Major Fraser in 1853, from the results of the process of removal used by him, found the cost then to be \$1 14 per foot, which at present rates would be at least \$1 71. But Major Fraser expended nothing for removing the rock by hand, the charge of powder being supposed to do that. The estimate is therefore not in excess, and is kept to this low limit by the contemplated use of the proper machinery.

Table.

Subject.	To a depth of 26 ft. at mean low water.	To a depth of 24 ft. at mean low water.
Estimated cost of first project	\$5,723,129 15	\$5,008 579 95
Amount saved by using drill, boring into rock at the rate of one inch per minute, including cost of one drilling platform, which might then be dispensed with.	51,014 00 or less than one per cent.	48,536 00
Amount saved by using nitro-glycerine, instead of gun- powder, when its explosive force is estimated at ten times that of the latter	76,430 80 or $1\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.	65,502 00
Amount saved by using nitro-glycerine, instead of gun- powder, when its explosive force is estimated at thirteen times that of the latter	141,745 37 or less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	122,075 30

The small proportion which an improved process of drilling the rock, or the use of a more powerful explosive agent, will save in the total cost, may surprise many; but the cause is evident, viz., the small proportion of the cost of the whole blasting process to that of the other items of the project.

The table likewise shows that as a question of cost this improvement is independent of any particular form of improved machinery for drilling, or special explosive agent, leaving to the government full liberty of choice in these respects. For the sake of the men employed upon such works no compound

should be used which is liable to explode spontaneously, or from causes beyond the control of ordinary carefulness.

Certain conclusions may here be concisely stated :

1. Any reasonable hope of effecting this improvement depends upon the rejection of misty and fanciful schemes, which cannot be brought within the rules of ordinary calculation. This report has attempted one method of solution, and it is hoped many better may be found.

2. It was necessary in framing the estimate to make just and liberal allowances, and to provide for contingencies and accidents attending operations, not only difficult in themselves, but also little assisted by data derived from any source. On the other hand, there is no doubt that a serious and well-considered attempt to push the work will be the means of stimulating mechanical inventions suited to this end, which, with the experience gained from day to day, will not only expedite the progress, but also materially diminish the cost, especially in the large item of removing the rock.

3. The precise depth to be attained will be dependent not only upon the present, but upon the future draught of vessels. On this point, it must be considered that this is the only channel leading to New York where additional depth could be gained ; and a liberal standard in fixing this would be best, since if error be committed in the opposite extreme, the cost of remedy would nearly, if not quite, equal that of the first operation.

4. A resurvey of the rocks obstructing the passage, to fix their precise outlines, is very necessary. The Coast Survey office intend to begin this, it is understood, in the spring. A marked difference in the character of Frying Pan and the Heeltap Rocks may be seen by comparing the general map sent herewith with the last partial surveys of Mr. W. S. Edwards, assistant Coast Survey. A modification of the position of the wall on Hog's Back and Holmes Rock may result from a new examination.

Respectfully submitted :

JOHN NEWTON,

Lieut. Col. Engineers and Breret Major General U. S. A.

Brevet Major General A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Engineers U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Table showing quantities of rock to be blasted and removed from certain localities, &c.

Locality.	Depth increased to 26 feet mean low water.						
	Blast holes.	Lineal feet of drilling.	Pounds of powder.	Powder cans. number.	Pounds of steel.	Area. square feet.	Rocks removed. cubic feet.
Pot Rock	152	1,064	41,850	387	320	12,125	33,28
Frying Pan	180	1,340	48,450	443	372	12,475	31,77
Ways' Reef and Shelldrake	101	707	27,850	253	212	6,300	44,44
Heel Tap	285	1,896	74,250	685	569	23,000	32,94
Negro Head and Middle Channel	3,248	22,736	893,200	8,120	6,821	276,200	1,456,40
Rock off Negro Point	21	144	5,550	51	43	1,400	1,77
Scaly Rock	121	847	33,350	303	254	8,500	49,27
Hallet's Point	1,399	9,790	369,950	3,399	2,937	73,800	241,47
Hen and Chicken, Flood Rock, Gridiron, Negro Head, and Middle Channel	6,808	47,656	1,914,000	17,296	14,296	426,800	4,272,11

Table showing the quantities of rock, &c.—Continued.

Locality.	Depth increased to 24 feet mean low water.						
	Blast holes.	Lineal feet of drilling.	Pounds of powder.	Powder cans, number.	Area, square feet.	Pounds of steel.	Rock removed, cubic feet.
Pot Rock	152	1,064	40,000	368	10,000	320	10,971
Frying Pan	120	840	30,000	280	9,000	252	30,000
Way's Reef and Shelldrake	101	707	27,850	253	6,200	212	31,800
Heel Tap	114	800	28,200	264	9,000	240	29,500
Negro Head and Middle Channel	2,240	15,680	724,000	6,320	196,000	4,704	994,000
Rock off Negro Point*							
Scaly Rock†							
Hallet's Point	1,399	9,790	369,650	3,399	73,000	2,937	775,330
Hen and Chicken, Flood Rock, Gridiron, Negro Head, and Middle Channel	5,800	40,600	1,595,200	14,500	322,000	12,180	3,515,600

* To obtain a depth of 20 feet at mean low water.
† To cut off its projection into the channel.

Estimate.

Designation of work and materials.	To secure a depth of 26 ft. at mean low water.	To secure a depth of 25 ft. at mean low water.
FIRST PROJECT—SIX YEARS' OPERATIONS.		
Blasting and removing rock, viz: Pot Rock, Frying Pan, Way's Reef, Shelldrake, Heel Tap, rock off Negro Point, Scaly Rock, and Hallet's Point—		
2,259 50-pound charges, at \$45 80	\$103,462 20	
4,661 150-pound charges, at \$41 75	194,596 75	
2,028 50-pound charges, at \$45 80		\$92,882 40
4,259 150-pound charges, at \$41 75		179,065 75
Removing 1,080,405 cubic feet, at \$1	1,080,405 00	
Removing 934,601 cubic feet, at \$1		934,601 00
Blasting and removing rock, viz., Negro Head, and deepening and increasing the width of the middle channel—		
3,248 50-pound charges, at \$45 80	148,758 40	
4,872 150-pound charges, at \$41 75	208,406 00	
2,240 50-pound charges, at \$45 80		102,590 00
4,080 150-pound charges, at \$41 75		169,340 00
Removing 1,456,400 cubic feet, at \$1	1,456,400 00	
Removing 994,000 cubic feet, at \$1		994,000 00
Sea-wall of cut-stone along the Hen and Chicken, Flood Rock, and the Gridiron, including preparing bed for foundations, and breakwater of wood to protect the workmen from the force of the currents, 1,140 feet long, 10 feet wide, 20 to 28 feet high, top four feet above high water, 10,000 cubic yards, at \$80	800,000 00	800,000 00
Rubble sea-wall, finished on top with large blocks laid by hand, 750 feet long, along the twelve-foot curve of Hog's Back and Holmes's Rock, viz:		
10,056.0 cubic yards of dry rubble, at \$4 50	45,252 00	45,252 00
3,052.5 cubic yards of stone-masonry, at \$24	73,260 00	73,260 00
Rubble sea-wall, as before, along the seventeen-foot curve of Great and Little Mill rocks, next the middle channel, 450 feet long, viz:		
15,660.0 cubic yards of dry rubble, at \$4 50	70,470 00	70,470 00
1,831.5 cubic yards of stone-masonry, at \$24	43,956 00	43,956 00

Estimate—Continued.

Description of work or materials.	To secure a depth of 26 ft. at mean low water.	To secure a depth of 24 ft. at mean low water.
Rubble dike, as above, closing the channel between Bread and Cheese and the end of Blackwell's island, 250 feet long, viz:		
2,250.0 cubic yards of dry rubble, at \$4 50.....	\$9,990 00	\$9,990 00
1,017.5 cubic yards of stone-masonry, at \$24.....	24,420 00	24,420 00
Rubble sea-wall, as above, along the twelve-feet curve of Bread and Cheese, 210 feet long, viz:		
2,952.6 cubic yards of dry rubble, at \$4 50.....	13,286 70	13,286 70
854.7 cubic yards of stone-masonry, at \$24.....	20,512 80	20,512 80
Rubble sea-wall, as above, along the twelve-feet curve of Rylander's reef, 210 feet long, viz:		
3,729.0 cubic yards of dry rubble, at \$4 50.....	16,780 50	16,780 50
854.7 cubic yards of stone-masonry, at \$24.....	20,512 80	20,512 80
<i>Machinery.</i>		
One iron floating current-breaker, 160 feet long.....	\$150,000 00	\$150,000 00
One iron floating current-breaker, 100 feet long.....	110,000 00	110,000 00
Two floating derricks.....	30,000 00	30,000 00
One scow, with 50 feet mast and hoisting gear.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
Six scows, 60 feet long.....	18,000 00	18,000 00
Two scows, each 60 feet long, with valve bottoms.....	7,000 00	7,000 00
Sixteen scows, each 30 feet long.....	35,200 00	35,200 00
Six small boats.....	1,800 00	1,800 00
Two drilling platforms.....	80,000 00	80,000 00
Anchors, chains, buoys, hawsers, tow-lines, fasts, falls, and lashings.....	37,000 00	37,000 00
Repairs of machinery, due to wear and tear and collisions with vessels, loss of anchors and chains and replacement of rope, for six years' service, being about sixty per cent. of the prime cost.....	281,400 00	281,400 00
<i>Contingent and general service.</i>		
Two clerks, at \$130 each..... \$3,120 per annum.		
Two draughtsmen, at \$130 each.. 3,120 "		
One messenger, at \$60..... 720 "		
Rent of office..... 1,500 "		
Expenses of office..... 1,200 "		
Two chief divers, at \$380 each... 7,600 ten months.		
One master mason, at \$150..... 1,800 "		
One overseer of laborers, at \$120. 1,440 "		
One master blacksmith, at \$120.. 1,440 "		
One master carpenter, at \$120.... 1,440 "		
One rigger, at \$100..... 1,200 "		
One storekeeper, at \$120..... 1,440 "		
Four sub-overseers, at \$60 each.. 2,880 "		
Six night watchmen, at \$50 each. 3,600 "		
Forty laborers..... 18,960 "		
Three tugs, at \$50 per day..... 33,000 "		
84,460—Then 6 yrs.	506,760 00	506,760 00
Lease of ground for storehouses.....	25,000 00	25,000 00
Construction of wharf and repairs.....	42,000 00	42,000 00
Wharf derrick.....	3,500 00	3,500 00
Construction of storehouses, magazines, &c.....	15,000 00	15,000 00
Blasting and removing certain small rocks, viz: Bald-headed Billy, Blackwell's Rock, rocks near Woolsey's bath-house.....	50,000 00	50,000 00
Total for improvement by first project.....	5,723,129 15	5,008,579 95

Estimate—Continued.

Designation of work or materials.	To secure a depth of 26 ft. at mean low water.	To secure a depth of 24 ft. at mean low water.
SECOND PROJECT—TEN YEARS' OPERATIONS.		
Total for improvement by first project	\$5,723,129 15	\$5,008,579 95
Add to amount of first project, the cost of removing Negro Head, Flood Rock, Hen and Chicken, and the Gridiron, increased by extra repairs and replacement of machinery and increased contingent services for ten instead of six years, and diminished by cost of removing Negro Head and improving the middle chan- nel, and of cut stone sea-wall designed for the Grid- iron, viz.: amount to be added	2,969,516 00	2,729,395 00
Total for improvement.....	8,692,645 15	7,737,974 95
THIRD PROJECT—FOUR YEARS' OPERATIONS.		
Omitting all improvement of the middle channel, with corresponding diminution of cost, and decreased wear and tear of machinery, and of contingent services, viz.: amount to be deducted from the cost of first project.....	2,876,324 40	2,333,650 00
Total for improvement.....	2,846,804 75	2,674,929 95

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut. Col. Engineers, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

SURVEY OF THE KENNEBEC AND PENOBSCOT RIVERS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

Report of the survey and improvement of the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers.

FEBRUARY 14, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed..

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 12, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from the Chief of Engineers, of February 12, covering reports by officers of engineers on the survey and improvement of the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers, made pursuant to the act of Congress of June 23, 1866.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 12, 1867.

SIR: In obedience to the provisions of the "act making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works," &c., approved June 23, 1866, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the report of Brevet Brigadier General B. S. Alexander, United States army, major of engineers, giving his views on the survey and improvement of the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers, and also copies of the reports of Brevet Colonel George Thom, United States army, lieutenant colonel of engineers, in relation to the improvement of the former river.

General Alexander was assigned to the charge of these works soon after the passage of the act above referred to. Upon an examination of the Penobscot river, he ascertained the obstructions to be of two kinds: first, consisting of rocks; and second, bars which are forming across the river. The rocks are in the channel and abreast of the city of Bangor. Independence Rock, in mid channel opposite the city, he represents to be a very dangerous obstruction, which, even with all the precautions that can be taken, cannot be passed by vessels without danger of striking. It is said to be quite small, only a few feet in breadth at its highest point. He thinks the top of this rock may be easily

removed by blasting at high water, and the fragments broken up and removed from the river if necessary, at a cost of \$3,000.

The greatest source of anxiety to those interested in the commerce of Bangor is the yearly growth of the bars which are forming across the river, narrowing the channel, rendering the navigation difficult, and threatening in time, unless arrested, to close it altogether for the larger class of vessels. The first of these bars is just below the city of Bangor, the second is at Hampden, and the third is at Winterport. General Alexander attributes their formation to the slabs, edgings, and sawdust, which, coming down the river from the saw-mills above Bangor, are arrested in their course by the flood-tide, and collected in great masses in the eddies of the river and finally sunk, presenting, where they can be seen at low water, a tangled mass which it will be difficult to remove. He is of the opinion that the State should prevent by law the owners of saw-mills and lumber yards from throwing this refuse into the river, before the United States undertakes to remove these bars.

The survey of this river "above Hampden" was, in consequence of the severity of the weather, suspended until the coming spring.

The survey of the Kennebec river having been completed, Colonel Thom submits estimates for the entire completion of the improvement of the same above Sheppard's Point and the city of Augusta as contemplated by the law, amounting to \$34,000, or in addition to the present appropriation, \$15,000. For a continuous channel of eight feet depth, the amount of \$50,000 would be required, or an additional appropriation of \$30,000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Engineers.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 3, 1866.

GENERAL: Your letter of September 24 has been received, together with notes on the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers.

The Coast Survey will be requested to designate a hydrographic party for the purpose of making the survey of each of the rivers above named within the localities requiring improvement, and that the officer in charge of the party may be directed to confer with you upon this subject and receive your instructions to this end.

The expenses of the surveys will be defrayed from the appropriation for the surveys and works of improvement on the Atlantic coast, and funds will be remitted upon your requisition.

It is not probable that any portion of this appropriation will be available for the removal of Independence Rock; a special appropriation for this purpose, and for the improvement of Penobscot river generally, will be required.

You are requested to prepare an estimate for this purpose as soon as you shall have obtained the necessary information, in accordance with the act of appropriation for the improvement of harbors and rivers, approved June 23, 1866, and for the further improvement of Kennebec river, should the present appropriation of \$20,000 be found inadequate. However satisfactory it might be to delay the expenditure of the appropriation for the improvement of Kennebec river until the result of the survey could be obtained, yet it is believed that the navigation of the river requires removal of some of the more important obstructions by dredging, in which opinion the department is confirmed by the views presented by you.

You will accordingly, advertise for proposals for dredging a new channel through the Sheppard's Point shoal, and for filling of the old channel on the western shore by depositing in it the material taken from the Hallowell shoals immediately above, with the view of obtaining a clear channel of seven feet depth at low water, with a width of sixty feet on the bottom, and about ninety feet at top of cut. The dredging for the present will be limited to the Sheppard's Point and Hallowell shoals, in the order of proceeding with the work as recommended by you, namely: first, the Sheppard's Point shoals; and second, Hallowell shoals.

Bidders should be required to name their sureties in their proposals.

It is left with you to decide how much, if any, of the proposed dredging can be advantageously done before the closing of navigation this season.

Blanks for advertising accounts, and for contracts and bonds, are herewith sent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. C. WOODRUFF,

L't Col. of Engineers, Bvt. L't Col. U. S. Army, in charge.

Brevet Brig. Gen. B. S. ALEXANDER,

Major of Engineers, Portland, Maine.

PORTLAND, MAINE, *September 24, 1866.*

SIR: I have the honor to enclose you herewith some notes which I recently took on the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers. As these papers contain my views on the survey and improvement of these rivers, I shall await further orders on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. ALEXANDER,

Brevet Brigadier General U. S. Army.

Major General A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Engineers, Washington.

Notes on the Penobscot river, Maine, by B. S. Alexander, major of engineers, brevet brigadier general United States army, made on the 3d and 4th of September, 1866.

The object of the examination of this river between Bangor and Winterport was to ascertain the nature of the obstructions to navigation and their causes, with a view to the improvement of the river, and to enable me to give intelligent instructions in reference to the survey of the river between Hampden and Bangor, as authorized by recent act of Congress. The obstructions are of two kinds:

1. Rocks.

2. Bars which are forming across the river.

The rocks are in the channel of the river and abreast of the city of Bangor. There is one very dangerous rock called Independence Rock, in mid channel opposite to the city, which all the commercial men are very anxious to have removed. It is only with great care that vessels can swing past it, and even with all the precautions which can be taken they sometimes ground upon it at low water. The rock is represented to be quite small, being only a few feet broad at its highest point. As the tide rises and falls here some eighteen feet, I have no doubt that the top of this rock may be easily blasted off at high water and the fragments afterwards taken up and removed from the river, if necessary. This is the only one of the rocks that is believed to be *in situ*. The

others, of which there are several in the river abreast of the city, are much smaller, and are supposed to be boulders which have been brought down by the ice and deposited. All such rocks could be easily removed by a sloop properly rigged for the purpose, and a man in armor to go down and make fast to them.

But the subject of the greatest anxiety to the commercial men of Bangor is the yearly growth of the bars, which are forming across the river, narrowing the channel, and thereby rendering the navigation difficult, and threatening in time, unless arrested, to close the channel altogether for the larger class of vessels.

There are three of these bars going down the river. The first is just below the city of Bangor; the second is at Hampden; the third is at Winterport.

These bars are formed by slabs, edgings, and sawdust, which arrest the sediment carried down by the river and cause its deposit. These come down the river from the saw-mills above Bangor, from Oldtown and above, which, meeting the flood tide, are checked in their course, collected in great masses in the eddies of the river, and finally sunk, presenting, where they can be seen at low water, a tangled mass of this material, which will be difficult to remove. It may be observed that the saw-mills at Bangor do not injure the river. There is a market there for all their slabs and edgings for fire-wood, and the saw-dust is shipped for packing ice, or other purposes. Such is not the case, however, above tide-water, where water-power is used for driving the mills, and where there is no market for fire-wood and no facilities for shipping the saw-dust.

Before the general government undertakes to remove these bars, some State legislation will be needed on the subject. A State law preventing the owners of saw-mills and lumber yards from throwing the slabs, edgings, and saw-dust into the river, with proper penalties attached to its violation, and a commissioner or commissioners to see that it is enforced, would seem to be necessary.

So long as the cause of the formation of these bars is in active operation, it would seem to be useless for the government to undertake their removal. Unless this or some other effective remedy is applied, the river will in time be liable to serious injury, and the city of Bangor, instead of being the greatest lumber market in the country, may some day wake up to the fact that she is an interior town.

In conclusion, I recommend, for the reasons which were stated in my notes on the Kennebec river, that the survey of the Penobscot river, "above Hampden" to Bangor, be turned over to the Coast Survey, and, if the appropriation will justify the expenditure, that I receive orders to remove Independence Rock.

From what I could learn of this rock, I am of the opinion that it could be removed for about two thousand dollars; though if we undertake it, being still in some little uncertainty as to its exact form and size, it might be safer to set aside a larger sum—say three thousand dollars—for that purpose.

B. S. ALEXANDER,

Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,

Portland, Maine, September 21, 1866.

Notes on the Kennebec river, Maine, by B. S. Alexander, major of engineers, brevet brigadier general United States army, made on the 5th and 6th of September, 1866.

The obstructions to the navigation of this river, between Gardiner and Augusta, are shoals composed of gravel and sand, mixed with small boulders. There are six of these shoals.

I examined them in a small boat, at low water, and took soundings in various places, so as to determine approximately their size. I was accompanied by

Captain William D. Morse, an experienced pilot. The object of the examination was to determine the nature of the obstructions, with a view to the improvement of the river, and to enable me to give the proper instructions for the survey of the river between Gardiner and Augusta.

The hydrography over these shoals should be very carefully and minutely taken.

There are falls just above Augusta, and the river is not navigable above that point except for rafts and small boats.

The ordinary rise and fall of the tide at Augusta is 3 feet 6 inches. Beginning at Augusta and going down the river the first shoal is called Gage's shoal. This is just below the city, abreast of Gage's brook, extending across the river towards the arsenal wharf. The bottom is hard gravel mixed with small boulders. This shoal is about one hundred yards wide in the channel. At low tide there is only three feet of water on it.

Second shoal, called the Britt shoal. This shoal is about three-quarters of a mile below the first, and is similar to it but larger, being about three hundred yards wide; has about the same quantity of water over it. The shoal is not continuous; there are places with deep water, then small boulders, some of them of one or two tons weight, and filled in to some extent with sunken logs and stumps.

The position of this shoal is about on the line between the towns of Augusta and Hallowell.

Third shoal, called Wyman shoal, is just above Hallowell bridge. It is narrow, being only about twenty yards wide. It has five feet of water upon it at low water. The bottom is gravel mixed with stone, varying in size from one pound to one thousand pounds weight.

Fourth shoal, called Hallowell shoal, is opposite the lower end of Hallowell village, and just above Sheppard's Point. It is a large shoal. I am informed by Captain Morse that there was a channel about sixty feet wide dug through it some twenty or twenty-five years ago, but the dredging was never finished at its ends, or towards the edges of the shoal.

The length of the channel, which was excavated in the middle of the shoal, was about four hundred yards, and there remains to be dredged about one hundred yards at each end of this channel in order to obtain a clear passage through the entire shoal.

The bottom of this shoal is similar in its formation to the others—gravel mixed with small boulders.

Captain Morse informs me that he is of the opinion that the artificial channel which was made in this shoal has never filled up. If, upon careful examination, this proves to be a fact, it is an important one in projecting improvements for this river.

Fifth shoal, called Sheppard's Point shoal, is immediately below Sheppard's Point. It is the worst shoal in the river. The channel at present hugs the right bank, passing around and inside of two small islands. It is very crooked, and not wide enough between the islands and the shore for vessels to pass. It is only about three feet six inches deep at low water.

This channel ought to be filled up and a new one dug, to strengthen the channel from Sheppard's Point to deep water below. The length of this new channel to be excavated would be about three hundred yards. I have no doubt of the entire practicability of this operation. Besides, if we were to dredge out the present channel, the amount of work to be done would be one-half, or more, of what would be necessary to excavate the proposed new channel, and then, after its completion, we would leave it very crooked and narrow, altogether the worst place in the river.

Sixth shoal, called Hinkley's shoal, is opposite Hinkley's Point, one-half to

three-quarters of a mile below Sheppard's Point. This shoal is about one hundred yards wide. It has six feet of water over it at low water. Nothing need be done to this shoal until the work above is completed.

From this point to Gardiner, and thence to the mouth of the river, there is a good channel for the largest class of vessels that navigate the river.

I took some notes on the sand spits and mud flats that appear to be forming at different points below Gardiner, and on the system of buoys which has been adopted for this river, but they need not be introduced here.

The object to be accomplished in improving this river is to deepen the channel, so that the steamers, and other coasting vessels now navigating it, may be enabled to go up to the wharves at Augusta. This must be done by dredging a channel through the bars above enumerated.

The work is entirely practicable, requiring only time and money. So far as is known there is no rock *in situ* on any of the bars.

I recommend that this portion of the river be at once surveyed, beginning the survey, if found practicable, at or near Sheppard's Point, and extending it, first up the river to Augusta, and afterwards down the river to Gardiner, as required by the recent act of Congress. I think this work had better be done by the Coast Survey. I understand, in a recent letter from Mr. Hilgard, that "when the localities are such as will be included in the survey of the coast, I am ready, upon your call, to order the surveys to be made at once." This locality is, perhaps, not within the present scope of that survey, but the day is doubtless not distant when the Coast Survey will be extended, at least, to the head of navigation of all our important rivers.

I suppose, if the expenses of the survey are paid out of the recent appropriation for that purpose, there will be no difficulty about the Coast Survey undertaking the work. They have the skilled men and the instruments, and ought to be able to do the work much better and cheaper, and in less time, than it could otherwise be accomplished.

As regards the improvement of the river, it is a question whether it should be commenced before the survey is made or not. It would doubtless be better to have the survey made before commencing this work, but if it be decided to go on with the work at once, I do not doubt that I could, by a careful examination, set a dredging party or parties at work with about as much advantage before the survey is made as afterwards. I think the work should begin at the lower shoal and proceed upwards.

I would commence by dredging a new channel through the Sheppard's Point shoal and, after it has been made navigable, I would then fill up the old channel on the western shore by depositing in it the material taken from the Hallowell shoals immediately above.

I suppose the dredging ought to be made with the view of obtaining a clear channel of seven feet deep at low water, with a width of sixty feet on the bottom, which would require a width at the top, in order to obtain the proper slopes, averaging about ninety feet. The law making the appropriation for this work requires that it should be done by contract; and I would recommend that the first proposals which are invited be confined to Sheppard's Point shoal and Hallowell shoals, according to the programme above indicated; that is to say, first, a channel to be dredged through Sheppard's Point shoal, and afterwards the dredging of Hallowell shoals to be completed, the material taken from the latter to be deposited at the upper end of the narrow channel running between the little islands before mentioned and the right bank of the river, so as to close that channel, thereby diverting all the water of the river towards the new channel. When this work is done we will have a good channel for the river craft and sea-going steamers to the wharves at Hallowell.

I estimate the amount of material to be removed, in order to obtain a seven-foot channel through these two shoals sixty feet wide on the bottom, at about nineteen thousand cubic yards.

I regret that I have not sufficient data to fix a price on this excavation.

B. S. ALEXANDER,

Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,

Portland, Maine, September 20, 1866.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,

Portland, Maine, January 21, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a map showing the position and extent of the shoals in Kennebec river, near Sheppard's Point, at Hallowell Maine, with a plan and sections of the excavation for the proposed new channel through the shoals; showing, also, the direction and extent of the proposed, dam for closing the present channel near Sheppard's Point, after the new channel shall have been opened, surveyed, and drawn, under my direction, in obedience to your instructions of the third of November last.

The soundings on this map are referred to the lowest water indicated by the lower tide gauge during the time of the survey, which was on the 14th and 15th of November last. At the upper tide gauge the water stood one and a half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) foot higher at low water than it did at the lower tide gauge, while at high water it stood at the same height as it did at the lower gauge.

The proposed excavation, which is estimated from the lowest water indicated by the lower tide gauge, will therefore, in all cases, be as great, and generally will exceed the amount actually required, when the water is not at a lower stage than it was during the survey. In the lowest stages of the river, however, it is probable that the water reaches a level from one to two feet lower than is indicated on the map, a fact only to be ascertained by actual observation during the "dry season," in which case the estimate will have to be correspondingly increased.

The bed of the river is composed of sand, gravel, and pebbles. Borings were made in several places to a depth of a few feet below low water, near the line of the proposed channel, without finding any ledge or boulders of any considerable size.

The present channel of the river lies near its right (or west) bank, and makes a very abrupt bend around Sheppard's Point, the maximum ebb current at the time of the survey being about three miles an hour.

Brevet Brigadier General Alexander, (my predecessor in charge of this work,) in his report dated the 20th of September last, proposed a plan for improving this channel, which has received the approval of the department, to wit: by dredging a new channel through Sheppard's Point shoal, "the dredging to be made with a view of obtaining a clear channel, seven feet deep at low water, with a width of sixty feet on the bottom, which would require a width at the top, in order to obtain the proper slopes, averaging about ninety feet."

The channel which the accompanying map shows to be most practicable to be excavated is, in my opinion, that indicated by the two parallel lines extending above and below Sheppard's Point, from A to S, as it follows the general course of the river and requires less excavation than any other location equally direct.

It is proposed that the channel lying between the points marked M and S, through the shoal next below Sheppard's Point, should first be opened, and the excavated material be deposited inside, or west of the line marked U V, leaving

the present channel between Sheppard's Point and V *open* until the completion of the new channel between M and S. Also, that the material afterwards excavated between the points A and L be deposited, a portion of it immediately below Sheppard's Point, inside or west of the line T U, so as to fill up the present channel and divert it into the new one, and at the same time give a uniform width to the river below Sheppard's Point, and the remaining portion to be deposited above Sheppard's Point, between the foot of the small island and the point W on the left bank below it.

The amount of excavation estimated for a channel located as above described, and having a depth of seven feet below the lowest water observed during the survey, with a width of sixty feet on the bottom and ninety feet on the top, is 20,635 cubic yards, which, at 45 cents per cubic yard, would cost \$9,285 75, and, adding 10 per cent. for contingencies, \$928 57, making the total \$10,214 32.

This estimate includes the removal of the material and depositing it in the required local ties. But a channel of the same dimensions, at a stage of the water two feet lower than that indicated on the map, (and actual observations might show, though it is not probable, that in the driest season it reaches a still lower level,) would require an amount of excavation estimated at 35,360 cubic yards, which, at 45 cents per cubic yard, would cost \$15,912, and adding 10 per cent. for contingencies, \$1,591 20, would make a total of \$17,503 20. Colonel S. H. Long, late of the corps of topographical engineers, in his report dated September 20, 1837, recommended the excavation of a new channel through the shoals, as above, but to be *eight* feet in depth at low water, with a width of one hundred feet on top. To make a channel of this depth, with a width of seventy-five feet on the bottom and one hundred and seven feet on top, which I too would recommend, would cost fifty-four (54) per cent. more than for the above-described dimensions.

About twenty years ago, ten years subsequent to the date of Colonel Long's report, the citizens of Augusta and thereabouts undertook to dredge out a channel above Sheppard's Point, and they improved it in some localities. The accompanying map shows where some of the dredging was made, between the points marked A and L in the proposed channel, through Hallowell shoals, immediately above Sheppard's Point. The unfinished condition of the work, and the fact that the excavated material was not removed far enough from the channel, has caused it to be more or less filled up since that period.

In addition to the survey of the river at Hallowell, I have also had it surveyed above Hallowell as far as the bridge at Augusta, so as to include Wyman's, Britt's, and Gage's shoals, the maps of which, with estimates for the necessary excavation and cost of same, will soon be completed and submitted; and the amount required for the entire completion of the improvement between Sheppard's Point and Augusta will then be reported. •

The total amount already appropriated therefor, to wit, \$20,000, can be profitably expended upon the work during the next fiscal year.

In contracting for this work, my opinion, which differs from that of my predecessor, is that it should be let out and paid for by the *cubic yard*, as the amount of excavation will depend upon the level of low water to be assumed as a plane of reference, which can only be ascertained by observations on the tides made in the lowest stage of the river during the "dry season." These observations can be made while the work is in progress.

I have therefore, before advertising for proposals, to respectfully ask to be instructed by the department which course I am to adopt in this matter—to let out the work by the *job*, as recommended by my predecessor, with an uncertainty as to the amount of excavation to be done, or by the *cubic yard*, to be measured from time to time as the work progresses, the final depth and dimensions of the channel to depend on further examination of the river.

The following additional information called for by bureau circular, dated the

22d of September last, in compliance with the act of Congress making the appropriation for this work, is furnished, viz :

1. The work is located in the collection district of Bath, Maine.
2. Bath, Maine, which is on the Kennebec river, about thirty miles below Hallowell, is the only port of entry in this collection district.

The ports of delivery are Phippsburg, in which Fort Popham, at the mouth of the Kennebec river, is located, and Georgetown, situated between Bath and the mouth of the Kennebec ; also, Bowdoinham, Richmond, Gardiner, Pittston, Hallowell, and Augusta, above Bath, on the Kennebec ; Topsham, on the Androscoggin, and Brunswick, on the Androscoggin and New Meadow rivers. The United States arsenal is located at Augusta, on the left bank of the Kennebec, and Fort Popham is about twelve miles below Bath, at the mouth of the river. Seguin and Pond Island light-houses are near the mouth of this river.

3. The amount of revenue collected at this port of entry during the last fiscal year, as furnished by the collector, was \$37,208 95.

4. The amount of commerce and navigation that would be benefited by the completion of the proposed river improvement is stated by the collector as follows : The whole tonnage of this district is something over 80,000 tons, all of which would be more or less benefited by the improvement of the navigation of the Kennebec.

The works near the mouth of the river, such as Fort Popham, Seguin and Pond Island lights, are designed for the benefit of the whole district.

The proposed improvement between Augusta and Sheppard's Point, in Hallowell, would more particularly benefit vessels bound to and leaving those ports, and the completion of the work would doubtless cause great increase of business at those points. One steamboat has plied between Hallowell and Boston, and one between Gardiner and Boston, during the past season, carrying many passengers and much freight. These steamers would extend their trips to Augusta if the contemplated improvement is made.

The arrivals at Hallowell and Augusta in 1865 were forty-two coastwise and five foreign vessels ; at Gardiner, four miles below Sheppard's Point, the arrivals were two hundred and twenty-three coastwise and ten foreign vessels.

Appended hereto is a copy of a letter, bearing further upon this subject, from Hon. S. Caldwell, mayor of Augusta, Maine.

GEO. THOM,

Lieut. Col. Corps of Engineers, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

Brevet Major General A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Engineers U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, *December 28, 1866.*

DEAR SIR : I have your favor enclosing one from Colonel Thom, of the United States engineers, making inquiries in regard to the necessity and anticipated benefit of the improvement of the Kennebec river between Sheppard's Point and this city.

In reply I beg leave to state, that for many years past all the interests of this vicinity depending upon cheap transportation have seriously felt the lack of steamer and sail-vessel communication with the outer world.

Steamers of large burden and sailing vessels of very considerable tonnage come within two miles of our wharves, and could they ascend higher their number would be largely enhanced.

The business of this place is already, as you well know, very considerable, and with the now certainly anticipated location of some very large manufactories upon our water-power we can count upon a great increase of our business,

thus rendering our lack of easy water communication more and more inconvenient.

The location of the United States arsenal at this place gives the government a more direct and immediate interest in the improvement than it would otherwise have. During the war, in the movement of ordnance stores to and from this place, the cost would have been greatly lessened and the convenience to the government greatly promoted could a sea-going steamer have come directly to the arsenal wharf.

If a depth of seven or eight feet at low water can be secured I feel very sure that the commercial interests of this whole section of country would be greatly benefited.

* * * * *

Very respectfully, yours,

S. CALDWELL, *Mayer.*

E. S. J. NEALLY, Esq.,
United States Collector, Bath.

SURVEY OF KENNEBEC RIVER, MAINE.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Portland, Maine, January 29, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith two maps, (marked 1 and 2,) showing the positions and extent of the shoals in the Kennebec river, above Hallowell, Maine, and the location and sections of the excavations for a proposed new channel, the survey and drawings of which have just been completed under my directions, to enable me to furnish an estimate of the amount that is required for the entire completion of the improvement of the river between Sheppard's Point and the city of Augusta, Maine, as contemplated by the law approved June 23, 1866, making an appropriation for this work.

Sheet No. 1 shows that portion of the river extending from the bridge at Augusta down to include Gage's shoal, and sheet No. 2 shows the river as far down as the bridge at Hallowell, including Britt's and Wyman's shoals. Sheet No. 3, which was transmitted to you with my report dated the 21st instant, shows the river and shoals from the bridge at Hallowell down to include the shoal next below Sheppard's Point.

The soundings shown on sheets Nos. 1 and 2, at Gage's and Britt's shoals, are referred to the lowest water observed at their respective tide-gauges in the month of December, whilst these soundings were being made, at which time the low water at Gage's and Britt's shoals was about two feet higher than the lowest water which was observed the month previous, in the survey at Sheppard's Point, indicated on sheet No. 3. It is probable, however, that in dry seasons, when the river is at its lowest stage, the water falls about two feet still lower than was observed at Sheppard's Point, or about four feet lower than is indicated by the soundings on sheets 1 and 2.

At Gage's shoal (the first below Augusta) the main channel of the river runs west of the shoal, and near the right or west bank of the river. The shoalest water found in this channel during its survey was eight and one-half feet deep at low water, which would probably be reduced to four and one-half feet at the lowest stages of the river in the dry season.

At Britt's shoal, the shoalest water found in the main or west channel, during its survey, was seven and three-tenths feet deep, which in the lowest stages of the river would probably be reduced to three and three-tenths feet, whilst in the eastern channel (near the left bank) the shoalest water found, during its survey, was six and three-tenths feet deep, which in the lowest stages of the river would probably be reduced to two and three-tenths feet. These reduced depths, both

at Gage's and at Britt's shoals, agree very closely with those indicated on the map accompanying Colonel Long's report, of 1837. Tidal observations, made at the several shoals during the dry season, could alone give the exact corrections for reducing the soundings on the maps to the lowest stages of the river.

It having been decided by the department to give to the channel through the Hallowell and Sheppard's Point shoals a depth of seven feet of water at low water, I would recommend that the channel to be excavated through the shoals above Hallowell (to wit, Britt's and Gage's shoals) should be seventy-five feet wide at the bottom, with sides having slopes of two feet to one foot rise, and have a depth of *six feet* in the lowest stages of the river, so that when the river is in that stage, vessels drawing from nine to ten feet of water may, at high tide, ascend to Augusta.

The channel which I recommend to be opened through Gage's shoal is shown by the two parallel lines between the points A and G. This location coincides nearly with the present channel of the river; it is more direct and requires less excavation than any other location would require.

At Britt's shoal there are two channels that are to be considered, to wit: the western channel, which lies between the shoal and the right bank of the river, and the eastern channel, which runs near the eastern bank. The eastern channel is more direct, and the estimated cost of its excavation is a little less than that for the western channel; but the nature of the river-bed may, judging from its rocky shore, present greater obstacles to its excavation than the western channel, (a fact only to be ascertained by further examinations,) so that, to be on the safe side, I have adopted the estimate for improving the western channel.

At Wyman's shoal, immediately above Hallowell bridge, no excavation is necessary.

The bed of the river at Gage's and Britt's shoals is of the same character as at Sheppard's Point shoals, being composed of sand, gravel, and pebbles, with occasional small boulders; and there does not appear to be any ledge or other obstacles to making the proposed excavations. This fact can easily be determined by borings, which I purpose making.

The sections on sheets Nos. 1 and 2, showing the excavation required for the proposed channel through Gage's and Britt's shoals, give a depth of ten feet of water (at low tide) when the river is at the same stage as it was in December, at the time of the survey of those shoals, but a depth of eight feet only (at low tide) if reduced to the stage of the river as it was about the middle of November last, when the Hallowell and Sheppard's Point shoals were being surveyed, and a depth of six feet only in the lowest stages of the river.

ESTIMATES.

1. Gage's shoal:

For a channel having a depth of 6 feet at the lowest stages of the river, and 75 feet wide at the bottom, 8,870 cubic yards excavation, at 45 cents.....	\$3, 991 50
Adding 10 per cent. for contingencies.....	399 15
Total	<u>4, 390 65</u>

2. Britt's shoal, (western channel:)

For channel of same depth and dimensions as above, 23,270 cubic yards excavation, at 45 cents.....	\$10, 471 50
Adding 10 per cent. for contingencies.....	1, 047 15
Total	<u>11, 518 65</u>

3. Britt's shoal, (eastern channel :)

For channel of same depth and dimensions as above, 17,180 cubic yards excavation, at 45 cents.....	\$7, 731 00
Adding ten per cent. for contingencies.....	773 10
	<hr/>
	8, 504 10
	<hr/> <hr/>

It is probable that a further examination of the river in its lowest stages would somewhat modify but not increase the above estimates.

For the entire completion of the improvemen tof the river between Sheppard's Point and the city of Augusta, Maine, as contemplated by the law approved June 23, 1866, making an appropriation for this work, I have the honor to submit the following estimates, viz :

1. Hallowell and Sheppard's Point shoals :

For a channel 7 feet deep and 60 feet wide, as approved by the department—(See my report of 21st January, 1867).....	\$17, 503 20
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2. Britt's shoal, (western channel :)

For a channel 6 feet deep and 75 feet wide.....	11, 518 65
	<hr/>
	29, 021 85

3. Gage's shoal :

For a channel 6 feet deep and 75 feet wide.....	4, 390 65
-------------------------------------------------	-----------

Total.....	33, 412 50
Amount appropriated by the law approved June 23, 1866	20, 000 00
	<hr/>
	13, 412 50
	<hr/> <hr/>

Additional amount required for the entire completion of the work,

say.....	\$15, 000 00
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I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE THOM,

Lieut. Colonel Corps of Engineers, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

Brevet Major General A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Engineers U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

GOLD MINES EAST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

ENCLOSING

Report of James W. Taylor, special commissioner for the collection of statistics upon gold and silver mining east of the Rocky mountains.

FEBRUARY 15, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, February 13, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a preliminary report upon gold and silver mines and mining in the States and Territories east of the Rocky mountains, by Mr. James W. Taylor, who has been appointed a special commissioner for the collection of statistical information on that subject by this department.

Congress having made provision by the civil appropriation act of July 28, 1866, for the collection, by the Secretary of the Treasury, of "reliable statistical information concerning the gold and silver mines of the western States and Territories," I referred the inquiry in relation to districts west of the Rocky mountains to Mr. J. Ross Browne, whose report was transmitted to the House of Representatives on the 8th of January. There remained for consideration extensive districts of New Mexico, Colorado, Montana, Dakota, and Minnesota, which may be properly designated as "western" States and Territories; and the mineral statistics of those regions, especially in regard to the production of gold and silver, were referred to Mr. Taylor.

The report herewith forwarded also contains some information upon the situation and prospects of gold mining along the eastern slope of the Alleghany range, with some general statements of the production of the precious metals in Canada, Nova Scotia, and other parts of British America—a compilation made by the direction of this department with a view to exhibit all the gold-bearing districts within the territory of the United States or closely related to our northern frontier. The kindred topics of the present and future production of gold and silver in other quarters of the world, and the effect of our own treasure supply upon the internal commerce and communications of the west, are briefly noticed in the report herewith enclosed.

I repeat the hope expressed on a former occasion, that the reports above referred to may prove valuable contributions to the public information in reference to the great mineral resources of the United States.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SAINT PAUL, *February 8, 1867.*

SIR: In pursuance of your letter of instructions of September 12, 1866, I present some general information in regard to the production of gold and silver in the Territories of New Mexico, Colorado, and Montana, in a district of Minnesota northwest of Lake Superior, of which the lake and river Vermillion indicate the locality, and upon the eastern slope of the Alleghany range in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland, with some notice of recent discoveries of gold in New Hampshire, Nova Scotia, and Canada.

In a second instalment of this communication a general review of the production of gold and silver in other quarters of the world is submitted, with the purpose of indicating relatively the commercial and social importance of the treasure product of the United States.

A third division presents a summary of the domestic commerce from the Missouri river westward to the interior or mining districts of the United States, having reference prominently to the situation and prospects of railway communication with the Rocky mountains and the Pacific coast.

The brief period and the limited means of information which have been available since the date of your commission will confine the present communication to the form of a preliminary report, postponing a fuller consideration of the topics enumerated to a subsequent occasion.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

This designation no longer includes the whole breadth of the Andean chain in the United States. It refers only to the formation known in Mexico as the Sierra Madre, or Mother mountain, from which the Sierra Nevada of California, or the western wall of the mountain mass, diverges in northern Mexico, while the intervening plateau of table lands is now recognized as a distinct and characteristic division of the continent. The Rocky mountains, or the cordillera of the Sierra Madre, traverses the territory of the United States in a north-north-west direction, from the 29th to the 49th parallel of latitude. The average elevation of its crest is 12,000 feet above the sea, lifting, for a breadth of 300 miles, above the altitude of its eastern and western piedmonts, which, in the latitude of Denver and Great Salt Lake, is fully 6,000 feet. Those valleys, slopes, and gorges, which supply the sources of the Missouri, Yellowstone, Platte, Arkansas, and Rio Grande rivers, are the prominent features of the Territories of Montana, Colorado, and New Mexico, and will be the first topics of consideration in relation to gold and silver mining east of the Rocky mountains.

NEW MEXICO.

If we compare a map of this Territory with any similar publication of the last century, even as early as a chart in Moll's atlas of 1720, the vicinity of Santa Fé is represented as even more populous than at present. The Spaniards thoroughly explored the valley of the Rio Grande, and their mining settlements were very numerous in the mountains of New Mexico. There is a tradition that the Indians, whose labor had made the mines of gold, silver, and copper available to their Spanish conquerors, were at length driven into insurrection, which was so far successful as completely to interrupt all systematic mining. This was about 1680, and at no subsequent period have the conditions of society and industry been favorable to the resumption of mining enterprises. At this time Indian hostilities prevent permanent labor, and almost exploration, in the remote districts of New Mexico.

Twenty years ago, when Colonel Doniphan led a column of American troops to Santa Fé and Chihuahua, Dr. A. Wizlizenus, who accompanied the expedition as surgeon and for the sake of scientific investigation, reported that gold

was found to a large extent in all the mountains near Santa Fé, south to a distance of about one hundred miles, or as far as Gran Quivira, and north for about one hundred and twenty miles, to the river Sangre de Cristo. Throughout this whole region gold-dust was then abundantly found by the poorer classes of Mexicans, who occupied themselves with the washing of this metal in the mountain streams, while at the Placer mountain, about thirty miles from Santa Fé, gold-bearing quartz was worked. These statements in regard to gold are confirmed by the second annual message of acting Governor Army, delivered in December, 1866, to the legislature of New Mexico, who also reports the discovery of thirty lodes of gold-bearing quartz at Pinos Altos, paying from \$40 to \$200 per ton; of quartz veins at San José, in the Sierra Madre, intersecting each other in all directions for a mile in width and three miles in length; of a similar formation near Fort Davis, Texas; and of extensive placer mines on the San Francisco and Mimbres rivers.

Governor Army gives prominence to these gold discoveries, but adds that silver is the prominent and most abundant mineral of the Territory. Lodes of silver, with its many combinations, are very numerous. He thinks it will be the most profitable branch of mining in that Rocky mountain region, and enumerates as prominently argentiferous the districts of the Placer mountains near Santa Fé, the Organ mountains near the Mesilla valley, and the Sierra Madre near Pinos. The first and last of these localities are, as we have seen, gold-producing also. In the Organ mountains over fifty silver mines have been discovered, the ore being generally argentiferous galena. The district near Mesilla valley in the Organ mountains has a mean altitude of 4,400 feet, and is intersected with ravines, affording favorable opportunities for horizontal drifts in opening the veins. There is a belt or series of veins containing six principal veins and many smaller ones, the six larger veins varying from two to fifteen feet in width. On the largest of these veins is the celebrated "Stephenson" mine. This belt of veins crosses the Organ mountains at or near the San Augustine pass, and both sides of the chain of mountains present similar features and equal richness. The country bordering on the north portion of Chihuahua is a rich silver district. Immediately adjoining the new Mexican boundary are the mines of "Coralitos," the most successful silver mines in the State of Chihuahua, having been mined for forty years in a region most exposed to Indian hostility. Near the old town of El Paso, tradition places the locality of one of the richest silver mines known to the Spaniards, but its site was lost during the insurrection of 1680.

Dr. Wizlizenus, writing in 1847, thus proceeds with his enumeration of the mineral resources of New Mexico: "In Spanish times, several rich silver mines were worked at Avo, at Cerillos, and in the Nambe mountains, but none at present. Copper is found in abundance throughout the country, but principally at Los Tijeras, Jemas, Abiquin, Guadalupe de Mora, &c.; iron, though also abundantly found, is entirely overlooked. Coal has been discovered in different localities, as in the Raton mountains, near the village of Jemez, southwest of Santa Fé, and near, but south of, Placer mountain. Gypsum, both common and selenite, is found in large quantities, extensive layers of it existing in the mountains near Algodones, on the Rio Grande, and in the neighborhood of the celebrated Salinas. It is used as common lime for whitewashing, and the crystalline, or selenite, instead of window-glass. About one hundred miles south-southeast of Santa Fé, on the high table-land between the Rio Grande and Pecos, are some extensive salt lakes, or salinas, from which all the salt (muriate of soda) used in New Mexico is procured."

Governor Army, in his late message, observes of the production of copper, that, before the late civil war, two copper mines were extensively worked—the Santa Rita and the Hanover—turning out about twelve tons of copper per week, and employing jointly about five hundred hands. Other copper mines had been

opened, and were about to commence operations. A copper mine has lately been discovered a short distance from Fort Union, the specimens indicating a rich deposit. The locality of this discovery will render it very valuable, as it is convenient for the return wagons from Santa Fé and Fort Union to the Missouri river.

The indispensable conditions to the development of the mines of New Mexico are, first, Indian pacification; second, railway communication with New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, and St. Louis; third, a geological reconnoissance.

Some additional statements, on the authority of Doctor Wizlizenus, in regard to the mineral production of the adjoining State of Chihuahua, are valuable as indicating what may be reasonably anticipated in New Mexico. Referring to the rich silver mines of Chihuahua, he remarks that they are found principally in the western part of the State throughout the length of the Sierra Madre, and in a mean breadth of thirty leagues. The ores occur generally as sulphurets, with iron or lead, sometimes as native silver and muriate of silver, and are found either entirely in porphyritic rocks, or in stratified rocks, (limestone,) passing at greater depth into igneous rocks. They are worked either by amalgamation or by fire in common furnaces. For the latter process they need generally an addition of greta, (litharge or oxyd of lead,) which forms, therefore, a valuable article of trade.

The celebrated mine of Santa Eulalia, near the city of Chihuahua, produced in seventy-two years, from 1717 to 1789, \$52,800,000. The abundance of lead found in Santa Eulalia makes the smelting of the ore very convenient. These mines are not exhausted; but from intrusion of water, want of capital, and the attraction of new mines, they are but little worked. Doctor Wizlizenus describes five other districts where silver ores have been found far superior in richness and extent to the mines of Central Mexico, but in which little has been accomplished on account of the invasions of hostile Indians; and he mentions gold and copper mines as holding a similar relation to the lodes of silver, as prevails in New Mexico. The annual production of silver and gold in 1846 was estimated at about \$1,031,251.

COLORADO.

The summits and valleys of Colorado are the sources of the rivers Platte and Arkansas, which are affluents of the Mississippi, and of the Rio Grande, directly tributary to the Gulf of Mexico, and of the Colorado, which falls into the Pacific gulf of that name. No similar area of the Rocky mountains is more imposing in scenery or physical relations than Colorado. Its mineral development is fully commensurate.

The traveller by the route of the Union Pacific railway, in approaching the Rocky mountains, will first traverse a formation of coal and iron. For over one hundred and fifty miles, from the Arkansas to the Cache le Poudre, bituminous coal, or a superior quality of lignite, has been discovered, at many points accompanied by iron ore. Next in situation westward—quite within the mountains, but much below their snow-covered summits—is a mineral range from five to fifteen miles wide, and extending from Long's Peak two hundred miles southwardly in Colorado, within which most of the discoveries of gold, especially of auriferous quartz, have occurred. Crossing the snowy range, on the western slope, extensive silver mines have been discovered. Governor Evans, of Colorado, in November, 1866, remarked at a public meeting in Chicago: "I have just returned from visiting a district about one hundred miles by ten or fifteen in extent, lying across the main mountain range west of Denver City, which is pervaded throughout by extensive and rich veins of silver; some are of pure silver ores, but the majority of them are argentiferous galena ores, varying in richness, many of them yielding in the smelting furnace as high as six hundred

dollars of silver to the ton of ore." Salinas, or extensive deposits of salt, are accessible, as in New Mexico; and even petroleum is found near the eastern base of the mountains. The forests supply timber even for exportation to Kansas, and the mountain streams are generally available for the uses of machinery and irrigation.

The area of Colorado is 67,723,520 acres, and the most sanguine view of its future agriculture is comprised in a statement by Surveyor General Pierce, in 1866, that "there are about 4,000,000 acres of agricultural land susceptible of irrigation, which will make productive farms." 250,000 acres were entered under the homestead and pre-emption acts in 1866, and 141,000 acres in 1865. A much larger area is suitable for the sustenance of domestic animals. "The whole of the plains," according to the testimony of Governor Evans, "and the parks in the mountains of Colorado, are the finest of pastoral lands. Stock fattens and thrives on them the year round, large herds and flocks being kept there in the finest possible condition. In some parts, it is true, the snow covers the grass for a part of the winter, but in other places cattle and sheep are wintered without feeding, with entire success. The celebrated parks, North, Middle, South and San Luis, are fine agricultural valleys for grass and small grains."

Gulch or placer mining, although the first form of gold discovery in 1859, has been prosecuted in Colorado with less success than in California—a remark applicable to all the districts east of the Rocky mountains, with perhaps the single exception of the Confederate gulch near Helena, in Montana Territory. This may be owing to the less degree of disintegration to which the veins, or gold geologically *in situ*, have been exposed. It has been observed that on the eastern flank of the great Rocky mountain mass volcanic and other igneous action has been less violent, the country is less abrupt, and the action of the elements has been less marked than on the Pacific slope, and therefore placers are not so frequent or productive. Whatever may be the force of this explanation, the discoveries and developments of auriferous quartz lodes in the Gregory district have mostly contributed thus far to the settlement of Colorado. This district extends from Gold Hill to Empire City, about thirty miles along the base of the snowy range, and is, on the average, about ten miles in width an area of three hundred square miles of gold-producing mountains, in which many quartz mills are in operation. It is now generally admitted that the range of gold-bearing quartz is not limited to the Gregory district, but is as extensive as the snowy range itself.

The successful reduction of auriferous rock is a problem of the future. The immense production of Siberia, California, and Australia is mostly washed from the sands of rivers or the adjacent detritus, nature, in each case, having overcome the mechanical and chemical difficulties presented by the matrix of gold. In the reduction of Colorado ores the chemical are the chief difficulties. The auriferous quartz of the Sierra Nevada, when pulverized, yields the gold readily to the attraction of quicksilver—the gold is "free;" but, with hardly an exception, a Colorado mine exhibits a most refractory combination of gold with the sulphurets of iron and copper. Nor are these the only mineral associations which often baffle all former appliances for the separation of baser metals. Quartz mining in Colorado has hitherto been unsuccessful from the failure of numerous processes and methods of desulphurization and amalgamation which had proved efficient in Europe and even in California; but during 1866 several American inventions, or new combinations of existing methods, have been introduced, and are now in course of trial. I shall not venture to describe their practical operation or decide upon their success. Hereafter, as a result of personal examination and a full comparison of opinion, it may be practicable to do so; but at present there is no subject which would more appropriately command the attention of a scientific commission.

The mechanical obstructions to working a gold mine in Colorado are very

great. In working a vein or lode, the iron or copper pyrites are usually separated from surface quartz by what is called cap, or a shutting up of the vein by the wall rock. This is the great difficulty in opening a mine—it recurs in descending, but the intrusion is less and less. The Montgomery district in southern Colorado will afford an illustration. First, the blossom rock, desulphurized by the action of the atmosphere, was readily crushed and yielded its gold to amalgamation; but soon the surface ore was exhausted; it became necessary to traverse the cap rock, often 150 feet deep, which was a tedious and expensive process, but at length the indurated pyritous ore was reached, very productive of gold, but requiring to be removed and reduced at a great cost of time, labor, capital, and skill. Still, as some compensation, the testimony is quite general that the mine widens and grows more productive of gold at its lower stages.

The auriferous veins of Colorado are represented to be from six inches to nine feet in width. Governor Evans claims that in most of the lodes now worked the quartz rock yields an average of thirty-six dollars per ton, but that a production threefold greater may be expected when the reduction of ores reaches the perfection of a scientific assay. Lodes in California with present facilities of labor, transportation, and supplies, are found to pay the owner, if \$10 per ton gross can be obtained from the rock. In Nevada, over the mountains, only 300 miles from the coast, and with very considerable advantages of transportation by turnpikes, a lode must yield \$25 gross per ton to reward the owner for working it; and this statement may be made in regard to quartz mining in Colorado, while in New Mexico and Montana, even with security from Indian hostilities, a lode must yield \$40 per ton to pay. If the advantages in prices, freights, &c., which exist in California, were supplied to the interior by railroads, all the mining territories would profitably develop their quartz mines at \$10 per ton gross product.

MONTANA.

Of the streams which unite to form the Missouri river, the Jefferson, or most western tributary, has been the principal scene of gold discovery. In the summer of 1862 a party of Minnesota emigrants crossed the northern plains destined to the Salmon river mines. On reaching the Rocky mountains they found parties of prospectors upon the Prickly Pear and Beaver Head branches of the Jefferson, and in the Deer Lodge valley, upon remote tributaries of the Columbia. In September these explorations were successful on Grasshopper creek, a tributary of the Beaver Head, and the placer mines of Bannock City soon attracted a considerable mining population. In May, 1863, a discovery of bar or placer mines was made about fifteen miles west of Bannock, on Horse Prairie creek, another branch of the Beaver Head. It was of limited extent, but quite productive. In June, 1863, there were further discoveries of placer mines about seventy miles east of Bannock, on Alder creek, a tributary of the Jefferson. These have proved of much larger extent and richness, extending continuously more than fifteen miles. Virginia City is in their vicinity. These two districts are respectively about fifty miles eastward from the summits of the Rocky mountains, being within the semicircular park which the Rocky mountains enclose between latitudes 44° to 46° and longitude 112° to 114° . A still more remarkable development of gulch or placer mining occurred in 1865 at Helena, a district about one hundred and thirty miles east of north from Virginia City, but still two hundred miles southwest of Fort Benton, ascending the course of the Missouri and the Jefferson. Some of the statements in regard to Confederate gulch, near Helena, are difficult of belief. It is said that during three months of the summer of 1866 three miners took 2,100 pounds of gold, or \$441,000, from a space three rods square, on Montana bar, in Confederate gulch. A total production of \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 for 1866 is also claimed.

There are many inducements to exaggeration in these statements. For some years after the California discovery the demand for coinage induced large deposits at the government mints, but for the last half of the period since 1848 a great proportion of the gold and silver product in the United States has been cast into bars or ingots by private assayers. This proportion may now be stated at fully one-half. Since, therefore, the United States mints and assay office report \$5,505,687 30 from Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, it will be safe to double that amount as the probable production in that year. A communication to the Treasury Department from an intelligent citizen of Montana only claimed \$6,000,000 as the production of 1865. The following statement is more likely to be correct than the bulk of newspaper reports :

1863.....	\$2, 000, 000
1864.....	5, 000, 000
1865.....	6, 000, 000
1866.....	12, 000, 000
	<hr/>
	25, 000, 000
	<hr/> <hr/>

Considerable progress has been made in quartz mining. Over two hundred lodes have been opened sufficiently to prove their value. The average yield of the vein-rock is stated at forty dollars per ton. There are seventeen quartz mills in the Territory, of which ten are in operation. Thirty are in process of erection. In the vicinity of the mining centres enumerated—Bannock, Virginia, and Helena—2,500 lodes represented to be gold-bearing have been prospected and titles recorded.

About the first of June, 1864, ores of argentiferous galena, of which some indications had been previously observed, were discovered to be valuable. The first silver mines were opened on Rattlesnake creek, a branch of Beaver Head river, about fifteen miles north of Bannock. Then followed, during the summer of 1864, discoveries of similar veins in the Prickly Pear region, within three or four miles of Bannock, in a district about twenty-four miles northwestwardly of Virginia City, near gulches known as the Mill and Wisconsin, and upon the mountains enclosing Deer Lodge valley. These silver veins, although bearing more or less gold, are not necessarily connected with the gold districts hitherto explored ; and a geological exploration would probably show that the silver deposits of Montana are more extensive, with a probability of becoming more productive, than the gold mines. The assays of argentiferous galena have exhibited results from \$100 to \$1,700 per ton. Three furnaces for smelting silver are in operation—one at Bannock, one at Argenta, on a tributary of the Beaver Head, and the third in the valley of the Boulder, a tributary of the Jefferson.

Upon the foregoing basis of exploration and discovery in Montana, the population may be estimated as follows :

Jefferson and Edgerton counties, including Prickly Pear and Helena districts.....	12, 000
Madison county, Virginia City.....	7, 000
Beaver Head county, Bannock City.....	2, 000
Deer Lodge valley, (western slope).....	3, 000
Bitter Root valley, (western slope).....	1, 000
Fort Benton and vicinity.....	1, 000
Other parts of the Territory.....	2, 000
	<hr/>
	28, 000
	<hr/> <hr/>

It is now well ascertained that the coal, iron, and petroleum formations observed in Colorado are extended northward under the same conditions and in

equal proportion along the eastern flank of the Rocky mountains and far into British territory. As the general level of the plains at Fort Benton and vicinity is also ascertained to be about four thousand feet above the sea, or two thousand feet less than the altitude of Denver, there is no appreciable difference of climate between those localities, and the remarks in regard to agriculture and stock-raising in Colorado will equally apply to Montana.

In the autumn of 1866 a large number of copper lodes was discovered on the head-waters of the Muscleshell river, which yield from thirty to seventy per cent. of the pure copper, in crevices ranging from four to six feet in width. The metal is found in combination with the oxide and green carbonate of copper. These copper mines are convenient to the wagon road, from Helena to the mouth of the Muscleshell, which is substantially the head of steamboat navigation on the Missouri river.

Near the old Mormon settlement at Fort Lemhi, upon the head-waters of Salmon river, in Idaho, important gold discoveries in 1866 have attracted population—a settlement forty miles distant from Bannock city, and having business relations almost exclusively with Montana.

UTAH.

The dominant ecclesiastical organization of Utah is adverse to mining for gold and silver, although iron and copper mines have been worked successfully in the Wahsatch mountains. The general testimony is that silver will be discovered in many localities. Sixty miles south of Great Salt Lake city veins of argentiferous galena in Rush River district have proved valuable, and mining operations, including the construction of furnaces, are well advanced. These ores assay 260 ounces of silver. Coal for the supply of Great Salt Lake city is mined at a distance of forty miles. An extensive silver district, in the southwestern angle of Utah, was lately transferred to the State of Nevada.

DAKOTA.

In addition to the Missouri and Yellowstone mines of Montana, under the average longitude of 110° , the explorations of Lieutenant G. K. Warren, in 1847, and of Captain W. F. Reynolds, in 1859 and 1860, under directions of the United States topographical office, have satisfactorily established that the Black hills of Dakota Territory, situated on the forty-fourth parallel of latitude and between the 103d and 105th meridians of longitude, are rich in gold and silver, as well as coal, iron, copper, and pine forests.

The area occupied by the Black hills, as delineated on a map which accompanies Lieutenant Warren's report, is 6,000 square miles, or about the surface of Connecticut. Their bases are elevated from 2,500 to 3,500 feet, and the highest peaks are about 6,700 feet above the ocean level. The whole geological range of rocks, from the granite and metamorphosed azoic to the cretaceous formations of the surrounding plains, are developed by the upheaval of the mountain mass. Thus, at the junction of silurian rocks, gold becomes accessible, while the carboniferous strata bring coal measures within reach.

With the pacification of the Sioux Indians, and the establishment of emigrant roads, this district of Dakota would doubtless be the scene of great mining excitement, as the gold-field of the Black hills is accessible at a distance of 120 miles from the Missouri river.

SASKATCHEWAN.

As early as 1862 some American explorers washed from the bed of the North Saskatchewan river, at a distance of two hundred miles from its extreme sources in the Rocky mountains, minute particles of gold, but with no return exceeding *one cent to the pan* or five dollars per day. In subsequent years the emigrants from

Selkirk settlement, and a few American adventurers, obtained more satisfactory results, there being frequent instances of ten dollars as a daily average, from bars or gulches nearer the mountains. As the Montana explorations have advanced towards the international frontier, each encampment proving more productive than its predecessors, the opinion has prevailed that the sources of the Saskatchewan would develop rich deposits of gold and silver, especially near the great centre of physical disturbance, where Mount Hooker reaches an elevation of 16,000 feet, and Mount Brown 15,700 feet above the sea, and from which the waters of the Saskatchewan, Peace, Frazer, and Columbia rivers diverge to three oceans. So prevalent is this belief in Montana that a sudden migration of thousands may at any moment be anticipated. Probably the intelligence received in Oregon during November, 1866, that American prospectors at the Kootenais mines had passed the mountains on or beyond the boundary of 49° and found rich washings, returning even \$60 daily to the hand, on the sources of the South Saskatchewan, will, if fully confirmed, be the signal of a movement over the border into the Saskatchewan basin as remarkable as that which filled the valley of Frazer river with miners from California and Oregon in 1859.

VERMILLION DISTRICT.

In 1865, attention was directed to discoveries of gold and silver northwest of Lake Superior, in the State of Minnesota. Lake Vermillion, an expansion of a stream of that name, is the centre of the district in question. The outline of this lake is very irregular. With a diameter of thirty miles, its surface is so studded with islands, its shore so broken with bays and headlands, that the entire coast line cannot be less than two hundred miles in extent. In 1848, Dr. J. G. Norwood, of Owens's geological survey, passed from the mouth of the St. Louis river, at the western extremity of Lake Superior, to the sources of the Vermillion river, and descending through the lake to the Rainy river, furnished a sketch of its natural features and mineral exposures. His statements are repeated, so far as they record the usual indications of a gold formation.

Before entering Vermillion lake from the south, Dr. Norwood mentions a perpendicular fall of eight feet over "silicious slate, hard and gray, with minute grains of iron pyrites sparsely disseminated through it." This rock bears east and west, with thin seams of quartz between the laminae running in the line of bearing. There are also irregular patches of quartz from eight to ten feet long, and from six to twelve inches wide, which cross the strike at right angles. The river is broken by falls three-quarters of a mile above, or south of, Lake Vermillion.

The islands in the lake indicate very distinctly volcanic action, one of them being an extinct crater. The prevalent rocks are talcose slate, which Dr. Norwood describes as "eminently magnesian, thinly laminated and traversed by numerous veins of quartz from an inch to five feet wide, some of which contain beautiful crystals of iron pyrites." He adds, that "from some indications noticed, other more valuable minerals will probably be found associated with it." A specimen obtained about midway of the lake is catalogued as "quartz of reddish brown color; cristalline, with yellow iron pyrites, crystallized as well as foliated, disseminated through it."

These quartz veins were ascertained in 1865-'66 to be auriferous. A specimen weighing three pounds, containing copper pyrites, was forwarded by the governor of Minnesota to the mint in Philadelphia, and upon assay, was found to contain \$23 63 of gold and \$4 42 of silver per ton of 2,000 pounds. The State geologist, Mr. H. H. Eames, reports an abundant supply of quartz equal in richness. Other assays in New York—in one instance, by officers of the United States assay office—show results from \$10 to \$35 per ton. There are rumors of larger proportions, but the above are fully authenticated. Professor J. V. Z.

Blaney, of Chicago, describes a vein ten feet in width, at the foot of a shaft of fifty feet, which is "indubitably gold-bearing;" and adds, "that specimens taken from its central portion, as proven by assay, would be sufficient in California, Colorado, and other successful mining regions, to warrant further exploration." Washings of the drift near the veins opened have produced gold, but in limited quantities.

The productiveness of the Vermillion mines is not yet determined, but will be tested by several mining organizations during the current year.

CANADIAN MINES.

When in 1862 gold was discovered upon the sources of the Saskatchewan, a newspaper at Selkirk settlement, the *Norwester*, published statements of the existence of gold between Lake Superior and Lake Winnipeg. Since the Vermillion discovery, rumors of its extension into British America are prevalent, and suggest a probability that the mountain chain known to geographers as the Laurentian, which separates the waters of the St. Lawrence and its lakes from the tributaries of Hudson bay, may reveal to future explorers extensive deposits of gold and silver. The basin of the St. Lawrence, including the sandstones of Lake Superior, is a lower silurian formation; that of Hudson bay, granitic or primary, with many evidences in Minnesota, and along the Canadian shore of Lake Superior, of eruptive or igneous agencies.

Sir Roderick Murchison has frequently advanced the opinion that the productive gold districts of the world occur where the silurian, and perhaps the lower strata of devonian rocks are in contact with, or have been penetrated by, greenstones, porphyries, serpentine, granitic and other rocks of the primary formation. Gold, especially when traced to its original matrix, is found to occur chiefly in veins or lodes of quartz rising from beneath and cutting through the secondary strata or beds of which the surface was previously composed. These conditions are observed in the Vermillion district, and Professor Owen, as early as 1850, traced in this locality of Minnesota, and northeastwardly along the north shore of Lake Superior, in Canada, what he denominated a "great plutonic chain," and "the main axis of dislocation," from which silurian sandstones extend southwardly through Wisconsin and Minnesota, while on the north the streams which are turned towards Hudson bay traverse a region exclusively granitic, or primary. If in Minnesota an auriferous belt has marked this line of junction, we may with reason anticipate its extension eastwardly into Canada, and northwestwardly towards Lake Winnipeg. Indeed, as English explorers trace this contact of primary and silurian formations along the basins of Lakes Slave and Athabasca, and the channel of the Mackenzie to the Arctic ocean, it becomes an interesting problem for future solution, whether the auriferous deposits of British Columbia and Saskatchewan may not be extended with various degrees of productiveness along the crest which separates the waters of the Gulfs of Mexico and St. Lawrence from those of the Arctic ocean and Hudson bay, quite as the discoveries of this century now follow the Ural mines eastward through Siberia to the Pacific.

The intrusion of granitic rocks is not confined in Minnesota to the northeastern angle of the State. It has been traced southwestwardly, near Sauk Rapids, upon the Upper Minnesota, and even to the northwestern boundary of Iowa, in a wedge-like shape, although covered in most places by the mass of drift which constitutes so large a portion of the surface of Minnesota. A similar granitic cape, with its associated minerals, may be the explanation of the alleged gold deposits in the township of Madoc, near Kingston, in Canada West.

In regard to the Madoc mines, the only facts fully established at the date of this report are, that Chicago parties have become purchasers of fifteen acres the principal locality of the alleged discovery, for the sum of \$35 000; that a

an excavation of six feet, made originally in search of copper, gold in considerable quantities has been found in coarse sand, in decayed quartz, and also in a cream-colored quartz that abounded in a crevice and its surroundings; and that an assistant of Sir William Logan, the government geologist, has written a letter to *L'Ordre*, of Montreal, in which he says that the mine—"the Richardson"—"is as remarkable for its richness as for the manner of its existence," and that "he sees in the Richardson the best as well as the most encouraging of all indications for the search of gold in Upper Canada." A correspondent of the New York Tribune, apparently disinterested, and writing from the vicinity January 22, 1867, asserts that "some thousands of dollars of native gold have already been secured from this mine and other adjacent localities, and sold in Belleville, Canada West, to jewellers, who pronounced it a very good quality, fully equal to that of Australia." This section of Canada is also known to abound in copper, iron, lead, slate, and marble.

The Chaudiere mines, near Quebec, are probably a development of the Alleghanian range. They have hitherto been confined to placer or alluvial mining on the tributaries of the Chaudiere. Quartz mining has not been prosecuted to any great extent, although an official publication by the Canadian government reports assays at \$21, \$37, and even \$95 per ton.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The gold fields of Nova Scotia consist of some ten or twelve districts of quite limited area in themselves, but lying scattered along the southeastern coast of the province. The whole of this coast, from Cape Sable on the west to Cape Canso on the east, a distance of about two hundred and fifty miles, is bordered by a fringe of hard, slaty rocks, slate and sandstone in irregular alternations, sometimes argillaceous and occasionally granitic. These rocks are always, when stratified, found standing in a high angle, sometimes almost vertical, and with a course in the main very nearly due east and west. They seldom rise to any great elevation, the promontory of Aspatagon, about five hundred feet high, being the highest land on the Atlantic coast of the province. The general aspect of the shore is low, rocky and desolate, strewn often with large boulders of granite or quartzite. This zone of metamorphic rocks varies in width from six or eight miles at its eastern extremity to forty or fifty at its widest points, presenting in its northern boundary only a rude parallelism with its southern margin, and composing about six thousand square miles of surface, the general outline of what may, geologically speaking, be called the gold region of Nova Scotia.

A contributor to the Atlantic Monthly magazine for May, 1864, enumerates Tangier Harbor, Wine Harbor, Sherbrooke, Ovens, Oldham, Waverly, Stormont, and Lake Loon—a small lake only five miles distant from Halifax—as localities which have fully determined the auriferous character of the district already described, and selects for specific description, and as a specimen of other veins, the Montague lode at Lake Loon. The course of this is E. 10° N., that being the *strike* of the rocks by the compass in that particular district. It has been traced by surface-digging a long distance—not less, probably, than half a mile. At one point on this line there is a shift or fault in the rocks, which has heaved the most productive portion of the vein about thirty-five feet to the north; but for the rest of the distance, so far as yet open, the whole lode remains true and undisturbed.

"Its dip with the rocks around it is almost vertical, say from 85° to 80° south. The vein is contained between walls of slate on both sides, and is a double or composite vein, being formed, first, of the main leader; second, of a smaller vein on the other side, with a thin slate partition-wall between the two; and third, of a strongly mineralized slate foot-wall, which is in itself really a most valuable portion of the ore-channel.

“The quartz which composes these interposed sheets, thus separated, yet combined, is crystallized throughout, and highly mineralized; belonging, in fact, to the first class of quartz lodes recognized in all the general descriptions of the veins of this region. The associated minerals are, here, *cuprite* or yellow copper, green *malachite* or carbonate of copper, *mispickel* or arsenical pyrites, *zinc blende*, *sesquioxide of iron*, rich in gold, and also frequent ‘sights’ or visible masses of gold itself. The gold is also often visible to the naked eye in all the associated minerals, and particularly in the *mispickel* and *blende*.

“The main quartz vein of this interesting lode varies from three to ten inches in thickness at different points on the surface-level, but is reported as increasing to twenty inches thick at the bottom of the shaft, already carried down to a depth of forty feet. This very considerable variation in thickness will be found to be owing to the folds or plications of the vein, to which we shall hereafter make more particular allusion.

“The minerals associated with the quartz in this vein, especially the *cuprite* and *mispickel*, are found most abundantly upon the foot-wall side, or underside, of the quartz itself. The smaller accompanying vein before alluded to appears to be but a repetition of the larger one in all its essential characteristics, and is believed by the scientific examiners to be fully as well charged with gold. That this is likely to come up to a very remarkable standard of productiveness, perhaps more so than any known vein in the world, is to be inferred from the official statement in the Royal Gazette of Wednesday, January 20, 1864, published by authority at the chief gold commissioner’s office in Halifax, in which the average yield of the Montague vein for the month of October, 1863, is given as 3 oz. 3 dwt. 4 gr.; for November, as 3 oz. 10 dwt. 13 gr.; and for December, as 5 oz. 9 dwt. 8 gr., to the ton of quartz crushed during these months, respectively. Nor is the quartz of this vein the only trustworthy source of yield. The underlying slate is filled with bunches of *mispickel*, not distributed in a sheet or in any particular order, so far as yet observed, but developed throughout the slate, and varying in size from that of small nuts to many pounds in weight—masses of over fifty pounds having been frequently taken out. This peculiar mineral has always proved highly auriferous in this locality, and a careful search will rarely fail to detect ‘sights’ of the precious metal imbedded in its folds, or lying hidden between its crystalline plates.

“Nor is the surrounding mass of slate in which this vein is enclosed without abundant evidences of a highly auriferous character. Scales of gold are everywhere to be seen between its laminæ, and, when removed and subjected to the proceeds of ‘dressing,’ there can be little doubt of its also yielding a very handsome return. In fact, the entire mass of material, which is known to be auriferous, is not less than twelve to fifteen inches at the surface, and will doubtless be found, as all experience and analogy in the district have hitherto shown to be the case, to increase very considerably with the increased depth to which the shafts will soon be carried. No difficulties whatever are apprehended here in going to a very considerable depth, as the slate is not hard and easily permits the miner, in his progress, to bear in upon it without drilling upon the closer and more tenacious quartz.

“The open cut made by the original owners of the Montague property, and by which the veins have been in some degree exposed, absurd and culpable as it is as a mode of mining, has yet served a good purpose in showing in a very distinct manner the structure of these veins—a structure which is found to be on the whole very general in the province. The quartz is not found, as might naturally be supposed from its position among sedimentary rocks, lying in anything like a plain, even sheet of equal thickness. On the contrary, it is seen to be marked by *folds* or plications, occurring at tolerably regular intervals, and crossing the vein at an angle of 40° or 45° to the west. Similar folds may be produced in a sheet which is hung on a line, and then drawn at one of the

lower corners. The cross-section of the vein is thus made to resemble somewhat the appearance of a chain of long links, the rolls or swells alternating with the plain spaces through its whole extent. Perhaps a better comparison is that of ripples or gentle waves as seen following each other on the ebb-tide in a still time on the beach.

"The distribution of the gold in the mass of the quartz appears to be highly influenced by the peculiar wavy or folded structure. All the miners are agreed in the statement that the gold abounds most at the swells or highest points of the waves of rock, and that the scarcely less valuable mispickel appears to follow the same law. The spaces between are not found to be so rich as these points of undulation; and this structure must explain the signal contrast in thickness and productiveness which is everywhere seen in sinking a shaft in this district. As the cutting passes through one of these swells the thickness of the vein at once increases, and again diminishes with equal certainty as the work proceeds; below this point destined again to go through with similar alternations in its mass."

The gold of Nova Scotia is remarkable for its great purity, it being on the average twenty-two carats fine, as shown by repeated assay. The bars or ingots are current in Halifax at \$20 an ounce. Assays by Professor Silliman, of Yale College, have ascertained values of \$19.97 and \$20 25, and the gold commissioner of Nova Scotia assumes \$19.50 as the basis of his calculations of the gold product of the province.

The official returns of the deputy gold commissioners for the several districts to the chief commissioner at Halifax are unusually exact and reliable in regard to the most important point of the whole subject, namely, the average yield per ton of quartz crushed at the mills. By regulations of the mining department, every miner, or the agent or chief superintendent of each mine, is required, under penalty of forfeiting possession of the mine, to make a quarterly return of the amount of days' labor expended, the number of tons raised and crushed, and the quantity of gold. These returns are not likely to be exaggerated, as a government royalty of three per cent. on the gross product is exacted. Besides the miner's report, all owners of quartz mills are also required to render official returns under oath, and in a form minutely prescribed by the provincial law, of all quartz crushed by them during each month, stating particularly from what mine it was raised, for whose account it has been crushed, and what was the exact quantity in ounces, pennyweights, and grains. Upon this basis it appears that the average for all the mining districts is \$30 per ton; while the maximum yield at some of the prominent mines has been \$1,000 per ton at Wine Harbor, \$240 at Sherbrook, \$220 at Oldham, and \$100 at Stormont, during the months of October, November and December, 1863. These results are independent of the great waste which attends the reduction of pyritous ores. The cost of reduction at this time does not exceed \$7 per ton, owing to the moderate scale of prices for labor, supplies, and fuel in Nova Scotia.

The writer in the *Atlantic Monthly*, already referred to, accounts for the absence of alluvial gold by the peninsular formation of Nova Scotia. The action of the glacial period would only transport the detritus of auriferous rocks beneath the Atlantic ocean. Therefore, the gold of Nova Scotia is to be successfully sought under the application of the most scientific and systematic methods of deep quartz-mining. His summary of these methods is so suggestive that it will be cited:

"The ill-considered system of allotting small individual claims at first adopted by the colonial government was founded, probably, on a want of exact knowledge of the peculiar nature of the gold district, and the consequent expectation that the experiences of California and Australia in panning and washing were to be repeated here. This totally inapplicable system in a manner compelled the early single adventurers to abandon their claims as soon as the surface-water began to accumulate in their little open pits or shallow levels, beyond the con

trol of a single bucket or other such primitive contrivance for bailing. Even the more active and industrious digger soon found his own difficulties to accumulate just in proportion to his own superior measure of activity, since, as soon as he carried his own excavation a foot or two deeper than his neighbors, he found that it only gave him the privilege of draining for the whole of the less enterprising diggers, whose pits had not been sunk to the same level as his own. Thus the adventurers who should ordinarily have been the most successful were soon drowned out by the accumulated waters from the adjacent and sometimes abandoned claims. Nearly all of these early efforts at individual mining are now discontinued, and the claims thus shown to be worthless in single hands have been consolidated in the large companies, who alone possess the means to work them with unity and success.

"The present methods of working the lodes, as now practiced in Nova Scotia, proceed on a very different plan. Shafts are sunk, at intervals of about three hundred feet, on the course of the lodes which it is proposed to work, as these are distinctly traced on the surface of the ground. When these shafts have been carried down to the depth of sixty feet, or, in miner's language, ten fathoms, horizontal *drifts* or *levels* are pushed out from them, below the ground, and in either direction, still keeping on the course of the lode. While these subterranean levels are being thus extended, the shafts are again to be continued downwards, until the depth of twenty fathoms, or one hundred and twenty feet, has been attained. A second and lower set of levels are then pushed out beneath, and parallel to, the first named. At the depth of thirty fathoms a third and still lower set of levels will extend beneath and parallel to the second. The work of sinking vertical shafts, and excavating horizontal levels to connect them, belongs to what is denominated the 'construction of the mine,' and it is only after this has been completed that the work of mining proper can be said to begin.

"The removal of the ore, as conducted from the levels by which access to it has thus been gained, may be carried on either by 'direct' or by 'inverted grades'—that is, either by breaking it up from underneath, or down from overhead, in each of the levels which have now been described, or, as it is more commonly called in mining language, by 'understopping' or by 'overstopping.' When the breadth of the lode is equal to that of the level, it is perhaps not very material which plan be adopted. But when, as at Oldham, Montague, or Tangier, the lodes are only of moderate width, and much barren rock, however soft and yielding, has of necessity to be removed along with the ore, so as to give a free passage for the miner through the whole extent of the drifts, we shall easily understand that the working by inverted grades, or 'overstopping,' is the only proper or feasible method. In this case, the blasts being all made from the roof, or 'back' as it is called, of the drift, the barren or 'dead' rock, containing no gold, is left on the floor of the drift, and there is then only the labor and expense of bringing the valuable quartz itself, a much less amount in bulk, to the surface of the ground. The accumulating mass of the dead rock underfoot will then be constantly raising the floor of the drift, and as constantly bringing the miners within convenient working distance of the receding roof. In the case of 'understopping,' however, in which the blasts are made from the floor of the drift, it will be perceived that all the rock which is moved, of whatever kind, must equally be brought to the surface, which entails much greater labor and expense in the hoisting; and gravity, moreover, instead of co operating with, counteracts, it will be understood, the effective force of the powder."

There is quite a concurrence of testimony that the quartz seams increase in richness as they descend, although the excavations have not, as yet, been carried to depths exceeding one hundred feet.

The mining statistics of Nova Scotia exhibit very accurately the average yield per man, which, in 1863, was 95 cents a day; in 1864, \$1 39; and in

1865, \$2 13. At the rate per diem last mentioned, each man employed produced \$684 80 per annum. The Australian estimates of the production per man of the mining population do not exceed an annual average, since 1851, of \$500.

The value of gold produced in Nova Scotia during the year ending September 30, 1865, was \$509,080, (paying \$18,038 in rents and royalties;) in 1864, \$400,440; in 1863, \$280,020; and in 1862, \$145,500. The earliest discovery of gold occurred in 1860. The productiveness of the mines was not diminished during 1866.

ALLEGHANY GOLD-FIELD.

It can only be determined by a geological exploration, which shall embrace Lower Canada, Maine, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, whether the gold formation of Nova Scotia is associated with the Laurentian range, or is an extension of the auriferous belt which, first observed upon the Coosa river in Alabama, extends in a general northeast direction along the eastern flank of the Alleghanies to the Potomac river, with some partial developments in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and New Hampshire, and upon the Chaudiere river, of Lower Canada. In the latter case, the mining experience of Nova Scotia may yield valuable suggestions in regard to the auriferous lodes which are known to be very numerous in the talcose and chloritic schists of the southern Alleghanies. Since the California discovery of 1848, little attention has been given to alluvial mining in Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia; and until recently capitalists have acquiesced in the opinion, so confidently expressed by Sir Roderick Murchison in "Siluria" and other publications, that, notwithstanding numerous filaments and traces of gold near their surface, the Alleghany vein-stones held no body of ore downwards which would warrant deep quartz mining. At present, with twenty years' experience in gold mining; with the testimony of miners in Colorado that a lode apparently closed by cap-rock can be recovered, with increased richness, at a lower depth; with other analogies, however imperfect, from the successful treatment of pyritous ores in Nova Scotia; and with the earnest application of inventive minds to new and improved processes of desulphurization, it is evident that the working of the southern mines will be resumed, perhaps with the encouragement of a scientific survey under the auspices of the general government.

The deposits of gold at the United States mint and its branches between 1804 and 1866 from the States traversed by the Appalachian gold-field are reported as follows :

Virginia	\$1, 570, 182 82
North Carolina	9, 278, 627 67
South Carolina.....	1, 353, 663 98
Georgia	6, 971, 681 50
Alabama	201, 734 83
	<hr/>
	19, 375, 890 80
	<hr/> <hr/>

If we admit that an equal quantity passed into manufactures or foreign commerce without deposit for coinage, the aggregate production would be about \$40,000,000, of which fully three-fourths, or \$30,000,000, was mined between 1828 and 1848.

It is not the purpose of this report to enumerate the enterprises now organizing for the development of the Alleghany mines, but to recall some evidence, mostly compiled before the California discovery, in regard to their situation and mineralogical characteristics.

VIRGINIA.

The gold veins of Virginia extend through Fairfax, Prince William, Fauquier, Culpeper, Orange, Spottsylvania, Louisa, Fluvanna, Goochland, Buckingham, and a few adjoining counties.

In 1837 Professor Benjamin Silliman published (*Journal of Science*, first series, vol. 32, p. 98) the results of a personal examination of mines in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, of which a brief summary will be given. He describes the gold-bearing quartz as embedded in talcose and mica slate, principally the latter. In far the greater number of cases the eye detects nothing but quartz, or sometimes metallic sulphurets of iron, zinc, or lead, and the observer, unless previously instructed, would never suspect the presence of gold, either distinct or in the metallic sulphurets. In the vicinity of the quartz veins rich washings occur. In Spottsylvania county, on a branch near the Whitehall mine, \$10,000 was taken in a few days from a space twenty feet square, and \$7,000 was found near Tinder's mine, in Louisa county, in the course of one week. It often happened that successful alluvial mining preceded the discovery of vein mines. Of the latter several are described:

1. *Busty's mine*, situated fifty miles from Richmond and fifty-three miles from Fredericksburg, in solid quartz veins, fifteen to eighteen inches thick, at depth of twenty-two feet; structure of vein coarsely granular, like loaf-sugar, free from foreign matter except inherent gold, and so white that even when pulverized it showed no tint of color; yield on one trial \$80 per ton; on another trial \$240 per ton.

2. *Moss mine*, near the above; situated in decomposed slate-rock; surface of vein little else than red clay, but firmer, and stratified below; inclination of rock and included quartz vein about 45° ; direction by compass north by east, and south by west; diameter of vein sixteen, eighteen, twenty-four, twenty-seven, and thirty inches, averaging twenty-four inches; quartz laminar, easily broken and separated from slate by blasting, but showing no signs of gold, though examined by a magnifier; three tests returned \$100, \$140, and \$200 per ton, yet in neither case was gold visible in quartz or ore.

3. *Walton mine*, situated in Louisa county, forty miles southwest of Fredericksburg; quartz vein firm and compact; one foot wide; occasionally porous and interspersed with iron pyrites and a dark iron ore, probably proceeding from their decomposition; penetrated by two shafts of seventy and forty feet; first trial of poor ore, \$80; second trial of average ore, \$160; third trial of ore taken at random, \$400; fourth trial of specimen, showing gold to the naked eye, \$2,660 per ton; average of the series of assays, \$820 per ton.

4. *Culpeper mine*, situated eighteen miles west of Fredericksburg, upon the Rapidan; a tract of 524 acres; hydraulic power for a twenty-stamp mill; four adits with connecting shafts; main vein ten feet wide, but prone to divide into strings not larger than a finger, nearly parallel and separated only by portions of the slaty rock; gold more abundant in these strings than in larger veins; much iron accompanying the ore; pulverized quartz always red or brown; iron pyrites in some places fresh and brilliant, elsewhere decomposed; strata nearly perpendicular; specimens from fourteen localities, mixed together, returned \$30 per ton; specimen from a vein considered rich, but showing no sign of gold, gave \$80 per ton.

In the following paragraph, Professor Silliman only anticipates the experience of miners at this day:

"Gold is often found in pyritical ores in which the gold is embedded in fine particles. This mass when reduced to fine powder gives a residuum of oxidized iron about equal in weight to the fine gold, the latter being malleable or flattened, while the former, being brittle, remains rounded or angular. In washing this mixture in the pan the gold generally remains on the upper side of the

mass, and is therefore more liable to be washed off by the slightest ripple of the water. On the other hand, when the gold is embedded in quartz ores, especially those with fine fractures, called in Virginia 'sugar ore,' or more properly granular quartz, the gold being of a similar form, is more quickly disengaged, and appears in larger grains.

"On the contrary, the ferruginous grains, or iron sand, are so fine as to be scarcely visible, and are invariably found at the bottom of the mass or residuum, and therefore, as well as on account of their greater weight, are much less liable to be carried off by the ripple of the waters."

Several successful instances of alluvial mining near the Rapidan are also mentioned; on a Hempstead farm, \$4,000 in 1831-'32, of which nearly \$3,000 in sixty days; another instance two or three miles from Rapidan, \$12,000; a third, \$40,000; all in the vicinity of the Culpepper mine.

The most remarkable of the foregoing statements relate to the assays of ores from the Walton mine. Professor Rogers, of the University of Virginia, inspected this mine in 1836, and ascertained that in the lower adit leading from the main shaft, the auriferous vein was twelve inches in width, and that the talcose rock underlying the vein was also auriferous to a distance of six inches, and sometimes more, from the quartz. He also observed the continued yield from the quartz, and the uniform dissemination of the gold throughout the vein, and the lower enclosing rock. An assay of Professor Rogers returned \$280 per ton.

A writer in Harper's Monthly Magazine for December, 1865, describes the gold mines in the vicinity of Richmond; having previously given some general information of the conditions under which gold has been discovered and mined. "Sienite, gneiss, greenstone, and porphyry," he says, "appear to be the primary sources, and the pyrites are evidently the immediate matrix of gold. All iron pyrites contain gold, and often silver, only excepting those of the coal formation; and the extensive gold deposits of Virginia may be said to be literally one continuous belt or accumulation of veins of iron pyrites.

"Most of the gold-bearing rock which has hitherto been mined in Virginia is principally a kind of talcose slate, somewhat resembling soapstone, but not so greasy to the touch. This slate is red and ferruginous at the surface, but at a greater depth is filled with small crystals of iron pyrites which are decomposed near the surface and appear as peroxyd of iron, giving the slate a brown or yellow tinge. This slate is a metamorphic rock, and runs in a regular belt parallel with the Alleghany mountain chain.

"The gold found in the State of Virginia occurs in exceedingly small grains, often so fine as to be not only invisible to the naked eye, but undiscernible even by the assistance of a strong lens. This is the case even when the ores are worth three or four dollars per bushel. Some veins of the slate region contain coarse gold in grains as large as the head of a pin, and even larger. These are generally found in veins of quartz in which the pyrites are concentrated into larger masses. Where the pyrites are disseminated in fine crystals through the mass of the rock, the gold is found to be very fine. In the first pyrites the gold is often invisible, even if after separation it appears to be coarse. By natural or artificial decomposition the gold becomes visible, the pyrites are converted into oxyd of iron, and, by aid of a lens, the gold can be detected embedded in the oxyd of iron. Another form in which the native gold is not unfrequently found in Virginia is in quartz, in which it is embedded. Solid white quartz, both in veins and in crystals, is found, in which the gold appears in spangles, plates, grains, and also in perfectly developed crystals. Throughout the gold regions of Virginia copper pyrites are found in all the metallic deposits. It invariably accompanies the gold-bearing iron pyrites, and is always considered a good indication of richness. Cases have often occurred in which the largest amount of treasure has been abandoned, because the miners had not the knowledge of proper appliances for separating the precious yield of gold and copper."

The writer of the article here quoted proceeds to give many interesting details of the gold mines of Goochland, Buckingham, and Fluvanna counties. Among these are the Belzoro mine, developing seven veins, which vary in width from two feet six inches to thirty feet; Marks mine, with four gold-bearing quartz veins; Waller mine, vein of brown oxyd of iron, six feet thick; Tellurium mine, sold in 1848 to Commodore Stockton, who is reported to have extracted \$250,000 in nine years; Snead gold mine, of three veins, one of them being four feet wide, and composed of white quartz, which contains argentiferous galena, copper sulphates, and gold; Ford mine, revealing copper pyrites largely; and Lightfoot mine, with four well-known and very rich veins; all of which have been worked successfully at different periods since 1828.

The mineral wealth of Virginia in other respects is unsurpassed by Pennsylvania or any part of the Union.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The gold district of North Carolina extends from northeast to southwest in the general direction of its leading counties, namely: Guilford, Randolph, Davidson, Rowan, Stanly, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, and Union.

In 1825 Professor Denison Olmstead designated as the district within which alluvial mining was prosecuted, the counties of Montgomery and Anson, and the eastern portions of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus as then organized. Gold was first discovered in a "thin stratum of gravel enclosed in a dense clay, usually of a pale blue, but sometimes of a yellow color." This description is easily recognizable as the detritus of the gold-bearing rock afterwards discovered further to the west. Many facts of the early success of placer mining on the tributaries of the Pedee might be adduced, but it must suffice, in this connection, to repeat from Wheeler's History of North Carolina an enumeration of the nuggets which have been obtained since the first discovery in 1799:

Years.	Pounds.	Years.	Pounds.
1799.....	4	1826.....	16
1803.....	28	1826.....	9½
1804.....	9	1826.....	8
1804.....	7	1835.....	13¾
1804.....	3	1835.....	4½
1804.....	2	1835.....	5
1804.....	1½	1835.....	8

No more intelligible account of the placers of North Carolina exist than the communication of Professor Olmstead in 1825, from which a few paragraphs will be given. After describing the gold-bearing alluvium as "gravel enclosed in pale blue or yellow clay," he adds: "On ground that is elevated and exposed to be washed by rains this stratum frequently appears at the surface, and in low grounds, where the alluvial earth has been accumulated by the same agent, it is found at the depth of eight feet; but where no cause operates to alter its original depth it lies about three feet below the surface. A miner sometimes meets a stratum of the ferruginous oxide of manganese in a rotten, friable state. In some instances the clay is deep red."

Very soon, however, these gold deposits were traced to the auriferous lodes traversing a belt of talcose, micaceous, chloritic, and hornblende slates, which passes through several counties on the east side of another belt of granite and west of one of trap. These veins, as early as 1828, were described as follows by Charles E. Rothe, a miner and mineralogist from Saxony: "They occur in greenstone formation often from two to four feet in thickness and a mile or more in length, which give assurance that they sink to a considerable

depth. Their general direction is east and west, dipping occasionally 40° to 50° north. The ores and minerals in these veins are rhomboidal iron ore, prismatic iron ore, pyramidal copper pyrites, and prismatic iron pyrites. In the last two is a mechanical mixture with each other. They show distinct signs of having been changed from their original form. Where the atmosphere could have any influence on the pyrites we find that one part of the sulphur has escaped, the consequence of which is, the metallic appearance of the pyrites is changed to that of brown-reddish oxide of iron, and owing to this color we can see the fine particles of gold, and ascertain the richness of the deposit. But where the pyrites have not undergone this change, then the gold cannot be discovered, owing to the color being nearly the same. The greenstone near the vein is most generally decomposed, and mixed with a great number of loose crystals of prismatic iron pyrites. Between the greenstone and the vein, or at the place of junction, the gold is most generally found."

The gold district of North Carolina is the second belt of the table-land, its positions moderately elevated, and it is very seldom that the highest hills of Davidson, Randolph, Rowan, Cabarrus, and Mecklenburg counties are traversed by vein fissures.

In 1856 a report by Ebenezer Emmons, upon the geology of the midland counties of North Carolina, was published, which gives a detailed description of thirty mining localities. Abstracts of his observations upon the leading mines of Guilford, Randolph, Davidson, Rowan, Stanly, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, and Union counties will best illustrate the characteristics of the auriferous belt through the State. The order in which these counties are named coincides with their geographical position, commencing on the north:

1. *McCulloch mine*, in Guilford county, brown or desulphurized ore, to a depth of one hundred and thirty feet; vein two feet wide at surface, increasing to twenty-four feet, with a dip at angle of forty-five degrees; brown ore, soft and easily crushed, yielding \$30 to \$40 per ton, and sometimes \$100; at level of one hundred and thirty feet, there are six inches brown ore on foot-wall, then copper pyrites, then a belt of brown ore containing nodules or concretions of pyrites more or less changed the middle of which is rich in gold, and then the principal mass of porous quartz against hanging wall, which, though sometimes showing films of gold, is usually poor; wall rock, sienitic granite.

2. *Fisher Hill*, in Randolph county; vein-stone quartz, with white sulphuret of iron mixed irregularly through it; free from copper pyrites; burnt to advantage; two to four feet wide near surface; brittle, and when burnt easily pulverized; average sixty dollars per ton, and gold worth ninety cents to pennyweight.

3. *Conrad Hill*, in Davidson county, six miles east of Lexington Court-House; situated eighty-eight feet above plain to the south; five gold-bearing veins from eighteen inches to two feet at surface; third vein fifteen inches at surface, widening to eighteen feet at depth of one hundred feet, and finally developing sulphurets of iron and copper rich in gold; only four feet rich in gold; wall-rock talcose slate, but adjacent country traversed by trap.

4. *Gold Hill*, on southern border of Rowan county; product to 1856, \$2,000,000; three strong and well-defined veins, one mile east of granitic belt; angle of dip 80° ; strata undisturbed by eruptive rocks; veins associated with sulphurets of iron and copper; Earhardt vein worked 400 feet, expanding from six inches to seven feet, a succession of lenticular segments overlapping at their edges; chief difficulties, fineness of gold and heavy sulphurets; if sand saved and exposed for a year the sulphurets are decomposed and metal liberated; in 1854 \$136,636 76 obtained in thirteen months from Gold Hill, expenses \$60,331 06, profit \$76,305.

5. *Parker mine*, in Stanly county; most productive parts of rock are natural joints or quartz seams; pieces in proximity to natural joints sometimes weighing a pound; "not a vein, but a decomposed mass with gold distributed in seams;"

has produced \$200,000 ; some masses at rate of eighty to one hundred dollars per ton.

6. *Reed mine*, in Cabarrus county ; productive alluvial mining, as already stated ; a vein at depth of ninety feet yields twenty-two dollars per ton. A *Phoenix mine*, in Cabarrus, was rich to 140 feet, twenty to sixty dollars per ton ; but at that level white quartz and sulphate of barytes replaced the brown ore, reducing yield to five dollars per ton. The *Pioneer mine*, also in Cabarrus, is a fissure in granite sixteen to seventeen feet wide, but true veinstone eight to ten inches ; gold in pure quartz mixed with sulphurets ; yield sixty-three dollars per ton.

7. *Howie and Lawson mine*, in Union county, near the line of South Carolina ; fine, white, and granular quartz which near contact with slate-wall rock is mottled with brown oxide of iron ; on this surface gold visible ; width of vein six to thirty inches ; average sixty dollars per ton ; some specimens two hundred and twenty dollars ; traced three-quarters of a mile ; sold in 1856 to Commodore Stockton.

8. *Rudisill's mine*, near Charlotte, Mecklenburg county ; three veins, three or four feet wide ; gangue slaty, with stripes of quartz and copper pyrites, yielding twenty dollars per ton ; quartz brittle and readily crushed ; "arrangement of ore in the lode is usually in rich bunches, connected by strings." *Dunn mine*, seven miles from Charlotte, remarkable for limonite produced from iron pyrites, but unproductive of gold. The gold in the vicinity of Charlotte is worth one dollar the pennyweight.

Copper mining has also received attention in North Carolina—the most persistent and prosperous enterprise of the kind being in Guilford county. The "Washington silver mine," in Davidson county, produces a great variety of metals in association with silver, which are difficult to treat metallurgically ; but the attempt will doubtless be resumed with the aid of improved methods of amalgamation.

The mineral wealth of North Carolina is by no means confined to the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge. West of that range, between the Snowy mountain and the Blue Ridge, and its transverse from the upper waters of the French Broad river to the Lookout mountain, containing 5,000 square miles, there is a field presented to the mineralogist not perhaps equalled for extent and interest in the United States. Smoky mountain constitutes the line between primitive and transition rocks, and its acclivities are steep and broken, developing familiar auriferous combinations. Gold has been taken from all its streams ; and where the spurs and belts of this mountain have been cut by denudation, veins of quartz running with talcose slate are very apparent. Gold is often found in quartz rock, out of place, and much decomposed. Coco creek is a very rich deposit. Rumors of silver deposits were current in the army, during the late military campaigns. This remote interior district will amply reward exploration.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The auriferous belt already traced from Fredericksburg to Charlotte extends to the vicinity of Abbeville, in South Carolina—more restricted in width, but with indications of greater richness.

Mines of Mr. William Dorne, in the Abbeville and Edgefield districts, yielded gold of the value of \$300,000 in fifteen months preceding July, 1853. The ore was highly ferruginous and silicious, and the gold was found among the layers of the vein in streaks and pockets of extraordinary richness. It was supposed to have been exhausted ; but during 1866 work was resumed with satisfactory results.

Professor Lieber, State geologist of South Carolina, has reported that the most auriferous rocks are clay and talcose slates, catawberite, (a compound of talc and magnetic iron,) specular iron, schist and itaberite. None of the later

formed rocks contain gold, and the mica slates, and other older formations, contain comparatively little. This is in accordance with the views of Murchison, already referred to, who refers the position of gold universally to veins in altered silurian slates, chiefly lower silurian, and most frequently near their junction with eruptive rocks.

The first mint deposits from South Carolina were \$3,500 in 1829; the aggregate of such deposits to June 30, 1866, was \$1,353,663 98.

GEORGIA.

The width of the gold range through the southern States is not yet defined. If narrower in South Carolina, it is wider in Georgia than elsewhere. A line crosses the State from Augusta on the Savannah, by Macon on the Ocmulgee, to Columbus on the Chattahoochee, north of which is a platform of granitic and palæozoic rocks, which stretches to the Alleghanies, within which gold occurs in almost every county. Near this southern limit a gold mine has been worked in Columbia county, not far from Augusta, which has been continuously productive for eighteen years. But with this breadth to the general auriferous formation, there is evidence of two belts, which are separated by unproductive metamorphic rocks. Probably the district of Georgia and Alabama, which is most distinctly and remarkably gold-bearing, is from latitude 34° to 35° and between longitude 83° and 86° .

Gold was first discovered in Habersham county about 1831. It was followed by numerous developments along a line of hornblende slate from Alabama, northeast through Cass, Cherokee, Hall, and Hart counties, and extending to the Blue Ridge. Within this limit are the productive counties of Gilmer, Lumpkin, Habersham, and Rayburn.

A mint was established at Dahlonega, in Lumpkin county, in 1837, which has received \$600,000 in a single year, with an aggregate coinage to February 28, 1861, of \$6,121,919. Of this amount, \$5,825,747 was received during the period from 1838 to 1857.

Placer mining has been prosecuted in northern Georgia in a manner and with a success not unlike the experience of California. Besides the true veins, which traverse the strata in which they lie in various angles of dip and direction, there are many depositories of gold in all directions around Dahlonega, which are auriferous beds of slates, often decomposed, and sometimes containing pyrites, and the gossan resulting from its decomposition. In Lumpkin and Habersham counties especially, these metalliferous beds have been worked like open quarries, and the gold, in some instances, has been collected with the rocker or the pan, without recourse to crushing; worked, in fact, like deposit mines. They contain rich nests and fine gold, most unequally diffused through the different layers among the slates; some are perfectly barren, in immediate contact with other streaks that may yield many dollars to the hundred-weight of material; but they are so intimately mixed that all must be treated alike when worked on the large scale. The immense quantities in which these materials are obtained, and the ease with which they are quarried, sometimes render it an object to work them, though their yield is, on the whole, very small. These conditions are very favorable to the application of hydraulic mining, as carried to perfection in California.*

* See article "Gold," in Appleton's American Cyclopædia. The writer, who refers to his personal experience in Georgia mines, adds that when the ores are not pyritiferous, and there are facilities for stamping such as are used in cement mining by Californians, these materials can be profitably worked, when only producing eighty cents or one dollar per ton, or 1.8 part in \$1,000,000; but, of course, where the material is hard quartz, and more especially if it is pyritiferous, the expense of working would be more than quadruple. Prof. W. P. Blake in 1857 published a pamphlet, advising the improved methods of sluice-washing for use in Georgia.

Waiving further details, the following general observations may accompany this brief review of the Alleghany gold mines :

1. There is yet much room for the vigorous and intelligent prosecution of alluvial mining. Especially in Georgia, where the country is abrupt and nature has subjected the auriferous rocks to much dislocation and atmospheric exposure, not only the beds of the rivers, but the adjacent detritus of their valleys, will unquestionably give large returns to the new and powerful methods for washing ponderous masses of earth. It is understood that companies are now organized, who propose to introduce these hydraulic appliances upon the Chestatee and other tributaries of the Chattahoochee river.

2. There is abundant evidence also that the upper portions of auriferous lodes have been in a remarkable degree desulphurized, and may be worked to a considerable depth with great advantage before the intrusion of what is called "cap" in Colorado, or before the main body of the vein becomes obstinately pyritiferous. Surface quartz mining, if the phrase is admissible, will warrant considerable investments, whatever subsequent experience shall demonstrate in regard to the refractory sulphurets. It may be admitted that, hitherto, a quartz so modified in chemical constitution as to be "honey-combed," having become cellular and brittle from the decomposition of pyrites, with the gold set free from its matrix, is the only material which it is profitable to reduce; but the testimony is ample that immense quantities of ore in this favorable situation are accessible in the Alleghany gold district.

3. There are no grounds for the opinion that the auriferous lodes, strongly marked as they are by native sulphurets, will not prove true fissure veins, improving in quantity and quality with their depth. Professor Frederick Overman, in a work entitled "Practical Mineralogy," published in 1851, claims that the pyritous veins of Virginia and other south Atlantic States will be more sure and lasting than the gold-bearing localities of California. If the lower beds of Colorado mines can be raised and reduced with profit, deep sinking will be equally successful in the Carolinas.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AND OTHER LOCALITIES.

In the townships of Franconia and Lisbon, lying immediately north of Mount Washington on the lower Ammonoosuc river, gold has recently been discovered in quartz rock and a shaft sunk by a company of Boston capitalists to the depth of seventy-five feet. A correspondent of the American Exchange and Review, a monthly publication of Philadelphia, describes the gold-bearing quartz as traversing talcose slate, and containing sulphurets of iron and copper and seams of magnetic iron. Some extraordinary statements of recent assays from this locality have been published—one by Dr. Hays, State assayer of Massachusetts, at \$867 of gold per ton, and another specimen of mixed quartz talcose slate, gossan, pyrites, &c., at \$312 42 per ton. In the adjacent township of Waterford, surface quartz yielded \$30 per ton; quartz taken at nineteen feet below the surface \$45. Gulch mining has been successfully prosecuted in the vicinity.

If the New Hampshire discovery should warrant investments, there may be a renewal of exploration and experiment in Vermont, where the Appalachian mountain system is likewise largely developed.

During the year 1863 lodes of argentiferous galena were traced in the vicinity of Marquette, on Lake Superior. This district is from ten to twenty feet in breadth and about fifty miles in length, and is situated between the schistose or iron range and Lake Superior. Assays reveal from ten to thirty pounds of silver to the ton of metal. In the same vicinity east of Marquette the Huron mountains were reported in 1864 to be gold-bearing; but the rumors have led to no practical results.

A geological exploration of Arkansas undertaken a few years since indicated

the probability of profitable mining for silver, and perhaps gold, in the Ozark mountains of that State.

A district of Alabama, in the northeastern portion of the State, is a well-defined extension of the Appalachian gold-field. Its production of gold deposited in the United States mint and branches has amounted to \$201,734 83, with an equal amount probably diverted to commercial channels.

METALLURGICAL TREATMENT OF GOLD ORES.

A few general suggestions on the treatment of gold ores, and more particularly the auriferous sulphurets so prevalent in the formations east of the Rocky mountains, are submitted.

The direct method of attacking these ores is by *fire*, as is always done by the assayer in his laboratory, when he wishes to extract from a sample of ore *all* the metal which it contains. Undoubtedly, when the cost of fuel, fluxes, and labor is reduced to something near the standard which prevails in the seaboard States, the richer ores of Colorado, Montana, &c., will be reduced by *smelting*. At present, however, there is reason to believe that the proper economic conditions for smelting do not exist, except possibly in the case of argentiferous galena; although experiments recently made at Swansea, England, upon large quantities of pyritic ores sent from Colorado have proved entirely successful. In conducting these experiments, and estimating their cost, care was taken to make the conditions as to fuel, fluxes, labor, &c., the same as those existing in Colorado. It is stated that smelting works upon a large scale, upon the Swansea plan, are to be started immediately in Colorado. If this should be done, there will ensue a subdivision of labor in the business of mining gold and silver, as is now the case in iron mining. The miner will limit his efforts to the raising of ore from his mine, and the smelting furnace will afford a market where the ore will command its price. This will be better for all parties than the method hitherto pursued of raising and reducing ores under one administration.

But it will be a long time before the great mining regions of the Rocky mountains will have a sufficient number of smelting works to meet the wants of our enterprising miners, who are constantly prospecting new fields; and there will always be a class of ores too poor to bear the cost of smelting.

The cheaper process of amalgamation, now universally employed in all our mining districts, (and, when no sulphurets are present, the very best process,) will continue to be very generally resorted to. This process consists in reducing the ore to a fine powder by means of stamps, arastras, Chilian mills, or other mechanical contrivance, and subjecting it to a continuous agitation with mercury, with water enough to give a pasty consistency to the mass, the object being to expose as fully as possible the fine particles of gold and silver to the attractive power of the mercury, with which they form an *amalgam* easily separable by subsidence in the lighter pulp of earthy matter of which the ore consists. The amalgam thus obtained, on being subjected to moderate heat in an iron retort, gives up its mercury, which passes over in vapor, and is condensed again in another vessel, the metal being left in the retort.

In the case of pyritic ores, however, it is found that the process of amalgamation is seriously retarded by the impurities with which the gold and silver are associated. Probably the ores of Colorado do not yield, by simple amalgamation, an average of twenty per cent. of their assay value. A previous process of desulphurization is, therefore, indispensable; and how best to accomplish this is the problem which has occupied the attention of metallurgists for many years. Many methods have been advised, the majority of which, being merely empirical, have had but an ephemeral reputation.

As already intimated further details are reserved for a subsequent occasion, when an effort will be made to describe the various processes now in course of experiment.

The treatment of silver ores rests upon a far more satisfactory basis of chemical experience, and the different methods in successful use are clearly and accurately compiled in the last edition of Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.

TREASURE PRODUCT OF THE WORLD.

When America was discovered the gold and silver supply of Europe did not exceed \$200,000,000, of which \$60,000,000 was gold and \$140,000,000 was silver. According to the estimates of Humboldt sixty years elapsed before this aggregate of two hundred millions was doubled by the treasure product of America.

M. Chevalier estimates that the total amount of gold and silver in 1848, the epoch of the California discovery, was \$8,500,000,000, of which one-third was gold. It will require thirty-two years, or from 1848 to 1880, to duplicate this supply, even if \$250,000,000 is assumed to be the average annual production of gold and silver during that period.

We have the authority of Adam Smith that it was not until after 1570 that the increased supply from the American mines produced any appreciable effect upon prices. In 1550, or twenty years previously, the treasure stock of Europe had been doubled; and in 1570 it reached an aggregate of \$600,000,000. To this point the product of the American mines was absorbed by the new demands of commerce. It was only until 1620, or fifty years later, with a further addition of \$600,000,000 to the stock of money in circulation, that silver fell to about one-third of its former value, with a corresponding appreciation of prices. In these statements full allowance is made for the consumption of the precious metals by casualties, abrasion, and the arts.

Whatever may be said of the great social and commercial activities of the sixteenth century, the development of human industry and intelligence in the nineteenth century will prove far more effective for the absorption of the vast quantity of gold and silver now or hereafter produced.

The world in the sixteenth century received and assimilated three-fold the treasure supply of 1492 without material change of prices, which was postponed fifty years later, until a six-fold supply, or an aggregate of \$1,200,000,000, had been applied to commercial uses. Then was observed a reduction to one-third of the former value of silver. If we compare the experience of the world since 1848, the stock of specie in that year of \$8,500,000,000 will be doubled in 1880, without any other effect than to vitalize commerce; and \$400,000,000 per annum can still be absorbed by the trade and intercourse of all the continents for twenty years thereafter, or until A. D. 1900, before the monetary situation will correspond with that of Europe in 1570, when the first effect upon the exchangeable value of money is recorded.

We are assisted, by the experience of the sixteenth century, to the conclusion that an aggregate of \$25,000,000,000 in the year 1900 will hold a similar relation to the trade and intercourse of mankind that the amount of \$8,500,000,000 sustained to the population and commerce of the world in 1848. If, as early in the next century as 1920, the stock on hand should be increased six-fold, reaching a total of \$50,000,000,000, it might be attended, as in 1620, by a sensible reduction in the exchangeable value of money; but this contingency is too remote and capable of satisfactory compensation to justify much solicitude in behalf of posterity.

There are indications that the large excess in the production of gold over that of silver, which, since 1848, has reversed the former relations of these metals, may be less marked in future. The vast quantities of gold produced since 1848 are mostly from placers—from the detritus of auriferous rocks. These surface

mines are soon exhausted. In California, notwithstanding the skilful application of hydraulic power, the production of gold by gulch or placer mining has diminished from \$60,000,000 in 1853 to \$20,000,000 in 1866. Except for new discoveries, and some successful enterprises of quartz mining, the Australian supply of gold would have likewise diminished. Very few diggings hold a mining population longer than a single season. The "dust of gold" is soon gathered. It may be admitted that Australia, Siberia, perhaps the sources of the Zambesi and the Nile in Africa, and northwest British America will, when further explored, reveal a great many districts where the surface deposits are rich and accessible; but each will be in turn a scene of great excitement and of rapid exhaustion, and, perhaps, before the close of the present century alluvial gold mining will be almost a tradition. This tendency is so apparent in every gold-producing community that public attention turns constantly, and with solicitude, to the separation of gold from its native matrix of rock as the only permanent means of production. But at that stage silver mining comes into successful competition with all existing methods for the reduction of auriferous rock. It has always been more profitable to work mines of silver than of gold, of which Mexico, during two centuries of experience, and the Pacific coast, during two decades, are illustrations.

There was very little mention of silver while the discovery and conquest of America were in progress. Among the vast mineral treasures of Montezuma, the quantity of silver was small compared with gold. It was "El Dorado" which was eagerly sought for by European explorers. Each country was ransacked, with the forced labor of Indian slaves, for gold. This was the era of placer-mining in the American dominions of Spain. In consequence of the importation of gold, Isabella of Castile was obliged, as early as 1497, to modify greatly the relations of gold and silver at the mints. The Spanish sovereigns acknowledged the grant by the pontiff, Alexander VI, of their discoveries "in India" by a donation of gold from Hayti. At length, however, after the discovery of the silver mines in Peru and Mexico, and when the experience of miners had elaborated a systematic industry, gold ceased to be of much practical importance and silver became the leading metallic product of Spanish America. Of the coinage of Mexico from 1535 to 1845, \$2,465,275,954 was of silver and \$126,981,021 of gold. Except for Brazil, the proportion in South America would be fully equal to that recorded in Mexico.

In the case of California, after many unsuccessful experiments, the reduction of auriferous lodes has been established. The veinstones, when pulverized, readily release the gold; there is a remarkable absence of refractory alloys; all the conditions, especially in Grass valley, are favorable. Yet the yield of gold does not exceed \$9,000,000 per annum, while on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada the annual production of silver, chiefly from the Comstock lode, amounts to \$16,000,000 per annum.

As the mining territories are explored, the discoveries of argentiferous veins are reported in all directions. The interior of the vast mountain mass develops in Sonora, Chihuahua, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, Colorado, Idaho, and Montana, the identical formations and conditions which, in a lower latitude, characterize Durango, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, and the other well-known silver districts of Mexico. With the exhaustion of the placers (perhaps a remote contingency) it is quite possible that the production of silver, as compared to gold, will be restored to the old ratio of three of silver to one of gold.

But at present, as well as for the last eighteen years, the ratio of production is reversed—three of gold to one of silver. The following statement is submitted as an approximation, carefully avoiding exaggeration, of the quantities of the precious metals produced in 1866:

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
United States	\$60,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$80,000,000
Mexico and South America	5,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000
Australia	60,000,000	1,000,000	61,000,000
British America	5,000,000	500,000	5,500,000
Siberia	15,000,000	1,500,000	16,500,000
Elsewhere	5,000,000	2,000,000	7,000,000
	<u>150,000,000</u>	<u>60,000,000</u>	<u>210,000,000</u>

The annual production of silver since 1853 has not exceeded \$50,000,000, or £10,000,000. Yet, within the period of fourteen years—from 1853 to 1866—the sum of £11,250,000 has been annually transported from European ports (including shipments from Egypt) to Asia. The aggregates of bullion exports were as follows :

Gold	£24,773,647
Silver	157,424,757
Total	<u>182,198,404</u>

France alone, although the richest country of the world in the precious metals, has, since 1848, parted with \$165,947,253 of silver and taken gold in exchange. This has resulted from a fall in the value of gold, as compared with silver, of 2½ per cent., which, by comparison of the course of exchanges between England, using a gold standard, and Hamburg and Amsterdam, using a silver standard, is the only monetary result of the excess of gold supply since 1848. Europe and America will substitute gold for silver as money, while Asia will probably continue to absorb silver for many years to come, before the ratio of currency to population now existing in Europe shall extend over the eastern world.

A brief statement will illustrate the extent of the oriental demand for the precious metals, which, now mostly confined to silver, will hereafter, or as soon as the world shall desire it, extend to gold. India, in 1857, had a circulating medium of \$400,000,000 for the use of a population of 180,000,000, or \$2 22 per capita. France has a population of 38,000,000, with a money supply of \$910,000,000, or \$24 per capita. Suppose China, Japan, and the other industrious populations of Asia to be in the situation of India, and that the current of bullion since 1853 has supplied the Asiatics with \$3 per capita, there yet remains a difference of \$21 per capita before the monetary level of France is attained, demanding a further supply of \$21 per capita over a population of 600,000,000, or not less than \$12,600,000,000.

The railway system will soon connect Europe and Asia, and constitutes a most important agency for the transfer of capital and distribution of money among the populations of the eastern continent. Since the suppression of the Indian mutiny, an English writer estimates that more than one hundred millions sterling have been added to the currency and reproductive capacity of India, mostly from England, in the construction of railroads and canals. There were 3,186 miles of railway in operation in 1865, having cost \$86,000 per mile, and having been constructed with the aid of a guaranty of five per cent. to stockholders by the province of India. The system, for which the government indorsement is already given, will be 4,917 miles of railway, at an estimated cost of £77,500,000. These roads will relieve the government of liability when their earnings reach £25 per mile per week, a point which the leading lines have nearly reached and which all are destined to attain. Such is the success of Indian railways that their connection with Europe by the valley of the Euphrates, and their extension into China, will probably be accomplished within the next ten years. By that time Russia will have undertaken a railway from Moscow

to Pekin, through southern Siberia—a great trunk line that would soon justify a series of southern lines, penetrating central Asia over those leading caravan routes which have been the avenues of Asiatic commerce for centuries.

If an investment of \$430,000,000 in 5,000 miles of railway is financially successful in Hindostan at this time, it may be anticipated that a population of 180,000,000 will warrant the enlargement of the system within the present century fully four-fold, which would be only a fifth of similar communications required and supported by an European or American community. Suppose such a ratio of railway construction extended over China, central and western Asia and Siberia, it would be only one mile for every 9,000 people; while in the United States there are 36,000 miles for 36,000,000 people, or a mile to every thousand; and yet the Asiatic ratio, moderate as it is, presents the startling result of 66,000 miles of railroad constructed by the expenditure of \$5,676,000,000. Such a disbursement of European accumulations in Asia would go far to diffuse not only the blessings of civilization, but any excess of production from the gold and silver mines of the world.

In Australia a railway has been constructed from Melbourne to the Ballarat gold fields, 380 miles, at a cost of \$175,000 per mile, which pays a net profit nearly equal to the interest on the immense investment. It is difficult to estimate the amounts destined to be absorbed for railways in all the continents, under the direction of the great powers of the world—projected, constructed, and administered by the wealth and intelligence of America, Russia, England, Germany, and France. But the railway system is but an instance, among many other causes, conducing, in the language of an eminent English writer,* “to augment the real wealth and resources of the world; to stimulate and foster trade, enterprise, and production, and, therefore, conducing, with greater and greater force, to neutralize by extension of the surface to be covered, and by multiplying indefinitely the number and magnitude of the dealings to be carried on, the *a priori* tendency of an increase of metallic money to raise prices by mere force of enlarged volume. Already the boundaries within which capital and enterprise can be applied, with the assurance and knowledge alone compatible with durable success, have been extended over limits which ten or even five years ago would have been regarded as unattainable. There have come into play influences by which it seems to be the special purpose to contribute, by the aid of the concurrent advance of knowledge, to the removal or mitigation of many chronic evils against which past generations have striven almost in vain.”

TRANSPORTATION FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

While postponing a detailed consideration of the character and extent of trade and transportation from the Missouri river to the mining territories of the interior since 1848, some idea of the westward movement of merchandise and the cost of its transportation, may be obtained from the Quartermaster General's report to the Secretary of War for the year ending June 30, 1866, which exhibits the transportation on account of government, and the rates paid per hundred pounds per hundred miles. The rates from the Missouri river to northern Colorado, Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, and Utah were \$1 45; to southern Colorado, Kansas, and New Mexico, \$1 38, with an addition from Fort Union in New Mexico to posts in that Territory, in Arizona, and western Texas of \$1 79 per hundred pounds per hundred miles. The total number of pounds transported was 81,489,321 or 40,774 6-10 tons, at a cost of \$3,314,495. Parties familiar with the course of this inland trade, estimate that the transportation on account of government is one-ninth the total amount of transportation. At this rate the whole amount paid in 1866 for freights from the Missouri river westward was \$30,330,055. According to a statement recently made by the officers

* Tooke's History of Prices, vol. vi, p. 235, published in 1857.

of the California division of the Union Pacific railroad \$13,000,000 in gold was paid in 1863 for transportation eastward from San Francisco to the State of Nevada and Territories east of the Sierra Nevada. The details of return freights and the amount paid for the movement of passengers are, as yet, too incomplete for publication. Not less than \$50,000,000 per annum is expended on or near the line of the Union Pacific railroad for the transportation of travellers and merchandise.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

I beg leave to close this communication with a few observations of a general nature:

1. There are two indispensable requisites to the development of the western mines—security from Indian hostilities, and the establishment of railway communication to the Pacific coast on the parallels of 35° , 40° , and 45° . Of these, the completion of the "Union Central" on the average latitude of the fortieth parallel may be anticipated in 1870 and will unquestionably give a great impulse to the communities which it will traverse, probably in such a degree as to warrant the immediate construction of a northern line central to Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, and a southern line equally indispensable to the Indian Territory, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California.

2. Great results of a social, no less than a material character may be anticipated from the act of July 26, 1866, extending facilities for acquiring title to mineral lands. By that act, freedom of exploration, free occupation of government lands for placer mining, a right to pre-empt quartz lodes previously held and improved according to local customs or codes of mining, the right of way for aqueducts or canals, not less essential to agriculture than to mining, and the extension of the homestead and other beneficent provisions of the public land system in favor of settlers upon agricultural lands in mineral districts, have been established as most important elements for the attraction of population, and the encouragement of mining enterprises. The Commissioner of the Land Office has carefully analyzed this enactment, and greatly facilitated its execution by a circular recently issued. The spirit of the legislation under consideration is in the interest of actual settlement and occupation, and adverse to absentee ownership for merely speculative purposes, of mining properties. It will probably be necessary to supplement the act in question by some general revision of the local mining customs, which, although generally founded on the Spanish code so long in use in Mexico, are often incongruous and obscure.

3. Great loss and disappointment have resulted from the unique geological and mineralogical development of auriferous and argentiferous lodes of the Rocky mountains and the Alleghanies. Metallurgical machinery and methods which had been successful in Europe, and even in California, have proved inapplicable or met with unexpected obstacles in the reduction of ores. There is no subject of greater importance than a scientific analysis of the situation and combinations of the precious metals and the best methods for their treatment. How far Congress or any executive department can judiciously co-operate in the solution of the mechanical and chemical problem which now confronts the skill and experience of all interested in the economical reduction of the ores of gold and silver, it is not within the province of this report to determine; but the great utility of the geological survey of Lake Superior and the Upper Mississippi, in 1847, under the direction of Professor D. D. Owen, may properly be referred to as suggesting the expediency of a similar exploration under national auspices of the mineral districts of the western States and Territories, and which might be appropriately extended to include the metalliferous localities of the Alleghanies.

JAMES W. TAYLOR.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

COST OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 12th instant, relative to the ultimate cost of the Union Pacific railroad.

FEBRUARY 19, 1867.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 19, 1867.

SIR: In a resolution of the 12th instant, the House of Representatives asked to be informed by this department "the ultimate cost [to the United States] under existing laws," of the Union Pacific railroad and its branches.

The information on which to base a satisfactory answer to the inquiry not being in the possession of this department, I addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, and a copy of his reply, which gives the information, is herewith enclosed.

Yours, truly,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 14, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Treasury Department, dated the 13th instant, requesting a statement of the probable amount of bonds which, under existing laws, the government will have to furnish for the Pacific railroad and branches when completed.

In reply, I respectfully submit the following estimates, from which should be deducted the amount of bonds already issued:

COST OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Estimate of the length of the Pacific railroads and amount of bonds to be issued.

Name of road.	Distance in miles.	Amount per mile.	Total amount of bonds to be issued.
Union Pacific railroad— From Omaha to eastern base of Rocky mountains, about	516	\$16,000	\$3,256,000
Thence, 150 miles across the Rocky mountains	150	48,000	7,200,000
Thence, to the probable junction with the Central Pacific, or to a point 78 ²⁹⁵ / ₁₀₀₀ miles east of Salt Lake City	289 ⁷⁹⁵ / ₁₀₀₀	32,000	9,270,500
Total	955 ⁷⁹⁵ / ₁₀₀₀	.....	24,726,500
Central Pacific railroad— From Sacramento to the western base of the Sierra Nevada mountains.	7.18	16,000	114,880
Thence, 150 miles across the Sierra Nevada mountains.	150	48,000	7,200,000
Thence, to the probable junction with the Union Pacific, or to a point 78 ²⁹⁵ / ₁₀₀₀ miles east of Salt Lake City	544 ¹¹⁵ / ₁₀₀₀	32,000	17,411,680
Total	701 ⁸⁹⁵ / ₁₀₀₀	.....	24,726,560
Union Pacific railway, eastern division— For a length equal to the distance from the mouth of Kansas river, via the Kansas and Republican rivers, to 100th meridian, about	381	16,000	6,096,000
Western Pacific railroad— From San José to Sacramento	120	16,000	1,920,000
Atchison and Pike's Peak railroad— 100 miles next to the Missouri river	100	16,000	1,600,000
Sioux City and Pacific railroad— From Sioux City to its junction with the Union Pacific railroad at Frémont	100	16,000	1,600,000

RECAPITULATION.

Name of road.	Distance in miles.	Total amount of bonds to be issued.
Union Pacific railroad	955 ⁷⁹⁵ / ₁₀₀₀	\$24,726,500
Central Pacific railroad	701 ⁸⁹⁵ / ₁₀₀₀	24,726,560
Union Pacific railway, eastern division	381	6,096,000
Western Pacific railroad	120	1,920,000
Atchison and Pike's Peak railroad	100	1,600,000
Sioux City and Pacific railroad	100	1,600,000
Total	2,358	60,669,120

Since the locations of the different roads have not been definitively determined throughout their whole extent, the above estimate must be regarded only as near an approximation as it is possible at the present date to furnish.

The point of junction of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific has been assumed to be 78²⁹⁵/₁₀₀₀ miles east of Salt Lake city, or at a point which will entitle each of these companies to the same amount of bonds.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

STATES WHICH HAVE RATIFIED THE CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENT.

M E S S A G E

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 15th February, making inquiry as to the States which have ratified the constitutional amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress.

FEBRUARY 19, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of yesterday, making further inquiry as to the States which have ratified the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, *February* 16, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 16, 1867.

The Secretary of State, having received a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th of February, 1867, directing him to inform that body what States now represented in Congress have ratified the amendment to the Constitution proposed to the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and have sent notice of such ratification to this department, in addition to the States named in his letter dated fifth February instant, communicated to the House by the President in his message of the sixth of the same month, has the honor to report that, since the date of said letter of the fifth instant, he has received authentic evidence of the ratification of the said amendment by the legislatures of the following named additional States, to wit: Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, and New York.

Respectfully submitted :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

UNION AND PACIFIC CENTRAL RAILROAD.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 15th instant, relative to the rules by which the beginning point of the claim of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads was ascertained.

FEBRUARY 19, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and ordered to be Printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 18, 1867.

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution adopted on the 15th instant by the House of Representatives, in the following words : “ *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to communicate to this house a statement of the rules by which the beginning point for the claim of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, for additional bonds from the United States for the construction of said railroads between the eastern base of the Rocky mountains and the western base of the Sierra Nevada mountains, is ascertained and adjusted, under the eleventh section of the act approved July 1, 1862, relating to said roads,” and in reply thereto, respectfully state, that President Lincoln caused to be filed in the Treasury Department his order of January 11, 1864, fixing, as the western base of the Sierra Nevada mountains, the point where the line of the Central Pacific railroad crosses Arcade creek in the Sacramento valley. A certified copy of the order was furnished by that department to Mr. Secretary Usher on his request, but I have no personal knowledge, nor is there anything on file in this department which enables me to state what rules were observed by President Lincoln in ascertaining and declaring the point which, for the purposes mentioned in said eleventh section, should be considered as the western base of the Sierra Nevada.

The President of the United States has not fixed the point from which the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in aid of the construction of their road one hundred and fifty miles westwardly, shall be entitled to the number of bonds of the United States mentioned in that section. It is understood that said point will not be fixed until an actual exploration and survey of the eastern base of the Rocky mountains shall have been made by order of the President, and the results thereof communicated to him.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary*.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

UNION AND PACIFIC CENTRAL RAILROAD.

LETTER

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I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

NAMES OF POSTMASTERS REMOVED.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 6th December last, relative to the removals of postmasters.

FEBRUARY 20, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

February 18, 1867.

SIR: In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, directing the Postmaster General to communicate to that house certain information, I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of the names of all the postmasters removed between the 28th day of July, 1866, and the 6th day of December, 1866, together with the reasons or cause of such removals, and the names of all the persons appointed in their places.

In further answer to so much of the fourth clause of said resolution as inquires "whether the salaries of any or all of the new appointees have been increased over that of their predecessors," I have to say that the law of July 1, 1864, establishing salaries, requires the salaries of all postmasters to be reviewed and readjusted once in two years. In pursuance of this law the salaries of postmasters at all the offices in the United States which were in operation on the 1st of July, 1866, (some 24,000 in number,) have been reviewed and readjusted upon the returns made by them, respectively, of the amount of business done at their several offices, as required by said law.

In a large number of cases, perhaps a majority, the salaries have been increased by the increase of business, and in other cases they have been reduced. If a more complete report is to be made, in accordance with the precise terms of the resolution, it will require the employment of additional clerks to transcribe ten large folio books, and could not well be accomplished before the close of the present session of Congress.

In further answer to the concluding clause of said resolution, as to whether the salaries of clerks in post offices have been increased in certain cases, I append to this letter a list of offices at which the postmasters have been authorized to increase their respective pay-rolls of clerks, and the amount authorized in each case.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. W. RANDALL,

Postmaster General.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

List of post offices, arranged by States, at which removals were made by the Postmaster General between the 28th day of July, 1866, and the 6th day of December, 1866, with names of postmasters, dates of appointment, and causes of change.

MAINE.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
East Auburn	Androscoggin ..	John C. Willard, vice C. Sylvestre, removed for political reasons.
Auburn	do	Albert G. Samuel, vice J. C. Willard, removed for political reasons. Greeley's appointment rescinded. December 20, 1866.
Brunswick	Cumberland	Charles K. Miller, appointed August 24, 1866, vice Jason L. Libbey, removed for unfaithfulness and inefficiency.
Ellsworth	Hancock	Soule, removed for political reasons.
Bangor	Penobscot	Ben N. Prescott, removed for political reasons.
Kennebunkport	York	Man O. Putnam, removed for political reasons.
Orono	Penobscot	J. Weeks, removed for political reasons. Bates's appointment rescinded.
Phillips	Franklin	L. Perkins, removed for political reasons.
Farmington	do	ripp, removed for political reasons.
Houlton	Aroostook	rt A. Hayes, removed for political reasons.
Paris	Oxford	les W. Hamlin, removed for political reasons.
Millbridge	Washington	J. Safford, removed for political reasons.
Alfred	York	hn E. Hobbs, removed for political reasons.
Kittery	do	Braddon, removed for political reasons.
Kittery Depot	do	ry, removed for political reasons.
Kittery Point	do	s M. Deering, removed for political reasons.
North Berwick	do	F. Waterman, removed for political reasons.
York	do	s S. Winter, removed for political reasons.
North Paris	Oxford	B. Ridley, removed for political reasons.
New Portland	Somerset	aziah D. Murray, removed for violation of revenue laws.
Gardiner	Kennebec	F. Fuller, removed for political reasons.
Saco	York	ophanus H. Patten, removed for political reasons.
Mechanics' Falls	Androscoggin ..	W. Lawson, removed for political reasons.
Kingfield	Franklin	
New Sharon	do	
The Forks	Somerset	
Wilton	Franklin	
Smithfield	Somerset	
North Boothbay	Lincoln	

List of post offices, arranged by States, &c—Continued.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Bowdoinham	Sagadahoc	1866, vice William Smith, removed to give place to a sailor.
Kennebunk	York	vice Alexander W. Mendum, removed for political reasons.
Limerick .....	.....do.....	1866, vice William Cobb, removed for political reasons.
South Berwick .....	.....do.....	vice Dennis Ferguson, removed for political reasons.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of removals in Maine, thirty-three. Of this number twenty-seven were for political reasons, two to make room for soldiers, one to give place to a sailor, one for violating the revenue laws, one for unfaithfulness in office, and one for failure to bond.

Whole number of post offices in Maine, June 30, 1866, eight hundred and two.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Charlestown	Sullivan	James C. Stebbins, appointed August 25, 1866, vice Charles C. Kimball, removed for political reasons. Kimball re-appointed December 10, 1866.
Barnstead	Belknap	1866, vice Daniel Chesley, removed for political reasons.
Kensington	Rockingham	1866, vice Francis Hilliard, removed for political reasons.
Ossipee	Carroll	1866, vice John C. Bleckford, removed for political reasons.
Boscawen	Merrimack	1866, vice (
Newport	Sullivan	36, vice George
Granatham .....	.....do.....	R, 1866, vice L
Walpole	Cheshire	3, vice William
Fittswilliam .....	.....do.....	ason. Sherman reap-
Canaan	Grafton	ber 2, 1866, vice Philip S. Batcheller, removed for political reasons. Batch-
Lisbon .....	.....do.....	366, vice Matthew H. Milton, removed for political reasons. Milton reap-
Rumney .....	.....do.....	Lewis Cass, appointed November 2, 1866, vice James R. Young, removed for political reasons. Young reappointed January 16, 1867.
		Harry Chapman, appointed November 19, 1866, vice Adoniram J. Stevens, removed for political reasons.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of removals in New Hampshire, twelve. Of this number eleven were for political reasons, and one to make room for a soldier.
Whole number of post offices in New Hampshire, June 30, 1866, three hundred and ninety-seven.

VERMONT.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
North Bennington ..	Bennington.....	Milo C. Huling, appt
North Bennington ..	.....do.....	Charles E. Welling, 18
Burlington	Chittenden	William H. Hoyt, appointed October 16, 1866, vice Samuel Huntington, removed for political reasons.
Westminster West..	Windham	Ephraim Wilcox, appointed October 17, 1866, vice Russell Ranney, removed for political reasons.
Jericho.....	Chittenden	George C. Oakes, appointed October 17, 1866, vice Lucien B. Howe, removed for political reasons.
Underhill .....	.....do.....	Lewis P. C October 17, 1866, vice William Terrill, removed for political reasons.
Saxton's River.....	Windham	Franklin G ated October 16, 1866, vice Eliot R. Osgood, removed to give place to a soldier.
Saint Johnsbury...	Caledonia	Henry W. d October 31, 1866, vice Emerson Hall.
Rochester	Windsor	George S. 1 November 19, 1866, vice Charles
Strafford	Orange	Henry C. Hatch, appointed November 30, 1866, vice Daniel C. 1
Lyndon.....	Caledonia	George H. Weeks, appointed September 20, 1866, vice William removed for political reasons. i for unfaithfulness and inefficiency. removed for political reasons.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of removals in Vermont, ten. Of this number seven were for political reasons, one to give place to a soldier, one for unfaithfulness in office, and one because appointed under misapprehension of facts.
Whole number of post offices in Vermont, June 30, 1866, four hundred and forty-one.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Gloucester.....	Essex.....	at 3, 1866, vice William H. Haskell, removed for political reasons.
Salem.....	.....do.....	rust 3, 1866, vice John Chapman, removed for political reasons. Appointment
Roxbury	Norfolk	3, 1866, vice John Backup, removed to give place to a soldier.
Worcester.....	Worcester	1, 1866, vice John M. Earl, removed to give place to a soldier.
Newburyport	Essex	Geo ge J. L. Colby, appointed August 27, 1866, vice Nathan A. Moulton, removed for political reasons.
Georgetown .....	.....do.....	Charles W. Tenney, appointed September 4, 1866, vice Charles E. Jewett, removed to give place to a soldier.

List of post offices, arranged by States, &c.—Continued.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Swampscott.....	Essex.....	J. Stimpson, removed for political reasons.
West Amesbury.....	do.....	S. Poyen, removed to give place to a soldier.
Newton.....	Middlesex.....	Thiam, removed for political reasons.
Newton Lower Falls.....	do.....	lice, jr., removed for political reasons.
Newton Upper Falls.....	do.....	C. Hoyt, removed for political reasons.
West Newton.....	do.....	Wills, removed for political reasons.
Quincy.....	Norfolk.....	Gill, removed to give place to a soldier.
Barnstable.....	Barnstable.....	Jenkins, removed for political reasons.
Yarmouth Port.....	do.....	e, removed for political reasons.
East Haverhill.....	Essex.....	B. Nichols, 2d, removed to give place to a soldier.
Billerica.....	Middlesex.....	H. Parker, removed for political reasons.
Melrose.....	do.....	Norris, removed for political reasons.
North Somerville.....	do.....	Littlefield, removed for political reasons.
West Medford.....	do.....	Franklin Patch, removed for political reasons.
Braintree.....	Norfolk.....	V. Arnold, removed for political reasons.
Foxborough.....	do.....	F. Carpenter, removed for political reasons.
North Weymouth.....	do.....	Bartlett, removed for political reasons.
South Braintree.....	do.....	Sam T. Harrie, removed for political reasons.
South Weymouth.....	do.....	S. Wright, removed for political reasons.
Walpole.....	do.....	Hartshorne, removed for political reasons.
West Medway.....	do.....	ing, removed for political reasons.
Weymouth.....	do.....	W. White, jr., removed for political reasons.
North Abington.....	Plymouth.....	Culver, removed for political reasons.
Plymouth.....	do.....	E. Loring, removed for political reasons.
Blackstone.....	Worcester.....	K. Comstock, removed for political reasons.
Spencer.....	do.....	Whittemore, removed for political reasons.
Westford.....	Middlesex.....	Arman D. Fletcher, removed for political reasons.
Princeton.....	Worcester.....	Brooks, superseded by change of site.
Townsend.....	Middlesex.....	P. Taylor, removed for political reasons.
Grafton.....	Worcester.....	Pierce, removed for political reasons.
Uxbridge.....	do.....	Taft, removed for political reasons.
Uingham.....	Plymouth.....	George M. Hudson, appointed October 13, 1866, vice Edwin Wilder, 2d, removed for political reasons.
Fitchburg.....	Worcester.....	George E. Goodrich, appointed October 16, 1866, vice Thornton K. Ware, removed to give place to a soldier.
Milbury.....	do.....	Simon Farnsworth, jr., appointed October 19, 1866, vice Henry E. Rockwell, removed for political reasons.

Falmouth	Barnstable	Henry Jones, appointed October 15, 1863, vice Thomas H. Lawrence, removed for political reasons.
Orleans	do	Thomas A. Hopkins, appointed October 15, 1863, vice Amelia Snow, removed for political reasons.
Provincetown	do	Benjamin F. Hutchinson, appointed October 15, 1863, vice Joshua E. Bowley, removed for political reasons.
Sandwich	do	Charles B. Hall, appointed October 15, 1863, vice Frederic S. Pope, removed for political reasons.
West Barnstable	do	Shadrach N. Howland, appointed October 15, 1863, vice David Parker, 3d, removed for political reasons.
Edgartown	Dukes	James Jared W. Coffin, to give place to a wounded soldier.
Webster	Worcester	Augustus E. Day, removed for political reasons.
Webster	do	Edson, rescinded October 30, 1866, and Augustus E. Day restored, cts.
Barnstable	Barnstable	Eljah Lewis, 1
Yarmouth Port	do	Thomas Arey,
Haverhill	Essex	vice Edwin
Manfield	Bristol	ill restored.
Ashburnham	Worcester	363, vice William Robinson, removed for political reasons.
		Joseph H. Whitney, appointed November 28, 1866, vice George C. Winchester, removed for political reasons.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of removals in Massachusetts, fifty-three. Of this number, forty-one were for political reasons; eight were to give place to soldiers; three were removed upon misapprehension of facts; and one was superseded by change of site.

Whole number of post offices in Massachusetts, June 30, 1866, 664.

CONNECTICUT.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Norfolk	Litchfield	"
Winstead	do	S.
Litchfield	do	soldier.
Goshen	do	
New Canaan	Fairfield	asons.
Windoor	Hartford	ous.
Washington	Litchfield	asons.
Andover	Tolland	asons.
Waterbury	New Haven	asons.
Morris	Litchfield	asons.
Millford	New Haven	asons and un-

NAMES OF POSTMASTERS REMOVED.

List of post offices, arranged by States, &c.—Continued.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Forestville	Hartford	Seth E.
West Cornwall	Litchfield	James
East Canaan	do	Willia
Woodville	do	Freder
Madison	New Haven	John
Fairfield	Fairfield	Edmun
Trumbull Long Hill	do	Miles
Plattsville	Hartford	Simeon
Roxbury	Litchfield	Charles
Groton	New London	com
Hamburg	do	Robert
Stafford	Tolland	Henry
Canterbury	Windham	Claud
Greenwich	Fairfield	Marvin
East Canaan	Litchfield	Willia
Middle Haddam	Middlesex	Lynna
Mansfield Centre	Tolland	Linus
Forestville	Hartford	Daniel
Marion	do	Charles H. Alpress, appointed November 19, 1866, vice Seth E. Greene, removed for inattention to the office.
		Bennett Lewis, appointed December 1, 1866, vice William E. Benie, removed for intemperance and neglect of duty.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of removals in Connecticut, thirty. Of this number twenty-four were for political reasons, two for unfaithfulness in office, one for intemperance and neglect of duty, one to make room for a soldier, one for mismanagement of office, and one for delinquency.

Whole number of post offices in Connecticut, June 30, 1866, three hundred and eighty-eight.

NEW YORK.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Hume	Allegany	Augustus Beardlee, appointed July 30, 1866, vice Milton W. Skiff, removed for political reasons.
Buffalo	Erie	Joseph Candee, appointed August 30, 1866, vice Almon M. Clapp, removed for political reasons.

Rome	Onida	Samuel P. Lewis, appointed August 20, 1866, vice Edward H. Shelley, removed for political reasons.
Utica	do	James McQuade, appointed August 20, 1866, vice Charles H. Hopkins, removed for political reasons.
Marlborough	Ulster	Dallas DuBois, appointed August 20, 1866, vice Charles D. Jackson, removed for political reasons.
Camden	Onida	Robert Frazier, appointed August 20, 1866, vice Albert Bickford, removed for political reasons.
Booneville	do	Job W. Flak, appointed August 20, 1866, vice John M. Lewis, removed for political reasons.
East New York	Kings	Philip H. Reid, appointed August 20, 1866, vice Samuel Waggoner, removed for political reasons.
Chappaqua	Westchester	Levi Hunt, appointed August 20, 1866, vice Amos Tompkins, removed for political reasons.
Palmyra	Wayne	John W. Corning, appointed August 21, 1866, vice Charles J. Forrin, removed for political reasons and a soldier appointed.
Lima	Livingston	Franklin Carter, appointed August 22, 1866, vice Ira Godfrey, removed for political reasons.
Brooklyn	Kings	Thomas Kinsella, appointed August 25, 1866, vice George B. Lincoln, removed for political reasons.
Newburg	Orange	J. Henry Reeve, appointed August 25, 1866, vice Ezra Farrington.
Ithaca	Tompkins	Alfred John H. Selkreg, removed for political reasons.
Valley Falls	Rensselaer	Alfred Simon Newcomb, jr., removed for political reasons.
Johnsonville	do	George Jacob L. Van Woert, removed for political reasons.
Cohocton	Steuben	Wm. James Draper, removed for political reasons.
South Dansville	do	Dwight Albert Goodno, removed for political reasons.
Breesport	Chemung	John Barzilai Burgess, removed for political reasons.
Mill Port	do	John Cyrenus J. Kelton, removed for political reasons.
Three Mile Bay	Jefferson	Chauncey D. Hayes, appointed August 29, 1866, vice William H. Main, removed for political reasons.
Victor	Ontario	George W. Torrence, appointed August 29, 1866, vice William Gallup. No commission sent. Gallup still holds the office. Removal for political reasons.
Richford	Tioga	Chauncey D. Rich, appointed August 29, 1866, vice Matthew Westcott, moved away.
Canastota	Madison	Alfred Noyes P. Chapin, removed for political reasons.
Oneida Lake	do	Orville James Mains, removed for intemperance and negligence.
Avoca	Steuben	Clarence Oscar S. Smit
Patchogue	Suffolk	John, vice Sidney S. Overton, removed for political reasons.
Mount Kisco	Westchester	Mrs. Emily Fenton, removed for political reasons, and a soldier
Mount Vernon	do	James S. Van Court, removed for political reasons, and a soldier
Benton	Yates	appointed.
Clifton Park	Saratoga	
Pleasant	Jefferson	
Alexandria	do	
Commack	Suffolk	
Dix Hills	do	
Northport	do	
Farmingdale	Queens	
Thompsonville	Sullivan	
Port Richmond	Richmond	

gerty still

List of post offices, arranged by States, &c.—Continued.

Office.	County.	Postmasters and remarks.
Centreport	Suffolk	Warren D. Lewis, appointed September 5, 1866, vice Luther Rowland, removed for political reasons.
Centre Village	Broome	Theodore Pierce, appointed September 6, 1866, vice Harry Martin, jr., removed for political reasons.
Whitney's Point	do	Cook. No commission sent. Cook still holds the
Triangle	do	ixton, removed
New Berlin	Chenango	s, removed
Sherburne	do	removed for
Clayton	Jefferson	, removed for
Henderson	do	Simmons, re
Chamont	do	man, removed for political reasons.
Alfred	Allegany	irrick, removed to give place to a soldier.
Alexander	Genesee .....	. Meers, removed for political reasons.
Livingstonville	Schoharie	rtice, removed for carelessness and neglect.
Schuylerville	Saratoga	T. Smith, removed for political reasons.
North Granville	Washington	Wiley, removed for political reasons.
West Dresden	Yates	Hazen, removed for political reasons.
Oswego Falls	Oswego	Willard, removed for political reasons.
Copenhagen	Lewis	lle, removed for political reasons.
Red Hook	Dutchess	V. Massonneau, removed for political reasons.
Dundee	Yates	lmes, removed for political reasons.
Roxford Flats	Saratoga	ers.
North Norwich	Chenango	arper, removed for political reasons.
Jamaica	Queens	lug, removed for political reasons.
Flushing	do	radford Prince, removed for political reasons and a
Amsterdam	Montgomery	ig, removed for political reasons.
Williamsburg	Kings	removed for political reasons
Hamilton	Madison	Harr, not confirmed by the Senate.
Genesee	Livingston	am, removed for political reasons.
Cannonville	Delaware	ith, removed for political reasons.
Greenville	Greene	er N. Keuley, removed for political reasons.
New Rochelle	West Chester	, removed for political reasons.
Nunda	Livingston	alf, removed for political reasons.
Berlba	Oswego	B. Stone, removed for political reasons and a sol-

never appointed.

Gallupville	Schoharie	Richard Ruland, appointed September 20, 1866, vice Lyman Baker, removed for political reasons.
Richmondville	do	William L. Decker, appointed September 20, 1866, vice Fardon S. Tabor, removed for political reasons.
Mexico	Oswego	Sardius H. Barnes, appointed September 20, 1866, vice John J. Lamorne, removed for political reasons.
South Pultney	Steuben	Hiram L. Clark, appointed September 20, 1866, vice Allen W. Braisted, removed for political reasons.
Painted Post	do	Henry J. Russell
Pultney	do	Israel H.
West Addison	do	John A.
Cooper's Plains	Steuben	Lewis.
Hammondsport	do	Ezra S.
Cambridge	Washington	Thomas
Stanley Corners	Ontario	Henry J.
Cincinnati	Cortland	Warren
Cowlesville	Wyoming	Benjamin
Folsomdale	do	Philo D.
Bennington	do	David J.
Middleburg	Schoharie	Orville
Gowanda	Cattaraugus	Lewis J.
Allegany	do	Simeon
Geddes	Onondaga	John J.
Pomfrey	do	William
Manorville	Suffolk	Daniel
Broadalbin	Fulton	Timothy
Nichols	Tioga	Halsey
Ovid	Seneca	Sennel
Jenkaville	Tioga	Fendall
Barton	do	Isaac S.
Spencer	do	Barney
West Newark	do	David S.
Flemingville	do	John R.
Candor	do	Charles
Smithborough	do	William
Andrusville	Franklin	Charles
Lee Centre	Oncida	John G.
Whitestown	do	Morris
Flemingville	Tioga	Didym
Ramsen	Oncida	Almar
Amsterdam	Montgomery	Lemuel
Saratoga Springs	Saratoga	Hiram W. Dixon, appointed October 5, 1866, vice Joseph G. Palen, removed for political reasons.
Hudson	Columbia	Edward R. Pratt, appointed October 5, 1866, vice George Hyland, removed for political reasons.
Danville	Livingston	Norman Seymour, appointed October 5, 1866, vice George W. Barney, removed for political reasons.
Mount Morris	do	



List of post offices, arranged by States, &c.—Continued.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Eagle Harbor.....	Orleans.....	Orin S. Waters, appointed October 1, 1866, vice John W. Fredericks, removed for political reasons.
Chatham 4-Corners.....	Columbia.....	Richard Bump, appointed October 1, 1866, vice John Cadman removed for political reasons
N. Lebanon Springs.....	do.....	
Stuyvesant.....	do.....	
Stuyvesant Falls.....	do.....	
Germanatown.....	do.....	
Hilldale.....	do.....	
Moffett's Store.....	do.....	
Kinderhook.....	do.....	
Canaan 4-Corners.....	do.....	
Fishkill on Hudson.....	Dutchess.....	ace, removed for political reasons.
Salina.....	Onondaga.....	, removed for political reasons.
Fabius.....	do.....	
Lee.....	Oneida.....	
Franklinville.....	Cattaraugus.....	
King's Ferry.....	Cayuga.....	18.
Honeoye.....	Ontario.....	s.
Philadelphia.....	Jefferson.....	"
Albany.....	Albany.....	ake, who abandoned the office.
Cazenovia.....	Madison.....	, removed for political reasons.
Canadice.....	Ontario.....	. Niece, removed for political reasons.
South Bristol.....	do.....	Stiles, removed for political reasons.
East Bloomfield.....	do.....	berg, removed for political reasons.
Cleveland.....	Oswego.....	ed M. Tucker, removed for political reasons, and a
Sandy Creek.....	do.....	
Caledonia.....	Livingston.....	ca, removed for political reasons.
Lancaster.....	Erie.....	cNeal, removed for carelessness and neglect.
Tottenville.....	Richmond.....	. Hopping, removed for political reasons.
Rossville.....	do.....	Dioway, removed for political reasons.
Queens.....	Queens.....	John C. Hendrickson, appointed October 18, 1868, vice Henry W. Rowland, removed for political reasons.
Whitestone.....	do.....	Henry Hill, appointed October 18, 1866, vice Alonzo B. Wright, removed for political reasons.
Rockville Centre.....	do.....	Frank H. Weyant, appointed October 18, 1866, vice Hewlett Smith, removed for political reasons.
River Head.....	Suffolk.....	Thaddeus H. Curwin, appointed October 18, 1866, vice Joshua L. Wells, removed for political reasons.

Centre Moriches	Suffolk.....	15. Political reasons.
Aniaganasett	do.....	
Babylon	do.....	
Bayville	do.....	
Jamesport	do.....	16. Inefficiency.
Coboes	Albany.....	17. do.
Lockport	Niagara.....	18. do.
Potsdam	St. Lawrence.....	19. do.
Cuba	Allegany.....	20. do.
Ellenburg Centre	Clinton.....	21. do.
Ellenburg Depot	do.....	
Marathon	Cortland.....	
De Kalb Junction	St. Lawrence.....	
Hammond	do.....	
Lisbon	do.....	Reasons.
Madrid	do.....	
Massena	do.....	22. do.
Rossie	do.....	23. do.
Russell	do.....	24. do.
Tribe's Hill Station	Montgomery.....	25. do.
Farner Village	Seneca.....	26. do.
Mannsville	Jefferson.....	27. do.
Pulaski	Oswego.....	28. do.
Branchport	Yates.....	
Chester town	Warren.....	
Bridgeville	Sullivan.....	
Pittsford	Monroe.....	
Waddington	St. Lawrence.....	
James town	Chautauque.....	
Little Falls	Herkimer.....	
Oswego	Oswego.....	
Onondaga Valley	Onondaga.....	
Corfu	Genesee.....	
Bergen	do.....	
Oakfield	do.....	
Linden	do.....	29. do.
Patchin	Erie.....	
Boston	do.....	
Angola	do.....	
Springville	do.....	

cal reasons, and a

Reasons.

List of post offices, arranged by States, &c.—Continued.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Colden.....	Erie.....	George W. Warren, appointed October 29, 1866, vice William A. Calkins, removed for political reasons.
Elma.....	do.....	William W. Standard, appointed October 29, 1866, vice Warren Jackman, removed for political reasons.
Williamsville.....	do.....	Edwin D. Smith, appointed October 29, 1866, vice Lawrence Pond, removed for political reasons.
East Hamburg.....	do.....	Samuel S. Reed, appointed October 29, 1866, vice Levi Potter, removed for political reasons.
Le Roy.....	Genesee.....	John P. Mitchell, appointed October 30, 1866, vice David C. Chamberlin, removed for political reasons, and reported unfit for the office.
Ontario Centre.....	Wayne.....	Alonzo W. Casey, appointed October 31, 1866, vice Thomas Franklin, superseded by change of site.
Marion.....	do.....	John W. Copping, appointed October 31, 1866, vice Amasa Stanton, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Walworth.....	do.....	Nathan S. Eddy, appointed October 31, 1866, vice John W. Baker, removed for political reasons.
Rose.....	do.....	Daniel B. Hermon, appointed November 1, 1866, vice Jackson Valentine, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Adrian.....	Stauben.....	Nathan S. Baker, appointed November 1, 1866, vice Daniel Ordway, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Woodhull.....	do.....	Nelson Perry, appointed November 1, 1866, vice Jerome S. Warner, removed for political reasons.
Red Creek.....	Wayne.....	David D. Becker, appointed November 3, 1866, vice Stephen S. Quivey, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Granville.....	Washington.....	Alfred..... November 6, 1866, removed for political reasons.
Poestenkill.....	Rensselaer.....	David..... November 6, 1866, removed for political reasons.
Spraker's Basin.....	Montgomery.....	David..... November 7, 1866, removed for political reasons.
Kinderhook.....	Columbia.....	Lawrence Van Buren, appointed November 12, removed for political reasons, and for inattention to office.
Hastings.....	Oswego.....	Albert N. Bort, appointed November 12, 1866, vice R. F. Avery, removed for political reasons.
Cold Spring.....	Putnam.....	Patrick McGuire, appointed November 17, 1866, vice Sylvester R. Allis, removed for political reasons.
Sing Sing.....	Westchester.....	Alfred Buckhart, appointed November 17, 1866, vice James L. Prichard, appointed November 19, 1866, vice Andrew J. Butts, appointed November 19, 1866, vice Edward Merrett, appointed November 19, 1866, vice Joseph S. Knox, appointed November 19, 1866, vice I John D. Bishop, appointed November 19, 1866, vice John M. Keesee, appointed November 20, 1866, vice Thomas J. Moreau, appointed November 21, 1866, vice Charles C. Adams, removed for political reasons.
Windsor.....	Broome.....	Thomas J. Moreau, appointed November 21, 1866, vice Charles C. Adams, removed for political reasons.
Cross River.....	Westchester.....	Thomas J. Moreau, appointed November 21, 1866, vice Charles C. Adams, removed for political reasons.
Bedford.....	do.....	Thomas J. Moreau, appointed November 21, 1866, vice Charles C. Adams, removed for political reasons.
Pound Ridge.....	do.....	Thomas J. Moreau, appointed November 21, 1866, vice Charles C. Adams, removed for political reasons.
Rhinebeck.....	Dutchess.....	Thomas J. Moreau, appointed November 21, 1866, vice Charles C. Adams, removed for political reasons.
Union Springs.....	Cayuga.....	Thomas J. Moreau, appointed November 21, 1866, vice Charles C. Adams, removed for political reasons.
Westport.....	do.....	Thomas J. Moreau, appointed November 21, 1866, vice Charles C. Adams, removed for political reasons.

Mohawk Hill.....	Lewis.....	James Burns, appointed November 22, 1866, vice John P. Hoffman, who failed to bond.
Savannah.....	Wayne.....	Bela Smith, appointed November 22, 1866, vice William R. Shulls, removed for political reasons.
Franklin.....	Delaware.....	Hiram Edgerlin, appointed November 23, 1866, vice George W. Reynolds, removed for political reasons.
Oriskany.....	Oneida.....	Orrin W. White, appointed November 26, 1866, vice James L. Williams, left the place.
Benton.....	Yates.....	Charles W. Coffin, appointed September 3, 1866, vice George H. Brooks, removed for political reasons.
Pine Plains.....	Dutchess.....	do, vice Richard Peck, removed for political reasons.
Clinton Hollow.....	do.....	vice Theodore J. Crouse, removed for political reasons.
Standfordville.....	do.....	ice Charles P. Waltermire, removed for political reasons.
Rhinebeck.....	do.....	1866, vice John M. Keese, removed for political reasons.
Dover.....	do.....	1866, vice Allen H. Dutcher, removed for political reasons.
Amenia.....	do.....	1866, vice William T. Ingersoll, removed for political reasons.
Wassail.....	do.....	vice Orvil
Fort Hamilton.....	Kings.....	1866, vice 1
Schojack Depot.....	Rensselaer.....	Finch now has the office.
Schaghticoke.....	do.....	66, vice Stephen Becker, removed for political reasons.
Rosie.....	St. Lawrence.....	, vice John D. Richards, removed for political reasons.
		1866, vice G. Bachus, removed for failure to bond.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of removals in New York, two hundred and twenty-two. Of this number two hundred and three were for political reasons, three for unfaithfulness in office, three because postmasters had moved away, two postmasters were superseded by change of site of office, two were for mismanagement of office, one's commission expired, one for abandonment of office, one because postmaster was not confirmed by the Senate, one on account of consolidation or failure to bond, one for intemperance, one to give place to a soldier, one because appointed on misrepresentation of facts, and one for incompetency.

Whole number of post offices in New York, June 30, 1866, two thousand five hundred and eighty-five.

NEW JERSEY.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Beemerville.....	Sussex.....	vice Gabriel L. Beemer, removed for political reasons.
Hamburg.....	do.....	1866, vice Michael R. Kenible, removed for political reasons.
Sparta.....	do.....	vice James B. Titman, removed for political reasons.
Stanhope.....	do.....	1866, vice John S. Van Arsdale,
Medford.....	Burlington.....	1866, vice Dudley Ballinger, re
Paterson.....	Passaic.....	21, 1866, vice Darius Wells, 1
South Orange.....	Essex.....	, 1866, vice Ira Taylor, remove
Deckertown.....	Sussex.....	1866, vice Alpheus Howell, rem

dier appointed.

List of post offices, arranged by States, &c.—Continued.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Andover	Sussex.....	Henry M. Fry
Branchville .....	.....do.....	Charles Roe,
LaFayette .....	.....do.....	Thomas W. Fry
Lambertville	Hunterdon	soldie
Hackettstown	Warren	Andrew
Lumberton	Burlington	William
Medford .....	.....do.....	Richard
Pemberton .....	.....do.....	Ner Br
Caldwell	Essex	Joseph
Schooley's Mountain	Morris	Joel D.
Markborough	Warren	William
Rancocas	Burlington	John S
Milburn	Essex	Jacob I
Colesville	Sussex	Isalah
Gloucester City	Camden	Henry
Stockton	Hunterdon	Albert
Madison	Morris	Gersho
Asbury	Warren	William
Fleterville	Gloucester	Isaac F
Glassborough .....	.....do.....	Jacob I
Bridgeton	Cumberland	Joseph
Frenchtown	Hunterdon	Samuel
Allentown	Monmouth	Oliver
Middletown .....	.....do.....	William
Flanders	Morris	David
Mendham .....	.....do.....	Matth
Pompton Plains .....	.....do.....	Marius
Suckasunny .....	.....do.....	Samuel
Layton	Sussex	Joseph
Camden	Camden	Lewis Writer, appointed October 2, 1866, vice John B. Layton, removed for political reasons.
Newark	Essex	Timothy C. Moore, appointed October 12, 1868, vice Richard H. Lee, removed for political reasons.
Trenton	Mercer	John J. Crayon, appointed October 12, 1868, vice Ezra A. Carman, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Haleon	Bellevue	Frederick H. McNeeley, appointed October 12, 1868, vice Joshua Jones removed for political reasons.
		Nehemiah Dunn, appointed October 12, 1868, vice William B. Robertson, removed for political reasons.

Joseph B. Oliver, appointed October 12, 1866, vice Charles C. Hoff.
 Asa Jones, appointed October 15, 1866, vice Nathaniel G. Smith, removed for political reasons.
 Albert H. Stanbrough, appointed November 17, 1866, vice Alanson A. Vance, whose commission expired.
 Henry C. Kelsey, appointed November 17, 1866, vice Oakley B. Pellett, removed for political reasons.
 Samuel Holcombe, appointed November 19, 1866, vice Charles Koeler, removed for political reasons.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of removals in New Jersey, forty-five. Of this number forty-three were for political reasons, one to give place to a soldier, and one whose commission had expired.
 Whole number of post offices in New Jersey, June 30, 1866, four hundred and eighty-two.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Postmasters, and remarks.

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Office.	County.
Coffee Run.....	Huntingdon.....
Pittsburg.....	Alleghany.....
Lee's Cross Roads..	Cumberland.....
Shermantown.....	do.....
Newport.....	Percy.....
North Orwell.....	Bradford.....
Media.....	Delaware.....
Hawley.....	Wayne.....
Bloomsburg.....	Columbia.....
Towanda.....	Bradford.....
Ulster.....	do.....
Camptown.....	do.....
Williamsburg.....	Blair.....
Arsenal.....	Alleghany.....
Patterson.....	Juniata.....
Mifflintown.....	do.....
Mill Creek.....	Huntingdon.....
Fox Chase.....	Philadelphia.....
Erie.....	Erie.....
Pittston.....	Luzerne.....
Carbondale.....	do.....
Hyde Park.....	do.....
Lancaster.....	Lancaster.....

Maratawney	Berks	John Swoyer, appointed August 29, 1863, vice Seth K. Grim, removed for incompetency.	sons.
Brookville	Jefferson	Samuel Lattimer, appointed August 30, 1863, vice John Scott, removed for political reasons.	political reasons.
Wattsburg	Erie	William W. Davis, appointed August 30, 1865, vice William B. Smith, removed to give place to sailor.	soldier.
Troy	Bradford	Adolphus D. Spaulding, appointed September 1, 1866, vice John H. Grant, removed for political reasons.	s.
Strattonville	Clarion	John M. Corbett, appointed September 3, 1866, vice James A. Cochran, removed for political reasons.	ite.
Slippery Rock	Butler	Abrams	asons.
Millersville	Lancaster	John K	asons.
Gap	do	Horatio	asons.
Home	Indiana	William	asons.
Erie	Erie	Order	asons.
Kridersville	Northampton	Reuben	asons.
Beth	do	John I	asons.
Effort	Monroe	Jos. A	asons.
Elizabethville	Dauphin	Simon	asons.
New Alexandria	Westmoreland	William	asons.
Ebensburg	Cambria	Edwin	asons.
Emporium	Cameron	James	asons.
Boyerstown	Berks	John I	asons.
Womelsdorf	do	William	asons.
Hickory	Washington	Andrew	asons.
McConnellsburg	Fulton	George	asons.
Middletown	Dauphin	Jackso	asons.
Paradise	Lancaster	George	asons.
Girard	Erie	William	asons.
Brooksville	Jefferson	Barton	asons.
Hughesville	Lycoming	Aaron	asons.
Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Charles	asons.
Chambersburg	Franklin	Matthe	asons.
Orangeville	Columbia	Reese	asons.
North East	Erie	Robert	asons.
Columbus	Warren	James	asons.
Pierceville	Wyoming	D. D. S	asons.
Drum's	Luzerne	Stephen	asons.
Kingtown	Schuylkill	Daniel	asons.
Berlin	Somerset	David	asons.
Great Bend	Susquehanna	John I	asons.
Great Bend Village	do	James	asons.
Lenox	do	Hiram	asons.
Tunkhannock	Wyoming	Frank	asons.
Mehoopany	do	William	asons.
Hinkletown	Lancaster	Henry	asons.

List of post offices, arranged by States, &c.—Continued.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Torro Hill	Lancaster	vice William Rogers, removed for political reasons.
Enterprise	do.....	Erzer Lamborn, removed for political reasons.
Strasburg	do.....	36, vice Samuel Rencagg, removed for political reasons.
Conestoga	do.....	ice Adam Kendig, removed for political reasons.
Intercourse	do.....	ice Amos Kutter, jr., removed for political reasons.
Goodville	do.....	ice John S. Weaver, removed for political reasons.
Smithville	do.....	vice John Strohm, jr., removed for political reasons.
Bowmansville	do.....	vice Israel B. Musselman, removed for political reasons.
Quarryville	do.....	vice George W. Hensei, removed for political reasons.
Kinzers	do.....	ice Robert J. Houston, removed for political reasons.
Lawrenceville	Tioga	vice Joseph Plippen, removed for political reasons.
Blossburg	do.....	36, vice James P. Taylor, removed for political reasons.
Terrytown	Bradford	Nathaniel T. Miller, removed for political reasons.
Covington	Tioga	ice Julius Doane, removed for political reasons.
Marshallton	Chester	ice Albert P. Hall, 1
Steelville	do.....	ice Emmor S. Joi
Black Horse	do.....	ice Samuel Beerbower, removed to give place to soldier.
Parkersburg	do.....	36, vice Amos G. Wilson, removed for neglect of duty and political reasons.
Penningtonville	do.....	1, 1868, vice John A. Reynolds, removed for political reasons.
Norristown	Montgomery	1866, vice Robert Iradell, removed for political reasons.
Pottstown	do.....	1, 1866, vice Henry Mintzer, removed to give place to soldier.
Milton	Northumberland	1866, vice John S. Peterman, removed to give place to soldier.
Saint Thomas	Franklin	2, 1866, vice Bernard Fohl, removed for political reasons.
Selm Grove	Snyder	22, 1866, vice George A. Hassinger, removed for political reasons.
Lathrobe	Westmoreland	1866, vice John Smith, removed for political reasons.
McAlevy's Fort	Huntingdon	6, vice Robert V. Stewart, removed for political reasons.
Union Mills	Erne	1866, vice Merrick B. Chamberlin, removed for political reasons.
Mercersburg	Franklin	vice Maggie G. Grove, removed for political reasons.
Jenkintown	Montgomery	1866, vice Charles F. Wilson, removed for political reasons.
Dry Run	Franklin	7, 1866, vice James M. Rankin, removed for political reasons.
Cummins ville	Huntingdon	27, 1866, vice Curtis Ridder, superseded by change of site.
Fleming	Centre	46, vice Abel N. Russell, removed to give place to soldier.
Beltsdam	Montgomery	300, vice Thomas Kowland, jr., removed for political reasons.

Norfolkville	Laurel	Daniel Hoffman, appointed September 27, 1866, vice John Keppeling, removed for political reasons.
Farmington	Lafayette	Sylvanus Hason, appointed September 27, 1866, vice Abraham Hayden, removed to give place to soldier.
Albion	Erie	Brainard H. Gilpin, appointed September 27, 1866, vice Levi D. Davenport, removed for political reasons.
East Troy	Bradford	Miles D. Cass, appointed September 27, 1866, vice Reuben Stiles, removed for political reasons.
Milesburg Centre	Centre	Samuel Ring, appointed September 27, 1866, vice Richard Miles, removed for political reasons.
West Middlesex	Mercer	Horatio N. Warren, appointed September 27, 1866, vice Henry H. Newkirk, removed for misapprehension of facts.
State Hill	York	Emmanuel J. Hana, appointed September 27, 1866, vice Vincent G. Stubbs, superseded by change of site of site.
Menallen	Adams	1866, vice Edward
Ickesburg	Perry	1866, vice P.
Fenwick	do	1866, vice W.
Etters	York	1866, vice William
Xenia	do	vice David C.
Dover	do	1866, vice John
Union	do	1866, vice John Winnigh, removed for political reasons.
Stoughton	Cumberland	vice Daniel H. Coover, removed to give place to soldier.
Meyerstown	Lebanon	vice William Colt, removed for political reasons.
Newberry	Lycoming	1866, vice Charles Hanlin, superseded by change of name.
Hanlin	Washington	1866, vice Alexander Harvey, removed for political reasons.
Good Intent	do	Stephen Hall, removed for political reasons.
Village Green	Delaware	vice Franklin S. Shimer, removed for political reasons.
Macungie	Lehigh	1866, vice Thomas Cortright, removed for political reasons.
Dingman's Ferry	Pike	vice William Langley, removed for political reasons.
Garland	Warren	1866, vice Augustus M. Ingram, removed for political reasons.
Decatur	Mifflin	Henry Kendall, appointed October 17, 1866, vice Jacob A. Harper, removed for political reasons.
Wiconisco	Dauphin	Joshua Bowman, appointed October 17, 1866, vice Jonas
Lykens	do	John T. Kinter, appointed October 19, 1866, vice David
Gilpin	Indiana	Francis A. Klein, appointed October 19, 1866, vice George Baker, removed for political reasons.
Sharpsburg	Alleghany	George T. Harvey, appointed October 19, 1866, vice Sarah A. Sherrer, removed for political reasons.
Doylestown	Hucks	Stanhope S. Pinkerton, appointed October 20, 1866, vice William R. Merchant, superseded by change of site.
Funksville	Venango	David Benfor, appointed October 22, 1866, vice Peter Trout, superseded by change of site.
Cosgrave Hall	Snyder	Charles H. Buhman, appointed October 22, 1866, vice
Fountain Dale	Adams	Adam Specht, appointed October 22, 1866, vice
Beaver Springs	Snyder	Henry H. Grimes, appointed October 22, 1866, vice Frederick C. Moyer, removed for political reasons.
Freesburg	do	George Winsor, appointed October 22, 1866, vice Hiram R. Blackmore, No change: Blackmore reappointed.
Petroleum Centre	Venango	Stephen H.
Tidioute	Warren	Charles H.
Ulysses	Potter	William Ellis, appointed October 23, 1866, vice Calvin
Ellisburg	do	Charles Hepp, appointed October 23, 1866, vice Charles A. Weissner, removed for political reasons.
Germania	do	John M. Lyman, appointed October 23, 1866, vice Orrin R. Webb, removed for political reasons.
Roulett	do	Joseph Loveland, appointed October 24, 1866, vice William Brown, removed for political reasons.
Moscow	Luzerne	

List of post offices, arranged by States, &c.—Continued.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Fleetville	Luzerne	er 24, 1866, vice
Liberty	Tioga	October 24, 1866,
Lenoxville	Susquehanna ..	24, 1866, vice Al
Quincy	Franklin	r 24, 1866, vice J
Reedsville	Mifflin	f 24, 1866, vice
West Freedom	Clarion	ber 24, 1866, vi
Bower	Clearfield	ed October 24, 1
Greensburg	Westmoreland ..	Daniel Welch, appointed October 26, 1866, vice H
Columbia	Laurens	Henry W. Shultz, appointed October 26, 1866, vice Mrs Mary J. Fry, removed to give place to soldier.
West Manchester ..	Alleghany	Edward Johnson, appointed October 29, 1866, vice William B. Ross, removed for neglect of duty and political reasons.
Summer Hill	Cambria	James D. Plun
Emporium	Cameron	Harry C. Green
Southampton	Bucks	Mrs. Rachel F
Curllsville	Clarion	John Ward, appointed November 1, 1866, vice Lindsay C. Pritner, removed to give place to soldier.
Callensburg	do	Geo. A. Elliott, appointed November 1, 1866, vice Joseph B. Reynolds, removed for neglect of duty and political reasons.
New Bethlehem	do	Jas. F. McNutt, appointed November 2, 1866, vice Chas. E. Andrawa, removed for political reasons.
Turtle Creek	Alleghany	Daniel Wearts, appointed November 3, 1866, vice Joseph B. Hezlep, removed for political reasons.
Petrolenm Centre ..	Venango	Hiram E. Blackmon, appointed November 3, 1866, vice Geo. Winsor, appointed by mistake.
Guy's Mills	Crawford	John W. Spencer, appointed November 9, 1866, vice Charles Cutter, appointed by mistake.
Nicholson	Wyoming	Henry L. Harding, appointed November 9, 1866, vice Edward F. Snow, removed for political reasons.
Scranston	Luzerne	Wm. H. Pier, appointed November 16, 1866, vice A. Hammon Courten. removed for political reasons.
Wilkesbarre	do	Peter Pursel, appointed November 16, 1866, vice Edw
Millenburg	Dauphin	Jesse Auchmury, appointed November 16, 1866, vice reasons.
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	G. Ashman Miller, appointed November 17, 1866, vice John Read, removed for political reasons.
Hazleton	Luzerne	Henry Glien, appointed November 17, 1866, vice Jacob E. Babcock, removed for political reasons.
Montrose	Susquehanna	Daniel Brewster, appointed November 17, 1866, vice Dudson R. Lathrop
Lewisburg	Union	John H. Beak, appointed November 17, 1866, vice Geo. W. Forrest, removed for political reasons.
Plumer	Venango	Price J. Booth, appointed November 26, 1866, vice Jas. McMillan, removed for political reasons.
Waynesboro	Franklin	Jacob R. Welsh, appointed November 26, 1866, vice Andrew J. Nevin, removed for political reasons.
South Creek	Bradford	Philander L. Pettengill, appointed November 26, 1866, vice Jos. M. Young, moved away.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of removals in Pennsylvania, one hundred and ninety-four. Of this number, one hundred and thirty-three were for political reasons, one for dishonesty: eighteen postmasters were superseded by change of site, one for unfaithfulness in office, twenty-one to give place to soldiers, five because three because unsatisfactory to citizens, one for incompetency, one to give place to sailor, one by rescinding of appointment, three for neglect of duty, one for failure to bond, four because appointed by mistake, one because postmaster moved away.
Whole number of post offices in Pennsylvania June 30, 1866, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two.

DELAWARE.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Wilmington	New Castle	Joseph M. Barr, appointed August 25, 1866, vice Arthur H. Grimshaw, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Seaford	Sussex	John W. Phillips, appointed August 29, 1866, vice James Darbee, removed for political reasons.
Laurel .....	.....do.....	John M. C. Hearn, appointed September 24, 1866, vice Zadock P. Collier, removed for political reasons and neglect of official duties.
Middletown	New Castle	John Z. Crouch, appointed September 25, 1866, vice Daniel L. Dunning, removed for political reasons.
Odesa .....	.....do.....	Joseph A. Lord, appointed October 22, 1866, vice Henry P. Baker, removed for political reasons.
Delaware City .....	.....do.....	Joseph R. Pennington, appointed October 24, 1866, vice Edmund D. Cleaver, removed for political reasons.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of removals in Delaware, six. Of this number, five were for political reasons, and one for political reasons and neglect of duty.
Whole number of post offices in Delaware, June 30, 1866, seventy-four.

MARYLAND.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Towsontown	Baltimore	1866, vice James Sheridan, removed for political reasons.
Buckeystown	Frederick	1866, vice Grafton Duvall, removed because appointed assessor.
Cockeysville	Baltimore	13, 1866, vice Hugh Horner, removed for failure to bond.
Upper Trappe	Somerset	13, 1866, vice Levin B. Price, removed for failure to bond.
Port Deposit	Cecil	1866, vice David Way, removed to make room for a soldier.
Chesapeake City .....	.....do.....	27, 1866, vice Thomas B. Hopper, removed for political reasons.
Dublin	Harford	August 28, 1866, vice Jonathan H. Lemmon, removed for political reasons.

List of post offices, arranged by States, &c —Continued.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Unionville.....	Frederick.....	Hamilton
Mechanicstown.....	do.....	Frederick
Woodlboro'.....	do.....	John D. A. appointed.
Mount Pleasant.....	do.....	Miss Ann E. Stambaugh, appointed September 3, 1866, vice John G. Ogborn, removed for political reasons.
Warwick.....	Cecil.....	John N. Becka, appointed September 12, 1866, vice William L. Thompson, removed for political reasons and income.
Federalsburg.....	Dorchester.....	1866, vice Leonard S. Davis, removed for political reasons.
Laurel Factory.....	Prince George.....	13, 1866, vice George H. Hall, superseded by change of site.
Berlin.....	Worcester.....	John W. Staton, appointed September 14, 1866, vice
Beaver Creek.....	Washington.....	Milton Witmer, appointed September 15, 1866, vice
Taylorville, (ch'g'd to Franklinville.)	Carroll.....	Lewis Lindsay, appointed September 21, 1866, vice
Cambridge.....	Dorchester.....	William B. Phillips, appointed September 21, 1866, vice William F. Pattison, removed for political reasons.
Carrollton.....	Carroll.....	Jabez A. Bush, appointed September 25, 1866, vice John Shamberger, superseded
Ellicott's Mills.....	Howard.....	Edward A. Talbott, appointed September 26, 1866, vice James McGowan, removed for political reasons.
Newtown.....	Worcester.....	John T. B. McI.
Centerville.....	Queen Anne.....	Thomas B. Coe
Emmitsburg.....	Frederick.....	James Knott, vice Jacob Will.
Galena.....	Kent.....	Samuel P. Benny, appointed October 3, 1866, vice William
Harford Furnace.....	Harford.....	William F. Pannell, appointed October 4, 1866, vice Alfred
Denton.....	Caroline.....	James J. Lednum, appointed October 4, 1866, vice Jacob
Havre de Grace.....	Harford.....	Thomas I. Ives, appointed October 11, 1866, vice Seth H.
Royal Oak.....	Talbot.....	Richard C. Lane, appointed October 17, 1866, vice Edward T. Benson, removed for political reasons.
Rising Sun.....	Cecil.....	Thomas Holton, appointed October 22, 1866, vice Samuel T. Reynolds, removed for political reasons.
Frederick.....	Frederick.....	Thomas M. Wolfe, appointed October 26, 1866, vice William H. R. Kelly, removed for political reasons.
Oxford.....	Talbot.....	John O. Gallup, appointed November 7, 1866, vice James Stewart, removed for incompetency.
Taneytown.....	Carroll.....	Banes Wright, appointed November 13, 1866, vice David Reindollar, removed for political reasons.
Finksburg.....	do.....	Stephen B. Stockdale, appointed November 13, 1866, vice George W. Stockdale, removed for political reasons.

Whole number of removals in Maryland, thirty-three. Of this number, twenty-one were for political reasons; one for political reasons and incompetency; two for unfaithfulness in office; three were superseded by change of site. Two for failure to bond; one because appointed assessor; one to make room for a soldier; one for writing improper letters; and one for incompetency.

Whole number of post offices in Maryland, June 30, 1866, four hundred and twenty-one.

OHIO.

NAMES OF POSTMASTERS REMOVED

25

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks
Wapakoneta	Auglaize	Robert McMurray, appointed July 30, 1866, vice Alben L. Whitman, removed for political reasons.
Van Wert	Van Wert	Waldo T. Davis, appointed July 31, 1866, vice William A. Clark, removed for political reasons.
Celina	Mercer	Jacob Hight, appointed July 31, 1866, vice William Dickman, removed for political reasons.
Mount Vernon	Knox	William M. McIlford, appointed August 1, 1866, vice C. Sherman Pyle, removed for political reasons.
Newark	Licking	Thomas J. Anderson, appointed August 1, 1866, vice Charles B. Griffin, removed for political reasons.
New Guilford	Coshocton	James H. Goodman, appointed August 2, 1866, vice James Blue, superseded by change of site.
Lucas	Richland	Jesse L. Swigart, appointed August 13, 1866, vice Adam Bitner, removed for political reasons.
Sidney	Shelby	Matthew C. Hale, appointed August 20, 1866, vice George Murray, removed for political reasons.
Toledo	Lucas	Albert G. Clark, appointed August 20, 1866, vice Dennison, removed for political reasons.
Troy	Miami	Samuel McKee, appointed August 20, 1866, vice George W. for a soldier.
Greenville	Darke	Hamilton Slade, appointed August 20, 1866, vice Joseph W. McCabe, removed for political reasons.
Painesville	Lake	Moses M. Seymour, appointed August 21, 1866, vice Seth Marshal, removed for political reasons.
Franklin Furnace	Scioto	William M. Brown, appointed August 22, 1866, vice William H. Cline, removed to give place to a soldier.
Whealersburg	do	Samuel B. Violet, appointed August 22, 1866, vice Horace T. Hall, removed for political reasons and a soldier appointed.
West Milton	Miami	Guinor A. Peirce, appointed August 23, 1866, vice
Upper Sandusky	Wyandotte	Moses H. Kirby, appointed August 23, 1866, vice
Mount Liberty	Knox	John H. Morton, appointed August 23, 1866, vice
Fredericktown	do	Alex, vice
Levering	do	Willi, 1866, vice
New Castle	Coshocton	Line, 1866, vice
Coshocton	do	Rich, 1866, vice
Camden	Preble	Lurt, vice
Deerfield Village	Warren	Nath, 1866, vice
Putnam	Muskingum	Dani, vice F.
Saint Mary's	Auglaize	Lewis Cass Sawyer, appointed September 4, 1866,
Mount Healthy	Hamilton	William S. Capeller, appointed September 4, 1866,

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List of post offices, arranged by States, &c—Continued.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Bryan	Williams	1866, vice Andrew J. Tressler, removed for political reasons.
Texas	Henry	1866, vice David Wilson, moved away.
Mendou	Mercer	1866, vice John R. Goodwin, removed for political reasons.
Ottawa	Putnam	1866, vice Augustus Schierbold, removed for political reasons.
Clarrington	Mourne	1866, vice Edward B. Cox, removed for political reasons.
Leatherwood	Guernsey	1866, vice James W. Arnold, removed for political reasons.
Monroeville	Huron	1866, vice Watson A. Smith, removed for political reasons.
Milton Centre	Wood	1866, vice George W. Hall, removed for political reasons.
Milan	Erie	1866, vice Stephen P. Beckwith, removed for political reasons.
Lima	Allen	1866, vice Cornelius Parmenter, removed for political reasons and a soldier.
Louisville	Stark	1866, vice George Bowen, removed for political reasons and to give place
Dresden	Muskingum	1866, vice Thomas B. Cresup, removed for political reasons and to give place to a soldier.
Belle Point	Delaware	1866, vice Jacob Benson, removed for political reasons.
Washington	Guernsey	1866, vice Josiah White, removed for political reasons.
Batsvia	Clermont	1866, vice Stephen S. Robinson, removed for political reasons.
Townsend	Sandusky	1866, vice Aaron C. Lyon, removed for political reasons.
Hillsborough	Highland	1866, vice William R. Smith, removed for political reasons and to give place to a soldier.
Mount Gilead	Morrow	1866, vice Abner Ustick, removed for political reasons.
Ashley	Delaware	1866, vice Jonathan M. Coomer, removed for political reasons.
Birmingham	Erie	1866, vice Jacob W. Ott, removed for political reasons.
Bascom	Seneca	1866, vice James H. Riley, left the place.
Haskins	Wood	1866, vice Jonathan Ames, superseded by change of site.
McArthur	Vinton	1866, vice John N. McLaughlin, removed for political reasons.
Madison	Lake	1866, vice Samuel R. Smead, removed for political reasons.
Lucasville	Scioto	1866, vice David Ramsey, removed for political reasons and to give place to a soldier.
Scioto	do	1866, vice William H. McCurdy, removed for political reasons.
West Union	Adams	1866, vice John P. Hood, removed for political reasons and to give place to a soldier's widow.
Manchester	do	1866, vice David Dunbar, removed for political reasons.
Warren	Franklin	1866, vice Comfort M. Patch, removed for political reasons.

Granburg	Stark	Jacob Struble, appointed September 24, 1843, vice George M. Devereux, removed for political reasons.
Allamore	do	William F. Culbertson, appointed September 24, 1843, vice David G. Hunter, removed for political reasons and to give place to a soldier.
Thornville	Perry	under 24, 1843, vice Nathan Dad, removed for political reasons
Nevin	Highland	24, 1843, vice Aaron E. Day, run off.
Waynesburg	Stark	October 1, 1843, vice Edward Scott, removed for political reasons.
Minerva	Stark	October 1, 1843, vice Jasper N. Markle, removed for political reasons.
Navarre	do	October 1, 1843, vice Alexander Garver, removed for political reasons.
Conneaut	Ashtabula	October 1, 1843, vice Daniel C. Allen, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appt'd.
Canfield	Mahoning	October 2, 1843, vice John Weeks, removed for political reasons.
Moons	Fayette	October 2, 1843, vice Robert Jones, removed for political reasons.
Bradyville	Adams	William M. Greenlee, appointed October 4, 1843, removed to give place to a soldier.
Forest	Hardin	Curtis Baker, appointed October 4, 1843, vice Charles A. Stockton, removed for political reasons.
Bucyrus	Crawford	Isaac Z. Bryant, appointed October 5, 1843, vice James G. Robinson, removed for political reasons, and to give place to a soldier.
Dayton	Montgomery	Jacob R. Hubbell, appointed October 5, 1843, vice William F. Canley, removed for political reasons.
Gallipolis	Gallia	Achilles Scatterday, appointed October 5, 1843, vice Joseph Drouillard, removed for political reasons.
Salent	Columbiana	October 5, 1843, vice Jesse B. Webb, removed for political reasons.
Canton	Stark	October 5, 1843, vice Josiah Matzell, removed for political reasons.
West Alexandria	Preble	October 5, 1843, vice John S. Davis, removed for political reasons.
Ellsworth	Mahoning	October 9, 1843, vice Andrew McKinney, removed for political reasons.
Neptune	Mercer	George Thomas, appointed October 9, 1843, vice John Lamb, removed for political reasons.
Oakfield	Perry	Edward T. Maher, appointed October 10, 1843, vice Stephen D. Alton, removed for political reasons, and to give place to a soldier.
Perrysburg	Wood	Clemens Leaf, appointed October 10, 1843, vice William F. Pomeroy, removed for political reasons.
Miamisburg	Montgomery	Jacob Vogle, appointed October 10, 1843, vice Samuel Deckard, removed for political reasons, and to give place to a soldier.
Clark's	Coshocton	Thomas Edgar, appointed October 10, 1843, vice Alonzo C. Paddock, removed for political reasons.
Walbonding	do	Mrs. Elizabeth Gamble, appointed October 10, 1843, vice William A. McMechan, removed for political reasons.
Chili	do	John Hawk, appointed October 10, 1843, vice George McCallum, removed for political reasons.
Roscoe	do	Maro Smith, appointed October 10, 1843, vice Peter Heck, removed for political reasons, and to give place to a soldier.
West Carlisle	do	Mrs. Sarah White, appointed October 10, 1843, vice William Cunningham, removed for political reasons.
Greensville	Knox	John F. Stitzlein, appointed October 10, 1843, vice Alexander W. Greer, removed for political reasons.
Nonpareil	do	Robert W. Greer, appointed October 10, 1843, vice Mark Greer, removed for political reasons.
Portersville	Perry	Louis Schneider, appointed October 10, 1843, vice Hazel Butt, removed for political reasons.
Duncan's Falls	Muskingum	John Brenholtz, appointed October 10, 1843, vice James E. Scarvell, removed for political reasons.
Spring Valley	Greene	October 17, 1843, vice Michael Daugherty, removed for political reasons.
Iron Furnace	Scioto	October 17, 1843, vice Samuel Jackson, removed for political reasons.
Liverpool	Medina	October 17, 1843, vice Orlando J. Howard, removed for political reasons.
Cardington	Morrow	October 17, 1843, vice Thomas C. Thompson, removed for political reasons.
Hayesville	Astland	October 17, 1843, vice Joseph Kinninger, removed for political reasons.

List of post offices, arranged by States, &c.—Continued.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Frazeysburgh	Muskingum	Richard Griffes, appointed October 18, 1866, vice Isaac C. Franks, removed for political reasons.
Iberia	Morrow	Henry Dickson, appointed October 19, 1866, vice Evan J. Crane, removed for political reasons.
Brownsville	Licking	John Oldham, appointed October 19, 1866, vice Oliver M. Hamilton, removed for political reasons.
Putnam	Muskingum	John Dickson, appointed October 20, 1866, vice Daniel Dugann, who failed to bond.
West Zanesville .....	.....do.....	Daniel Duran, appointed October 20, 1866, vice William W. Wimmer, removed to give place to a soldier.
Brunswick	Medina	John I. Huber, appointed October 20, 1866, vice Warren Wilson removed for political reasons.
Saltville	Holmes	Huber, appointed October 22, 1866, vice William Kelly, removed for political reasons.
Jeromeville	Ashtand	John V. Joseph, appointed October 23, 1866, vice Robert Aults, removed for political reasons.
Savannah .....	.....do.....	1 October John A. Myers, removed for political reasons.
Loudonville .....	.....do.....	ed October ice John Strong, removed for political reasons.
West Salem	Wayne	October 23, 1866, vice John R. Helman, removed for political reasons.
Congress .....	.....do.....	October 23, 1866, vice Adam Weiler, removed for political reasons.
Springfield	Clarke	James Johnson, appointed October 23, 1866, vice Adam Weiler, removed for political reasons.
Olive Branch	Clermont	Jacob Meyer, jr., appointed October 26, 1866, vice Richard Meyer, removed for political reasons.
Eagle	Hancock	Benjamin D. Evans, appointed October 27, 1866, vice William W. Williams, removed for political reasons.
Hassan .....	.....do.....	Emanuel Binkley, appointed November 5, 1866, vice Peter Bender, superseded by change of site.
Cincinnati	Hamilton	William H. H. Taylor, appointed November 6, 1866, vice Frederic J. Meyer, removed for political reasons, and to give place to a soldier.
Poland	Mahoning	Emery J. Clark, appointed November 6, 1866, vice George Allen, removed for political reasons, and to give place to a soldier.
Greenford .....	.....do.....	Christian Shafnacker, appointed November 6, 1866, vice Amos S. Griffith, removed for political reasons, and to give place to a soldier.
Lowelville .....	.....do.....	Henry Smith, appointed November 6, 1866, vice John B. Nettle, removed for political reasons.
New Springfield .....	.....do.....	John Peters, appointed November 6, 1866, vice George Smith, removed for political reasons.
Oakland	Clinton	Edward H. Birdsal, appointed November 7, 1866, vice Cyrus H. Vantress, absconded.
Lockland Station	Hamilton	John H. Shuhan, appointed November 8, 1866, vice William S. Bacon, removed for inattention to the office.
Zanesville	Muskingum	John J. Douglas, appointed November 9, 1866, vice William C. Morehead, removed for political reasons.
Finley	Hancock	Cloys B. Wilson, appointed November 9, 1866, vice Joseph B. Rothchild, removed for political reasons.
Portsmouth	Scioto	William R. Smith, appointed November 13, 1866, vice John Row, removed for political reasons.
Wooster	Wayne	Reason B. Spink, appointed November 13, 1866, vice Enos Foreman, removed for political reasons, and to make room for a soldier.
Circleville	Pickaway	Harley H. Sage, appointed November 16, 1866, vice William H. P. Denney, removed for political reasons.
Xenia	Greene	James Hoyle, appointed November 17, 1866, vice William Lewis, removed for political reasons.
Zanesville	Muskingum	William C. Morehead, appointed November 17, 1866, vice John J. Douglas, removed for political reasons.
Duck Harbor	Cittawa	Henry H. Mylanter, appointed November 19, 1866, vice Henry L. Brett, absconded.

Flat Rock	Seneca	Samuel Harner, appointed November 20, 1866, vice William T. Histe, removed for political reasons.
Malaga	Monroe	George Ketterer, appointed November 20, 1866, vice Mrs. Mary J. Heucher, removed for failure to bond.
Newburgh	Cuyahoga	Aaron P. Leland, appointed November 21, 1866, vice Moses Fish, removed for political reasons.
Batavia	Clermont	Charles H. Keln, appointed December 5, 1866, vice Thomas S. Bryan, removed for keeping office in an improper place.
Arcanum	Darke	Irvin Mote, appointed November 26, 1866, vice George Sprecker, removed for political reasons.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of removals in Ohio, one hundred and twenty-seven. Of this number ninety-five were for political reasons, nineteen to give place to soldiers, one to give place to widow of a soldier, four were superseded by change of site of the office, two because postmasters moved away, two were failures to bond, two because postmasters abandoned offices, one for unfaithfulness in office, and one because postmaster absconded.

Whole number of post offices in Ohio, June 30, 1866, one thousand nine hundred and four.

ILLINOIS.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Barry	Pike	William B. Clandy, appointed July 30, 1866, vice Abram C. Hollembek, removed for political reasons.
Mason City	Mason	Emesiah J. Mell, appointed July 30, 1866, vice Albert A. Cargill, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Petersburg	Menard	0, 1866, vice Albert Walker, removed for political reasons.
Maricetta	Fulton	366, vice Samuel Beach, removed for political reasons.
Fairfield	Wayne	7 30, 1866, vice Charles Sibley, removed for political reasons.
Richmond	McHenry	1866, vice Reuben R. Stone, removed because unsatisfactory to the citizens.
Fairview	Fulton	4, 1866, vice James M. Suydam, removed for political reasons.
York	Clark	1, 1866, vice Merrill, failure to bond.
El Paso	Woodford	ust 14, 1866, vice Otho P. Richards, removed for political reasons.
Sheldon's Grove	Schuyler	16, 1866, vice Riley Severns, removed for intemperance, and also because the office
Carlyle	Clinton	16, 1866, vice William P. Cook, absconded.
Bloomington	McLean	20, 1866, vice James Allen, jr., removed for political reasons.
Lacon	Marshall	August 20, 1866, vice Clayton M. Bonham, removed for political reasons, and a soldier
Quincy	Adams	William R. Lockwood, appointed August 20, 1866, vice Harrison Dills, removed to make room for a soldier.
Lincoln	Logan	William S. Morse, appointed August 20, 1866, vice John S. Metcalf, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Jacksonville	Morgan	James O. Hamilton, appointed August 20, 1866, vice Horace Chapin, removed for political reasons.
Waukegan	Lake	Charles Case, appointed August 20, 1866, vice James T. Cory, removed for political reasons.
Morrison	Whitesides	John M. Cobleigh, appointed August 20, 1866, vice Aaron C. Jackson, removed for political reasons.

List of post offices, arranged by States, &c.—Continued.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Winchester	Scott	George H. Palmer, appointed August 21, 1866, vice William Condit, removed for political reasons; a soldier appointed.
Knight's Grove	St. Clair	vice Daniel Knecht, superseded by change of site of office.
Chester	Randolph	t 22, 1866, vice Robert Mann, removed because unsatisfactory to the citizens.
Steele's Mills	do	1866, vice Isaac B. Brown, removed upon petition of the citizens.
Mount Vernon	Jefferson	22, 1866, vice Samuel K. Latham, removed for political reasons; a wounded
Sparta	Randolph	1st 22, 1866, vice William G. Chambers, removed to make room for a disabled
Peoria	Peoria	soldier.
Champaign	Champaign	Isaac Underhill, appointed August 25, 1866, vice Enoch Emery, removed for political reasons.
Elmwood	Peoria	Joshua Dickerson, appointed August 27, 1866, vice John W. Seroggs, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
West Salem	Edwards	James P. Leslie, appointed August 23, 1866, vice Daniel D. Bowers, removed for political reasons; a soldier appointed.
Walnut Grove	Knox	George Lopp, appointed August 28, 1866, vice George C. Smith, removed for neglect of the duties of his office.
Toulon	Stark	Edward C. Russell, appointed August 28, 1866, vice William E. Ward, removed for political reasons.
Alexander	Morgan	Benjamin Turner, appointed August 28, 1866, vice Oliver Whitaker, removed for political reasons.
Chillicothe	Peoria	William H. Gray, appointed August 30, 1866, vice James T. Brunk, moved away.
Pontiac	Livingston	Andrew Scholes, appointed August 30, 1866, vice Lewis H. Thomas, removed for
O'Fallon Depot	St. Clair	1866, vice John A. Fellows, removed
Lisbon	Kendall	vice Philip Schildknecht, removed for
Middletown	Logan	vice Willard W. Gifford, removed for political reasons.
Woodstock	McHenry	1866, vice Robert A. Rayburn, removed for political reasons.
Arlington	Bureau	66, vice William E. Smith, removed for political reasons; a surgeon
Sandoval	Marion	1866, vice Jacob A. Dupee, about to move away.
Salem	do	vice William Edwards, removed for political reasons.
Trenton	Clinton	366, vice Sandy A. Nelius, removed for political reasons.
Urbana	Champaign	vice George W. Remick, removed for political reasons.
Elgin	Kane	vice Samuel M. Noel, removed for political reasons.
Geneseo	Henry	1866, vice Adoniram J. Joslyn, removed for political reasons, and a
Watacks	Iroquois	soldier appointed.
		W. P. Cook, appointed September 19, 1866, vice George A. Hobbs, removed for political reasons.
		Charles Jousenat, appointed September 20, 1866, vice Asa H. Koff, removed for political reasons.

Young America	Warren	John E. Willets, appointed September 20, 1866, vice William M. Galbraith, removed for political reasons; a soldier appointed.
Algonquin	McHenry	James Philp, appointed September 20, 1866, vice William Henry, removed for political reasons.
Union	do	John D. Bliss, appointed September 20, 1866, vice William N. Baldwin, removed for political reasons; a disabled soldier appointed.
McHenry	McHenry	Harman S. Gregory, appointed September 20, 1866, vice John C. Smith, removed for political reasons; a soldier appointed.
Mt. Pulaski	Logan	20, 1866, vice Samuel L. Beidler, removed for political reasons.
Payson	Adams	, vice Robert T. Edmonds, removed for political reasons.
Carthage	Hancock	1866, vice Thomas W. Hurst, removed for political reasons; a soldier
Marshall	Clark	i, vice Howard Harlan, removed for political reasons.
Williamsville	Sangamon	1866, vice Jacob S. McClure, removed for political reasons.
Lockport	Will	866, vice Charles D. Holcomb, removed to make room for a soldier.
Monmouth	Warren	21, 1866, vice John M. Turnbull, removed for political reasons, and a
Carlinville	Macoupin	4, 1866, vice Henry M. Kimball, removed for political reasons.
Danville	Vermillion	866, vice Enoch Kingsbury, removed for political reasons, and inatten-
Decatur	Macon	tion to the duties of the office.
Jerseyville	Jersey	Hiram Rock appointed September 23, 1866, vice John Ryan, removed for political reasons.
Joliet	Will	appointed September 23, 1866, vice William E. Pitt, removed for political reasons, and a
Kewanee	Henry	September 23, 1866, vice Horatio N. Marsh, removed for political reasons.
Moline	Rock Island	inted September 23, 1866, vice Rufus Mentzer, removed for political reasons, and a soldier
Sycamore	De Kalb	ed September 23, 1866, vice Geo. D. Gould, removed for political reasons, and a soldier ap-
Rock Island	Rock Island	pointed September 23, 1866, vice Chauncey Ellwood, removed to make room for a disabled soldier.
Centre Ridge	Mercer	James F. Copp, appointed September 21, 1866, vice John B. Hawley, removed for political reasons, and a soldier ap-
Camden Mills	Rock Island	pointed.
New Rutland	La Salle	Almond
Rochester	Sangamon	James J
Abingdon	Knox	Peter S.
		James J
		William
		soldie
Wataga	do	Dennis Dean, appointed September 25, 1866, vice Hannibal P. Wood, removed for political reasons.
Clinton	De Witt	John B. Wolf, appointed September 26, 1866, vice Aaron Nageley, removed for political reasons, and a soldier ap-
Warsaw	Hancock	pointed.
Harvard	McHenry	Milton H. Brawner, appointed September 26, 1866, vice Charles Hay, removed to give place to a soldier.
		Alouzo E. Axtell, appointed September 26, 1866, vice Richard W. M. De Lee, removed for political reasons.

List of post offices, arranged by States, &c.—Continued.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Hennepin	Putnam.....	Chester D. Bartlett, appointed September 26, 1866, vice Henry Casson, removed for political reasons; a soldier appointed.
Hampton	Rock Island.....	Francis Black, removed for political reasons.
Highland	Madison	vice Charles Kune, removed for political reasons.
Marine	do.....	John Ellison, removed for political reasons.
Freeburg	St. Clair	Wm. Kraus, removed for political reasons.
Shiloh	do.....	W. White, removed for political reasons.
Minonk	Woodford	Ezra
Collinsville.....	Madison	John I.
Gridley	McLean	James M. Mitchell, removed for political reasons.
Exeter	Scott	vice John Alderson, removed for political reasons.
Pekin	Tazewell	vice Ezekiah Naylor, removed for political reasons.
Rockford	Winnebago	vice Anson S. Miller, removed to make room for a soldier.
Kankakee.....	Kankakee	ice Daniel S. Parker, removed for political reasons.
Minoska	Grundy	Leander Smith, removed for political reasons; a disabled soldier
Liberty	Adams.....	ice A. H. D. Buttz, removed for political reasons.
Camp Point	do.....	ice E. E. B. Sawyer, removed for political reasons.
Blue Island	Cook	ice Henry H. Mossey, removed for political reasons.
Majority Point	Cumberland	1866, vice Alexander G. Caldwell, removed for political reasons.
Tuscola.....	Douglas	Archibald Vanderen, appointed October 8, 1866, vice George D. Miller, removed for political reasons.
Paxton	Ford	Enoch T. Glasener, appointed October 8, 1866, vice Roland C. Christian, removed for political reasons.
Summun	Fulton.....	George W. Horton, appointed October 8, 1866, vice Wash. M. Shields, removed for political reasons; a soldier appointed.
Equality.....	Gallatin	John W. Clifton, appointed October 8, 1866, vice Wm. H. Crawford, removed for political reasons.
Hamilton	Hancock	James Nolan, appointed October 8, 1866, vice Emulous C. A. Cushman, removed for political reasons.
Milford	Iroquois	Charles O. Cleaver, appointed October 8, 1866, vice Mathew Pierce, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Onargo	do.....	Franklin W. Graves, appointed October 8, 1866, vice John L. Parmelee, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Middleport	do.....	Lauson S. Hogle, appointed October 8, 1866, vice Robert K. McIntyre, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Newark.....	Kendall.....	Don A. Manger, appointed October 8, 1866, vice Albert Cook, removed for political reasons.
Geneva	Kane	Andrew McWayne, appointed October 8, 1866, vice Samuel Pennock, removed for political reasons.

Yates City	Knox	John S. Foster, appointed October 8, 1866, vice Charles L. Roberts, removed for political reasons.
Wauconda	Lake	George Hipwell, appointed October 8, 1866, vice John R. Wells, removed for political reasons.
Forksville	do	Mrs. Phoebe B. Scoville, appointed October 8, 1866, vice Henry Rogers, removed for political reasons.
Atlanta	Logan	Morgan Williams, appointed October 8, 1866, vice Charles H. Ormsby, removed for political reasons.
Seneca	La Salle	Amzie F. Jackson, appointed October 8, 1866, vice C. L. Brownell, removed for political reasons.
Freedom	do	James
Dwight	Livingston	James
Bethalto	Madison	John I
		dutie
Danvers	McLean	Christi
Leroy	do	Samuel A. Moore, appointed October 8, 1866, vice Gideon D. Crumbagh, removed for political reasons.
Normal	do	Benjamin F. Loer, appointed October 8, 1866, vice Henry C. Fell, removed for political reasons.
Towanda	do	Alexander T. Fuchan, appointed October 8, 1866, vice Jeremiah Ewing, removed for political reasons.
Griggsville	Pike	Charles G. Robinson, appointed October 8, 1866, vice Edwin W. Baxter, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Port Byron	Rock Island	David Zeigler, appointed October 8, 1866, vice Nathaniel Belcher, removed for political reasons.
Buffalo Prairie	do	Flavel J. Whitney, appointed October 8, 1866, vi
Rapids City	do	Henry S. Shurtiff, appointed October 8, 1866, vic
Cordova	do	Rodney K. McCormick, appointed October 8, 186
Hazlett	do	Alexander M. Hazlett, appointed October 8, 1866,
Drury	do	El: Drury, appointed October 8, 1866, vice Stewar
Carbon Cliff	do	r 8, 1866, vice
Windsor	Shelby	October 8, 1866,
Pecatonica	Winnebago	8, 1866, vice F
Roscoe	do	r 8, 1866, vice
Yorktown	Bureau	9, 1866, vice F
Sheffield	do	9, 1866, vice W
Magnolia	Putnam	Charles H. Burt, appointed October 9, 1866, vice
Takitwa	Bureau	Joseph T. Cook, appointed October 10, 1866, vice
Beardstown	Casa	Horace Cowen, appointed October 10, 1866, vice
Wenons Station	Marshall	r 10, 1866, .
New Berlin	Sangamon	366, vice Alexander S. Hawthorne, removed for political reasons.
Grayville	White	10, 1866, vice Clarence H. Spring, removed for political reasons, and a soldier
		i.
Kansas	Edgar	reasons.
Bennett	Piatt	al reasons.
Catlin	Vermillion	tical reasons.
Shelbyville	Shelby	i for a soldier.
Paris	Edgar	al reasons.
Odell	Livingston	ons.
Andalusia	Rock Island	
		William L. Kester, appointed October 12, 1866, vice N
		Chester Schoolcraft, appointed October 12, 1866, vice
		R. Clearwater, appointed October 12, 1866, vice Albert
		William A. Trower, appointed October 12, 1866, vice C
		William S. Cook, appointed October 12, 1866, vice W
		Henry G. Challa, appointed October 15, 1866, vice Sc
		Francis M. Boney, appointed October 15, 1866, vice F

List of post offices, arranged by States, &c.—Continued.

Office.

County.

Postmasters, and remarks.

Waverly	Morgan
Barrington Station	Cook
Monce	Will
Colchester	McDonough
Franklin Grove	Lee
Carbondale	Jackson
Plainfield	Will
Shannon	Carroll
Calhoun	Richland
Noble	do
Elkhorn	Washington
Howard's Point	Fayette
Shabonier	do
Ramsey	do
Sumner	Lawrence
Saint Marie	Jasper
Oregon	Ogle
Flora	Clay
Crystal Lake	McHenry
Hutsonville	Crawford
Oblong	do
Necor	Woodford
Washington	Tazewell
Richmond	McHenry
Ashmore	Colas
Lodi Station	Kane
Murrayville	Morgan
Chatsworth	Livingston
Lawn Ridge	Marshall
Wataga	Knox
Pontiac	Livingston
Fairburg	do

Charles H. Murphy, appointed October 19, 1866, vice James F. Hanks, removed for political reasons.
 Hiram D. Kellogg, appointed October 19, 1866, vice Lebens L. Smith, removed for political reasons, and a disabled soldier appointed.

John R. Hurst, appointed October 19, 1866, vice James S. Wi
 Horace Graves, appointed October 19, 1866, vice John D. Smi
 Aaron A
 Andrew
 John S.
 James M
 Edwin I
 Wm. D.
 Matthew H. Hull, appointed October 25, 1866, vice Sam'l Murray, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
 Alexander Powell, appointed October 25, 1866, vice William H. Wilnot, removed for political reasons.
 Samuel G. Dean, appointed October 25, 1866, vice Dennis Dean, disqualified.
 Charles A. McGregor, appointed October 25, 1866, vice John W. Youmans, removed from the State.
 Moses Oaman, appointed October 27, 1866, vice Francis P. Harley, removed for political reasons, and a soldier ap
 pointed.

ons.
 " political reasons.
 for a disabled soldier.
 ons.
 reasons.

Place	Name	Reason
Illinois Station	Manganon	1866, vice Samuel K. Skeen, removed for political reasons.
Harmony	McHenry	1866, vice Charles Crego, removed for political reasons.
Dawson	Saugamon	1866, vice John Billington, removed for political reasons.
Wakefield	Kidland	1866, vice Robert J. Colburn, removed for political reasons.
Elkhart City	Logan	1866, vice Turner H. Cantrall, removed for political reasons.
Greene	Greene	1866, vice Robert Cunningham, removed for political reasons.
Oneida	Knox	1866, vice Jesse B. Knapp, removed for political reasons.
Earlville	La Salle	1866, vice Charles J. McLean, removed for political reasons.
McLean	McLean	1866, vice John A. Hiram, removed for political reasons.
Oakalla	Iroquois	1866, vice James M. Miss M. Henry, removed for political reasons.
Washburn	Marshall	1866, vice Henry J. Theodor, removed for political reasons.
Rutland	Karo	1866, vice Miss M. Henry, removed for political reasons.
Biggsville	Henderson	1866, vice Henry J. Theodor, removed for political reasons.
Delavan	Tazewell	1866, vice Theodor, removed for political reasons.
Chicago	Cook	1866, vice Robert, removed for political reasons.
Hutton	Coles	1866, vice Robert, removed for political reasons.
Washburn	Marshall	1866, vice Robert, removed for political reasons.
Pecatonica	Winnebago	1866, vice Frederick Brown, removed for political reasons.
Havelock	Cook	1866, vice Walter J. Brown, removed for political reasons.
Akron	Peoria	1866, vice Dixon C. Purcell, removed for political reasons.
Eldorado	Saline	1866, vice John W. Cox, removed for political reasons.
Greene	Greene	1866, vice Joseph H. Gray, removed for political reasons.
Sandwich	De Kalb	1866, vice John W. Sibley, removed for political reasons.

RECIPITULATION.

Whole number of removals in Illinois, one hundred and thirty-one; for immoral reasons and inattention to the office, nine to masters were unsatisfactory to the citizens, two to postmaster absconded, one for intemperance, one Whole number of post offices in Illinois June

three. Of this number one hundred and sixty were for political reasons, one for politics, six because postmasters had moved away, five for failure to bond, three because postmistresses had died, two because appointed under mistake in name, two because appointed under disability, one for unfaithfulness, and one was superseded by another. There were also four hundred and twenty-eight.

List of post offices, arranged by States, &c.—Continued.

INDIANA.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Knightstown	Henry	Valentine Steiner, appointed August 6, 1866, vice Edward B. Niles, removed for political reasons.
Muncie	Delaware	Henry C. Marsh, appointed August 10, 1866, vice Samuel J. Watson, removed for political reasons.
Logansport	Martin	John R. O'Brien, appointed August 17, 1866, vice Baldwin Riley, removed for political reasons, and also neglect of official duties.
Bedford	Lawrence	August 17, 1866, vice James
Rochester	Fulton	August 17, 1866, vice Cha
Shelbyville	Hamilton	August 17, 1866, vice John S.
Dayton	Tippecanoe	August 18, 1866, vice Van S.
Midway	Spencer	August 18, 1866, vice George M.
Greenville	Floyd	August 18, 1866, vice Julius R. Po
Lebanon	Boone	August 18, 1866, vice William
Indianapolis	Marion	August 20, 1866, vice Alexander
Crawfordsville	Montgomery	John Crawford, appointed August 20, 1866, removed for political reasons.
Terre Haute	Vigo	Edward B. Allen, appointed August 20, 1866, removed for political reasons.
Waynesville	Bartholomew	James G. Ewing, appointed August 20, 1866, removed for political reasons, who failed to bond, and who likewise abandoned the office.
Akron	Fulton	Andrew T. Bitters, appointed August 24, 1866, vice Robert N. Davis, removed for political reasons.
Grand View	Spencer	John Curry, appointed August 24, 1866, vice Thomas L. Tinsley, removed for political reasons.
Tripton	Jennings	George Carroll, appointed August 28, 1866, vice Richard A. Conner, removed for political reasons.
Cadiz	Henry	Caleb H. Cooper, appointed August 28, 1866, vice Caleb Bond, removed for intemperance and inattention to the duties of his office.
Monticello	White	Henry C.
Vernon	Jennings	August 28, 1866, vice Williamson D. Vawter, removed for political reasons.
Camden	Carroll	August 28, 1866, vice Adin
Winnamac	Pulaski	August 28, 1866, vice Char
Charlestown	Clark	August 28, 1866, vice Mit
Columbia City	Whitley	August 28, 1866, vice John
Galveston	Cass	August 28, 1866, vice Jan
Coffee Creek	Porter	August 28, 1866, vice David H. Hopkins, removed for political reasons.
Francesville	Pulaski	August 29, 1866, vice John C. Brewer, removed for political reasons.
Wanskam	La Porte	Charles Spatt, appointed August 29, 1866, vice Joseph Urub, removed for political reasons.
New Philadelphia	Washington	Nathan D. Lee, appointed August 29, 1866, vice William S. Durbin, removed for political reasons.
Brandenburg	Stark	August 29, 1866, vice John T. Selvyne, removed for political reasons.

Samuel Levit, appointed August 29, 1863, vice Levi Lightcap, removed for political reasons.
 Benjamin B. Jeffries, appointed August 29, 1863, vice William H. Shaw, removed for political reasons.
 William Acker, appointed August 29, 1866, vice John Snyder, removed for political reasons.
 Willis J. Lues, appointed August 29, 1866, vice Jan

North Judson.....	Stark.....
Remington.....	Jasper.....
Dudleytown.....	Jackson.....
Monon.....	White.....
Seymour.....	Jackson.....
Wolf Creek.....	Bartholomew.....
Brooklyn.....	Morgan.....
Flowerville.....	White.....
Derby.....	Perry.....
La Grange.....	La Grange.....
Stockwell.....	Tippecanoe.....
Boonville.....	Warrick.....
Reynolds.....	White.....
Bateaville.....	Ripley.....
Mishawaka.....	St. Joseph.....
Tassinong Grove.....	Porter.....
Callao.....	Laporte.....
Holland.....	Dubois.....
Petersburg.....	Pike.....
Wheeler.....	Porter.....
Huntingburg.....	Dubois.....
Hebron.....	Porter.....
Miami.....	Miami.....
Westville.....	Laporte.....
Spencer.....	Owen.....
New Goshen.....	Vigo.....
Crown Point.....	Lake.....
Lowell.....	do.....
San Pierre.....	Stark.....
Elizabeth.....	Harrison.....
New Harmony.....	Posey.....
Gentryville.....	Spencer.....
Limberlost.....	Adams.....
Delphi.....	Carroll.....
Bluffton.....	Wells.....
Fulton.....	Fulton.....
New Castle.....	Henry.....
Knox.....	Stark.....
Boone Grove.....	Porter.....
Idaville.....	White.....
Burnett's Creek.....	do.....

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NAMES OF POSTMASTERS REMOVED

List of post offices, arranged by States, &c.—Continued.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Tell City.....	Perry.....	reasons.
Farmer's Retreat...	Dearborn.....	reasons.
Chili.....	Miami.....	reasons.
Perrysburg.....	do.....	or political reasons.
Woostertown.....	Scott.....	room for a soldier.
Livonia.....	Washington.....	ons.
Valparaiso.....	Porter.....	l reasons, and a soldier
Plymouth.....	Marshall.....	ditional reasons.
Princeton.....	Gibson.....	cal reasons.
Michigan City.....	La Porte.....	l reasons.
La Porte.....	do.....	ditional reasons.
Bourbon.....	Marshall.....	reasons.
Taylorville.....	Bartholomew.....	reasons.
Oxford.....	Benton.....	reasons.
Warren.....	Huntington.....	reasons.
Florence.....	Switzerland.....	reasons.
Vevay.....	do.....	reasons.
Paris.....	Jennings.....	reasons.
Scipio.....	do.....	reasons.
Six Mile.....	do.....	reasons.
Pittsborough.....	Hendricks.....	reasons.
Plainfield.....	do.....	reasons.
Danville.....	do.....	reasons.
Newtown.....	Fountain.....	reasons.
Winterville.....	Decatur.....	reasons.
Royal Centre.....	Cass.....	reasons.
Harrison.....	Delaware.....	reasons.
Hanover.....	Jefferson.....	reasons.
Canaan.....	do.....	reasons.
Waterloo City.....	De Kalb.....	reasons.
Staunton.....	Clay.....	reasons.
Kendallville.....	Noble.....	reasons.
Lyanville.....	Warrick.....	reasons.

Samuel M. Howell, appointed October 3, 1893, vice Charles K. Baxter, removed for political reasons.
 James M. Lucas, appointed October 3, 1893, vice William Koile, removed for political reasons.
 James J. Lash, appointed October 5, 1893, vice Benjamin J. Cissell, removed for political reasons.
 Lewis J. Miller, appointed October 5, 1893, vice Edwin Morrice, removed for political reasons.

Decatur.....	Adams.....
Hape.....	Bartholomew.....
Nobleville.....	Hamilton.....
Corydon.....	Harrison.....
Milan.....	Ripley.....
Bennington.....	Switzerland.....
Lagro.....	Wabash.....
Leo.....	Allen.....
Bunker Hill.....	Miami.....
Lancaster.....	Jefferson.....
Terre Haute.....	Vigo.....
Greenfield.....	Hancock.....
South Bethany.....	Bartholomew.....
North Liberty.....	St. Joseph.....
Jones's Station.....	Dearborn.....
Elizabethtown.....	Bartholomew.....
Hartsville.....	do.....
Alfordville.....	Davies.....
Clarksburgh.....	Decatur.....
Brownstown.....	Jackson.....
Rensselaer.....	Jasper.....
Freelandville.....	Knox.....
Lima.....	La Grange.....
West Point.....	Tippecanoe.....
Campbellsburgh.....	Washington.....
Milton.....	Wayne.....
Lexington.....	Scott.....
New Waverly.....	Cass.....
Richmond.....	Wayne.....
Centreville.....	do.....
Madison.....	Jefferson.....
Jeffersonville.....	Clark.....
Warsaw.....	Kosciusko.....
Ossian.....	Wells.....
Swan.....	Noble.....
Larwill.....	Whitley.....
Piercetown.....	Kosciusko.....
Middlebury.....	Elkhart.....

Henry L. Phillips, appointed October 5, 1866, vice Thomas T. Dorwin, removed for political reasons.
 John L. Woehler, appointed October 5, 1866, vice Robert Spangh, removed for political reasons.
 Levi Farley, appointed October 5, 1866, vice James D. Martin, removed for political reasons.
 John Mathes, appointed October 5, 1866, vice Cortez M. Miller, removed for political reasons.
 Wm. E. Jeffries, removed for political reasons.
 Thomas B. McGregor, removed for political reasons.
 Henry Townsend, removed for political reasons.
 W. Spratt, removed for reasons.
 Thomas G. Rutter, removed for political reasons.
 Wm. Brazelton, removed for political reasons.
 Wm. B. Allen, who declined the office.
 vice H. J. Jo
 Milton W.
 Joshua S.
 Samuel I.
 Alexander
 do Allured
 October 23, 1866, vice Jos. A. McCord, removed for political reasons.
 October 23, 1866, vice Isaac Shuman, removed for political reasons.
 October 23, 1866, vice Albert Benton, removed for political reasons.
 October 23, 1866, vice George B. Conwell, removed for political reasons.
 October 23, 1866, vice Charles F. Hooper, removed for political reasons.
 October 23, 1866, vice Mrs. Lavilla Wicker, removed for political reasons.
 October 23, 1866, vice Joseph Atkins, removed for political reasons.
 October 23, 1866, vice Wm. H. Pollard, removed for political reasons.
 William H. Shaw, appointed October 23, 1866, vice Edward Roberts, removed to make room for a soldier.
 October 23, 1866, vice Thomas H. Price, removed for political reasons.
 October 23, 1866, vice John A. Forgey, removed for political reasons.
 October 23, 1866, vice Achilles Williams, removed for political reasons, and the persistent
 October 23, 1866, vice Therese A. Widup, removed to make room for a soldier's wife; but
 October 31, 1866, vice William E. McLeand, removed for political reasons.
 October 31, 1866, vice George W. Twomey, removed for political reasons.
 October 2, 1866, vice Peter L. Runyan, removed for political reasons, and to make
 room for a soldier.
 November 2, 1866, vice William Wilmington, removed to make room for a soldier.
 November 2, 1866, vice Ephraim Cramer, removed for political reasons.
 November 2, 1866, vice Abram J. Whittenberger, removed for political reasons.
 November 2, 1866, vice John B. Skinner, removed for political reasons.
 November 2, 1866, vice James C. Myers, removed for political reasons.

List of post offices, arranged by States, &c.—Continued.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Milford	Kosciusko	Jacob G. Lockard, appointed November 2, 1866, vice Charles E. Reynolds, removed for political reasons.
New Salisbury	Harrison	Noah Fouts, appointed November 23, 1866, vice Herman Fischer, removed for abandoning the office.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of removals in Indiana, one hundred and forty-three. Of this number one hundred and twenty-eight removals were made for political reasons, one was removed for having abandoned the office, one for failure to bond, one for unfaithfulness, one for failure to pay draft, one for mismanagement of the office, one to make room for a soldier's widow, four were removed to make room for soldiers, two for incompetency, two changes were caused by the moving away of the postmasters, and one postmaster was superseded by change of site of the office.

Whole number of postoffices in Indiana June 30, 1866, twelve hundred and forty-six.

MICHIGAN.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Crystal Lake	Oceana	Francis Dagle, jr., appointed August 6, 1866, vice William F. Lake, superseded by change of site.
Liberty	Jackson	William Pettingill, appointed August 7, 1866, vice Justus Chapman, superseded by change of site.
Birmingham	Oakland	John A. Bigelow, appointed August 7, 1866, vice George L. Lee, removed to give place to a one-armed soldier.
Wyota	Isabella	Jeremiah Barnhart, appointed August 13, 1866, vice David H. Black, removed for failure to bond.
Coldwater	Branch	Hamlet B. Adams, appointed August 14, 1866, vice David B. Purinton, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Houghton	Houghton	William H. Streeter, appointed August 20, 1866, vice Edward F. Douglass, removed for political reasons, and a disabled
Saginaw	Saginaw	Edwin E.
East Saginaw .....	.....do.....	Solomon
Detroit	Wayne	Henry E.
Niles	Berrien	William
Flint	Genesee	appointed.
St. John's	Clinton	Damon Stewart, appointed August 20, 1866, vice Washington O'Donoghue, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
		Richard Baylis, appointed August 20, 1866, vice Henry S. Gibbons, removed to give place to a soldier.

Jackson	Frank W. Anthony, appointed August 21, 1866, vice Amos Root, removed for political reasons.
St. Charles	Addison J. Wood, appointed August 22, 1866, vice Alson L. Wetmore, removed for political reasons.
Mount Clemens	Thomas J. West, appointed August 22, 1866, vice Samuel Sackett, removed to give place to a soldier.
Grand Rapids	Charles H. Taylor, appointed August 24, 1866, vice Noyes L. Avery, removed for political reasons.
Quincy	Dan. W. Sawyer, appointed August 25, 1866, vice Milan M. Brown, removed to give place to a soldier.
Union City	John W. Streeter, appointed August 28, 1866, vice Edwin Perry, removed to give place to a soldier.
Owasco	William K. 1866, vice Daniel Lyon, removed to give place to a soldier.
Ceresco	Luther W. 1866, vice Leroy L. Lewis, removed for political reasons.
Bellevue	Edward M. 1866, vice G. F. Anson, removed for political reasons.
Spalding	Charles P. 1866, vice Lester P. Beebe, removed for political reasons.
White Pigeon	Mrs. Lydia 1866, vice Theodore E. Clapp, removed for political reasons, and to give place to a soldier's widow.
St. Clair	William Black, appointed September 4, 1866, vice Robert H. Jenks, removed to give place to a soldier.
Morenci	Gardner P. Van Alstine, appointed September 4, 1866, vice Flavil N. Butler, removed to give place to a crippled soldier.
Utica	Reuben T. St. John, appointed September 8, 1866, vice Wm. W. Andrus, removed to give place to a crippled soldier.
Milesborough	Robert M. Haynes, appointed September 10, 1866, vice Fabius Miles, removed for political reasons.
Flushing	Arza W. Niles, appointed 1866, vice David Sanford, removed to give place to a soldier.
Fentonville	Edwin M. Hovey, appointed 11, 1866, vice Dexter Horton, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Wenona	Newton Clark, appointed September 14, 1866, vice John H. Plum, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Holly	James H. Cummings, appointed September 14, 1866, vice P. M. Thomas, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Grass Lake	Henry Sisson, appointed September 14, 1866, vice Robert Davis, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Brighton	James B. 1866, vice Stephen K. Jones, removed for political reasons.
Berrien Springs	Daniel G. 1866, vice Lynman A. Barnard, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Alma	Salmon P. Buck, appointed September 14, 1866, vice Thomas A. Johnson, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Charlotte	
Midland	
Big Rapids	
Buchanan	
Middleville	
Plymouth	
St. Joseph	
Kalamazoo	
Marshall	James Monroe, appointed September 19, 1866, vice Seth Lewis, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.

List of post offices, arranged by States, &c.—Continued.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	Richard Beahan, appointed September 19, 1866, vice John J. Thompson, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Ray	Macomb	John
Disco	do	Salter
Richmond	do	P. J
Arnada	do	rtion
Hay Centrie	do	Chu
New Baltimore	do	F. I
Benton Harbor	Berrien	C. M.
Brooklyn	Jackson	Gort
Norvell	do	1866, vice David B. Blanchard, removed for political reasons.
Flowerfield	St. Joseph	1866, vice John M. Fellows, removed for political reasons.
Sturgis	do	20, 1866, vice Philip H. Buck, removed for political reasons, and a
Constantine	do	vice John M. Wells, removed for political reasons.
Dearbornville	Wayne	ce Edward C. Howard, removed for political reasons.
Eagle River	Keweenaw	36, vice Charles Kutter, removed for political reasons.
Corunna	Shiawassee	, 1866, vice George N. Allen, removed for political reasons.
Marengo	Calhoun	36, vice John Evans, removed for political reasons.
Orion	Oakland	1866, vice Ambrose S. Warner, removed for political reasons, and a
Baldwin's Mills	Jackson	ns.
Negaunee	Marquette	asons.
Pentwater	Oceana	ms.
Redford	Wayne	asons.
Maple Rapids	Clinton	ms.
Vassar	Tuscola	asons.
Heading	Hilledale	asons.
Lowell	Kent	asons.
Rockford	do	asons.
Casnovia	Muskegon	asons.
Chio	Genesee	asons.
Tuscola Centre	Tuscola	asons.

Saline	Wahtenaw	Allen H. Riaden, appointed September 29, 1860, vice Mial Mason, removed for political reasons.
Memphis	St. Clair	William Jenkinson, appointed October 2, 1866, vice Joseph M. Beach, removed for political reasons.
Algonac	do	Daniel G. Jones, appointed October 2, 1866, vice Folker C. Folkerts, removed for political reasons.
Hartland	Livingston	Albert L. Hathaway, appointed October 2, 1866, vice Chauncy P. Worden, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Goodland	Lapeer	October 2, 1866, vice Daniel Mixer, superintendent of site of office.
Hunter's Creek	do	October 2, 1866, vice John G. Walker, removed to the widow of a soldier.
Brockway	St. Clair	October 2, 1866, vice John Grinnell, removed as,
Mattawan	Van Buren	October 2, 1866, vice James Murray, removed for political reasons.
Edinburg	Hillsdale	October 2, 1866, vice James Murray, removed for political reasons.
Columbus	St. Clair	October 2, 1866, vice James Murray, removed for political reasons.
Pittsford	Hillsdale	October 2, 1866, vice James Murray, removed for political reasons.
Merrillville	St. Clair	October 2, 1866, vice James Murray, removed for political reasons.
Lawrence	Van Buren	October 2, 1866, vice James Murray, removed for political reasons.
Parkville	St. Joseph	October 2, 1866, vice John B. Potter, removed for political reasons.
Tallmadge	Ottawa	October 2, 1866, vice Charles H. Howe, removed for political reasons.
Farmington	Oakland	October 2, 1866, vice Palmer Church, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Romeo	Macomb	October 2, 1866, vice John W. Collins, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Clinton	Lenawee	October 2, 1866, vice William Hulsart, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Almont	Lapeer	October 2, 1866, vice Charles Chandler, removed for political reasons.
Williamstown	Ingham	October 2, 1866, vice Daniel W. Richardson, removed for political reasons.
Moscow	Hillsdale	October 2, 1866, vice Egbert Gratian, removed for political reasons.
Jonesville	do	October 2, 1866, vice Edward R. Thompson, removed for political reasons.
New Troy	Berrien	October 2, 1866, vice Richard S. Varnum, removed as,
Coloma	do	October 2, 1866, vice Charles H. Bostick, removed as,
Rattle Creek	Calhoun	October 2, 1866, vice James H. Marvin, removed as,
Addison	Lenawee	October 2, 1866, vice Tolman W. Hall, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Alton	Kent	October 2, 1866, vice Tolman W. Hall, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Gainesville	do	October 2, 1866, vice Tolman W. Hall, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Hastings	Barry	October 2, 1866, vice Tolman W. Hall, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Goodrich	Genesee	October 2, 1866, vice Tolman W. Hall, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Millford	Oakland	October 2, 1866, vice Tolman W. Hall, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Fredonia	Washtenaw	October 2, 1866, vice Tolman W. Hall, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Howell	Livingston	October 2, 1866, vice Tolman W. Hall, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
La Salle	Monroe	October 2, 1866, vice Tolman W. Hall, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Blissfield	Lenawee	October 2, 1866, vice Tolman W. Hall, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.

List of post offices, arranged by States, &c.—Continued.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Chelsea.....	Washtenaw	1866, vice James V. Henry, removed for political reasons.
Mackinaw	Mackinaw	1866, vice James Lesley, removed for political reasons.
Jay	Saginaw	1866, vice Jefferson Jaquith, removed for political reasons.
Bridgeport Centre.....	do.....	1866, vice Charles A. Lull, removed for political reasons.
Carrollton.....	do.....	1866, vice Charles E. Gillett, resigned.
Ida.....	Monroe	1866, vice R. H. Clute, removed for political reasons.
Galesburgh	Kalamazoo	1866, vice R. H. Clute, removed for political reasons.
Watrousville	Tuscola	1866, vice R. H. Clute, removed for political reasons.
Worth	do.....	1866, vice R. H. Clute, removed for political reasons.
Laingsburgh	Shiawassee	1866, vice R. H. Clute, removed for political reasons.
Newaygo	Newaygo	1866, vice R. H. Clute, removed for political reasons.
Greenville	Montcalm	1866, vice R. H. Clute, removed for political reasons.
St. Louis.....	Gratiot	1866, vice R. H. Clute, removed for political reasons.
Elsie	Clinton	1866, vice R. H. Clute, removed for political reasons.
Albion	Calhoun	1866, vice R. H. Clute, removed for political reasons.
Dowagiac.....	Cass.....	1866, vice R. H. Clute, removed for political reasons.
Three Rivers.....	St. Joseph.....	1866, vice R. H. Clute, removed for political reasons.
Waterford.....	Oakland	1866, vice R. H. Clute, removed for political reasons.
Itasca	Gratiot	1866, vice R. H. Clute, removed for political reasons.
Austerlitz	Kent	1866, vice R. H. Clute, removed for political reasons.
Zeeland.....	Ottawa	1866, vice R. H. Clute, removed for political reasons.
New Haven	Macomb	1866, vice R. H. Clute, removed for political reasons.
Edwardsburg	Cass.....	1866, vice R. H. Clute, removed for political reasons.
Palmyra	Lenawee	1866, vice R. H. Clute, removed for political reasons.
Washington	Macomb	1866, vice R. H. Clute, removed for political reasons.
Milan.....	Monroe	1866, vice R. H. Clute, removed for political reasons.
Dryden	Lapeer	1866, vice R. H. Clute, removed for political reasons.
Gaines's Station.....	Genesee	1866, vice R. H. Clute, removed for political reasons.
Camden	Hillsdale	1866, vice R. H. Clute, removed for political reasons.
Hamburg	Livingston	1866, vice R. H. Clute, removed for political reasons.
Rome.....	Lenawee	1866, vice R. H. Clute, removed for political reasons.

Cheesburg.....	Saginaw.....	James N. Eldred, appointed October 19, 1865, vice Keulon W. Andrews, removed for political reasons.
Zilwaukee.....	do.....	George A. Bissett, appointed October 19, 1866, vice Charles H. Ewing, removed for political reasons.
Taymouth.....	do.....	David D. Rose, appointed October 19, 1866, vice Andrew Leach, removed for political reasons.
Wayne.....	Wayne.....	Jeremiah O'Connor, appointed October 19, 1866, vice Jacob D. Bunting, removed for political reasons.
Saugatuck.....	Allegan.....	vice William H. Caupion, removed for failure to bond.
Macon.....	Lenawee.....	Samuel P. Ellison, removed for political reasons.
Coopersville.....	Ottawa.....	tical reasons.
Stanton.....	Montcalm.....	and a soldier appointed.
Riley.....	Clinton.....	asons.
Brady.....	Kalamazoo.....	
Cato.....	Montcalm.....	
Ovid.....	Clinton.....	
Climax Prairie.....	Kalamazoo.....	
Cannonburg.....	Kent.....	o Hiram S. Barton, removed for political reasons.
Little Traverse.....	Emmet.....	3, vice Abner B. Wood, jr., removed for political reasons, and a
Charlevoix.....	do.....	
Eagle Harbor.....	Keweenaw.....	o Moses Hodgman, removed for political reasons.
Springville.....	Lenawee.....	1 Kromer, removed for political reasons.
Olivet.....	Eaton.....	o Richard Cooper, removed for political reasons.
Holland.....	Ottawa.....	S. Dixon, removed for political reasons.
Convis.....	Calhoun.....	us Freund, removed for political reasons.
Partello.....	do.....	
Montrose.....	Genesee.....	dier appointed.
Ransom.....	Hillsdale.....	
New Buffalo.....	Berrien.....	
Brown's Corners.....	Wayne.....	
Chester.....	Eaton.....	
Duplain.....	Clinton.....	
Middleville.....	Barry.....	
London.....	Monroe.....	ms.
Athens.....	Calhoun.....	reasons.
Lexington.....	Sanilac.....	
Exeter.....	Monroe.....	

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of removals in Michigan, one hundred and seventy-one.
 Of this number one hundred and fifty-four were for political reasons, nine to make room for crippled and other soldiers, one to make room for the widow of a soldier, four postmasters were superseded by change of site of office, two were for failure to bond, and one because postmaster was disqualified by marriage.
 Whole number of post offices in Michigan June 30, 1866, eight hundred and sixty-four

List of post offices, arranged by States, &c.—Continued.

WISCONSIN.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Albany	Green	John Lemmel, appointed July 30, 1866, vice Hamilton J. Cones, removed for stealing letters from the mail; a
Cainville	Rock	s. wounded soldier.
Mount Ida	Grant	ms.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	reasons.
Janesville	Rock	reasons.
Oshkosh	Winnebago	reasons.
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	
Appleton	Outagamie	
Oconto	Oconto	
Shopiere	Rock	
Poynette	Columbia	
Burnett Station	Dodge	l of the office to the
Watertown	Jefferson	railroad station.
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Henry Bertram, appointed September 19, 1866, vice
Kenosha	Kenosha	Freight B. Beebe, appointed September 19, 1866, vice
Sylvan	Richland	Isaac W.
Sparta	Monroe	William I.
Trempealeau	Trempealeau	Samuel H.
Golden Lake	Jefferson	Edwin El.
Delafield	Waukesha	Ernest Sev.
Adams	Walworth	John Kilr.
Union Grove	Racine	Moses Ta.
Rosocrans	Manitowoc	Johiel Ch.
Paquette	do	John Bru.
Newtonburg	do	Bryan S.
France's Creek	do	Henry M.
Shullburg	La Fayette	Michael K.
Potosi	Grant	George B.
Mountfort	do	soldier appointed.
		James H. Neavill, appointed September 28, 1866, vice
		Sylvester D. Green, appointed September 28, 1866, vice William O. Thomas, removed for political reasons.

Lowell	Judge ..	Louis Kunkle, appointed September 28, 1866, vice David B. Bertie, removed for political reasons.
Christiana	Jane	Olo Jacobson, appointed September 28, 1866, vice William W. Stillwell, removed for habitual intemperance.
Belleville	do.....	Marcus F. Wistrom, appointed September 28, 1866, vice Henry E. Storr, removed for political reasons.
Mysevin	Waukesha	David Turner, appointed September 28, 1866,
Merton	do.....	er 28, 1866
Johnstown Centre..	Rock	r 1, 1866,
Cedar Valley.....	Polk.....	1, 1866,
West Milton.....	Rock	t, 1866, v
Jamestown	Grant.....	waver, a
		, 1866, v
		17.
Columbus	Columbia	l reasons.
Neeah	Winnebago	ions.
Princeton	Green Lake	itical reasons.
Green Bay	Brown	ical reasons.
Tafton	Grant.....	temperance and for vulgar
Sherwood	Calumet	communications.
Stockbridge	do.....	temperance.
Ashford	Fond du Lac	
New Prospect.....	do.....	
Taycheedah	do.....	
Auburn	Fond du Lac	
Oakfield	do.....	
Rosendale	do.....	
North Lamartine....	do.....	
Kildare	Juneau	
Hortonville	Outagamie	
Waupaca	Waupaca	
Murone	Fond du Lac	
Fremont	Waupaca	
Dotyville	Fond du Lac	
Depere	Brown	
Calumet Village....	Fond du Lac	
Byron	do.....	
Briggsville	Marquette	
Wautoma	Waushara.....	
Cross Plains	Dane	
Orfordville	Rock	
Star	Vernon	

List of post offices, arranged by States, &c.—Continued.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Prag	Manitowoc	Joseph Clopeck, appointed December 3, 1866, vice L. Teweles, superseded by change of site.
Oak Creek	Milwaukee	De Witt Learned, appointed November 23, 1866, vice James S. Grover, removed for political reasons.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of removals in Wisconsin, sixty-five. Of this number fifty-eight were for political reasons, one for failure to bond, two for intemperance, one to make room for a soldier, one for stealing from the mails, one because postmaster was disqualified by marriage, and one postmaster was superseded by change of site of office.

Whole number of post offices in Wisconsin June 30, 1866, nine hundred and fifty-eight.

IOWA.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Manchester	Delaware	James L. Noble, appointed August 14, 1866, vice Edward Burnside, removed to give place to a soldier.
Liberty	Clarke	Martin W. Sullivan, appointed August 14, 1866, vice Isaac Watson, removed for political reasons.
Cedar Falls	Black Hawk	William H. McClure, appointed August 20, 1866, vice Henry A. Perkins, resigned.
Fairfield	Jefferson	Isaac D. Jones, appointed August 21, 1866, vice James F. Crawford, removed for political reasons.
Burlington	Des Moines	Thomas French, appointed August 21, 1866, vice James F. Abrahams, removed for political reasons.
Iowa City	Johnson	George W. Clarke, appointed August 22, 1866, vice James R. Hartsock, removed to give place to a soldier.
Hopkinton	Delaware	William E. Brown, appointed August 20, 1866, vice Merit Harmon, removed to give place to a wounded soldier.
Rome	Henry	James Gallagher, appointed August 24, 1866, vice William Scott, removed for political reasons.
Birmingham	Van Buren	Henry Clay Clinton, appointed August 24, 1866, vice Wm. F. Morris, removed for political reasons.
Oskaloosa	Madaska	Richard R. Harbor, appointed August 25, 1866, vice C. P. Searl, removed for political reasons.
Washington	Washington	John Wiseman, appointed August 27, 1866, vice Alonzo R. Wickersham, removed to make room for a soldier.
Keokuk	Lee	John A. McDowell, appointed August 27, 1866, vice James B. Howell, whose commission had expired.
Knoxville	Marion	Hugh Thompson, appointed August 27, 1866, vice Richard B. Alender, removed for political reasons.
Waverly	Bremer	Benjamin F. McCormack, appointed August 27, 1866, vice J. K. L. Maynard, removed for political reasons.
Blakesburg	Wapello	Daniel C. Rybolt, appointed September 3, 1866, vice James F. Adams, removed for physical incompetency.
Agency City	do	Joseph Myers, appointed September 3, 1866, vice James Montgomery, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Clifton	Linn	George Haywood, appointed September 3, 1866, vice Geo. W. Merrill, removed for political reasons.

Ackley	Hardin	Julius Hoffman, appointed September 3, 1866, vice Joseph Knowles, removed for political reasons.
Nevada	Story	Elbridge D. Fenn, appointed September 3, 1866, vice Olin Briggs, removed for political reasons.
Fort Dodge	Webster	Henry A. Platt, appointed September 5, 1866, vice David J. Gue, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
H. Dahlonga	Wayellb	Mrs. Lydia Norris, appointed September 5, 1866, vice John Davis, removed for failure to bond.
Lithopolis	Hardin	Thomas H. Robertson, appointed September 14, 1866, vice Daniel Currier, removed for political reasons.
Ex. Fredrica	Bremer	Hugh Hill, appointed September 14, 1866, vice Norton J. Henry, removed for political reasons.
Marshalltown	Marshall	John E. Page, appointed September 19, 1866, vice Edwin N. Chapin, removed for political reasons, and a wounded and disabled soldier appointed.
Marion	Linn	Thomas S. Hardy
Independence	Buchanan	Warren Barnhart
Andrew	Jackson	pointed.
Yankee Settlement	Clayton	Joseph
Quasqueton	Buchanan	John B
Hazleton	do	Lewis
Otego	Fayette	Thomas
Guthrie Centre	Guthrie	Hollis
Iowa Falls	Hardin	Charles
Delanti	do	George
Marengo	Iowa	Wilson
Albia	Monroe	William
Syracuse	Bremer	Thomas
Charleston	Lee	Charles
Lisbon	Linn	Aaron J
Laporte City	Black Hawk	James
Mount Vernon	Linn	Thomas Bunton, appointed October 16, 1866, vice George
Fredericksburg	Chickasaw	Charles R. Collin, appointed October 16, 1866, vice Noah
Clermont	Fayette	William S. Puts, appointed October 16, 1866, vice Peter
Fairley	Dubuque	
Richland	Keokuk	
Montezuma	Poweshiek	
Grinnell	do	
Boonesboro'	Boone	
Sabula	Jackson	
Pleasantville	Marion	
Libertyville	Jefferson	
Bellevue	Jackson	
Leroy	Bremer	
Strawberry Point	Clayton	
Bloomfield	Davis	

Stephen W. Sayles, sr., appointed December 4, 1866, vice Jonathan Boyer, removed for political reasons.

List of post offices, arranged by States, &c.—Continued.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Montana.....	Boone	Andrew J. Roberts, appointed October 29, 1866, vice Andrew Downing, removed for political reasons.
Waterloo.....	Black Hawk	Jeremiah P. Evans, appointed November 2, 1866, vice Seneca Cleveland, removed for political reasons.
Fort Madison.....	Lee	William C. 1 of official ber 6, 1866, vice Benedict Hugel, removed for political reasons and neglect
Ottumwa	Wapello	Samuel B. Evans, appointed November 9, 1866, vice John M. Hedrick, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed. Evans afterwards ordered not to take the office.
Monmouth	Jackson	David C. Mishler, appointed November 13, 1866, vice Charles O. Lee, removed for political reasons.
Vandalia.....	Jasper	William T. Ingle, appointed November 13, 1866, vice Ira E. Draper, removed for political reasons.
Tipton.....	Cedar.	William Bagley, appointed December 5, 1866, vice Simeon S. Daniels, removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Montrose.....	Lee	John Fifer, appointed November 26, 1866, vice Oliver Reeves, removed for political reasons.
Ashland.....	Wapello	Abel W. Roberts, appointed October 16, 1866, vice George W. Swartz, removed for political reasons.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of removals in Iowa, sixty-one.

Of this number fifty-three were for political reasons, one for political reasons and neglect of duty, four to make room for soldiers, one for incompetency, one because postmaster's commission expired, and one for failure to bond.

Whole number of post offices in Iowa, June 30, 1866, nine hundred and ninety-eight.

MINNESOTA.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Red Wing	Goodhue	1866, vice Elias
Saint Cloud	Stearns	21, 1866, vice I
Chaska	Carver	1866, vice Char
Spring Valley	Fillmore	1866, vice Willa
Carver	Carver	1866, vice William A. Griffin, removed
Sunrise City	Chisago	Spier B. Davis, appointed September 27, 1866, vice J. Monroe Poore, removed for
Garden City	Blue Earth	Jerome Rutty, appointed October 13, 1866, vice Daniel Williams, removed for political reasons.
Winnebago Agency	do	Samuel C. Clark, appointed October 15, 1866, vice Aaron Hilton, removed for moving the office off the route.

Minneapolis	Hennepin	William W. McNair, appointed November 17, 1866, vice Daniel Bassett, removed for political reasons.
Richland	Fillmore	William F. Stevens, appointed November 12, 1866, vice Herrick Miller, removed for delinquency.
Rice Lake	Dodge	Amasa T. Minor, appointed November 12, 1866, vice Jesse P. Gurt, removed for delinquency.
Cherry Grove	Fillmore	John H. Bonesteel, appointed November 12, 1866, vice John E. H.
Riceford	Houston	Charles H. Brown, appointed November 19, 1866, vice William J
Helle Plaine	Scott	Ambrose B. Walter, appointed November 19, 1866, vice Herman
Cedar Lake	do	Cornelius O'Connor, appointed November 19, 1866, vice Martin
Shakopee	do	Charles Hartman, appointed November 19, 1866, vice David L.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of removals in Minnesota, sixteen.
 Of this number ten were for political reasons, four for delinquency, one to make room for a soldier, and one because postmaster moved the office off the route.
 Whole number of post offices in Minnesota June 30, 1866, four hundred and ninety-eight.

NEBRASKA.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.	
Plattsmouth.....	Cass.....		asons, but no
Decatur	Burt.....		
Fremont	Dodge		
Brownsville	Nebraska		
Buchanan	Platte		
Dakota	Dakota		
Fontanelle	Washington		
Logan	do		
De Witt	Cuming		incompetent.
Falls City	Richardson		
Saint Charles	Cuming		
Elmore	Richardson		mean declined
Humboldt	do	Jacob Weber, appointed November 15, 1866, vice Oliver J. Tinker, removed for political reasons.	
Middleburg	do	Alonzo Norton, appointed November 15, 1866, vice Socrates C. Duryea, removed for political reasons.	

List of post offices, arranged by States, &c.—Continued.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Mount Vernon	Nemaha	John Patterson, appointed November 15, 1866, vice Daniel C. Cole, removed for political reasons. William H. Curtis, appointed November 19, 1866, vice David Butler, removed for political reasons. Daniel Freeman, appointed November 26, 1866, vice John A. Hunter, who failed to make returns.
Pawnee City	Pawnee	
Plum Creek	Kearney	

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of removals in Nebraska, seventeen.

Of this number fourteen were for political reasons, one for intemperance, one for failure to make returns, and one for incompetency.

Whole number of post offices in Nebraska June 30, 1866, one hundred and twenty-eight.

KANSAS.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Little Stranger, ch'd to Kelly's Station. Fort Leavenworth. Fort Scott	Leavenworth do	A. S. Penfield, appointed July 30, 1866, vice George W. Graham, superseded by change of site. 866, vice M. B. Hass, removed because not continued as sutler at the post. 1866, vice Samuel A. Manlove, removed for political reasons, and a soldier ember 3, 1866, vice Reuben Howard, left the State. r 4, 1866, vice Richard B. Taylor, removed to give place to a disabled soldier. 1866, vice Samuel E. McKee, removed for political reasons
Fort Zarah	Marion	
Wyandotte	Wyandotte	
Olathe	Johnson	

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of removals in Kansas, six.

Of this number two were for political reasons, one to make room for a soldier, one because not continued as post sutler, one because postmaster left the State, and one superseded by change of site of office.

Whole number of post offices in Kansas June 30, 1866, two hundred and eighty-eight.

MISSOURI.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Westport	Jackson	Andrew M. Smith, appointed August 1, 1866, vice Edmund Price, removed for political reasons.
Turnback	Dade	
Perryville	Perry	
Melrose	St. Louis	
Hannibal	Marion	
Rolla	Phelps	
Albany	Gentry	
Bowling Green	Pike	
Shelbina	Shelby	
Versailles	Morgan	
Eureka	St. Louis	
Springfield	Greene	
Smith City	Pettis	
Washington	Franklin	
Shelbyville	Shelby	
Memphis	Scotland	
Mount View	Benton	
Warsaw	do	
Cornelia	Johnson	
Bourbon	Crawford	
Warren	Marion	
West Port	Jackson	
Brighton	Polk	
New Cambria	Macon	
La Grange	Lewis	
Kingston	Caldwell	
Green Top	Schuyler	
Liberty	Clay	
Rocky Mount	Miller	
Tuscumbia	do	
Pleasant Farm	do	
Georgetown	Pettis	
Glencoe	St. Louis	
Forayth	Taney	
Cainesville	Harrison	

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List of post offices, arranged by States, &c.—Continued.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Columbus.....	Johnson.....	vice William H. Coffman, removed for political reasons.
Grassy Creek.....	Livingston.....	to John W. Hyde, removed for political reasons.
Princeton.....	Mercer.....	3, vice T..... reasons.
Butler.....	Bates.....	as William.....
Stony Point.....	Jackson.....	cc Leons.....
Tipton.....	Moniteau.....	vice Hen.....
Arbela.....	Scotland.....	vice Corr.....
Cherry Box.....	Shelby.....	. F. F. F.....
Pleasant Hill.....	Cass.....	vice Robert C. Williamson, removed for political reasons.
Valparaiso.....	Sullivan.....	, vice Ezekiel W. Banner, removed for negligence and inefficiency.
Ten Mile.....	Mecon.....	James Inman, removed for political reasons.
Wright City.....	Warren.....	vice Berna..... us.
Grant Hill.....	Worth.....	1866, vice.....
New Harmony.....	Pike.....	ice Daniel R. Branstetter, removed for political reasons.
Kansas City.....	Jackson.....	, vice Albert H. Hallowell, removed for intemperance, carelessness,
		and negligence.
St. Joseph.....	Buchanan.....	r 26, 1866, vice William Fowler, removed for political reasons.
Central.....	St. Louis.....	ctober 30, 1866, vice F..... by change of site.
New Frankfort.....	Saline.....	r 30, 1866, vice John..... reasons.
White Rock Prairie.	McDonald.....	overember 2, 1866, vice..... abandoned the office.
St. Joseph.....	Buchanan.....	ober 31, 1866, vice Geo..... as representations. Hall reap-
Linn Creek.....	Camden.....	ember 9, 1866, vice James Hix, superseded by change of site.
Blytheville.....	Jasper.....	r 9, 1866, vice Josiah Joplin, who abandoned the office.
Truxton.....	Lincoln.....	ember 13, 1866, vice Benjamin G. Ringo, who abandoned the office.
Sugar Creek.....	Clark.....	ember 16, 1866, vice William S. Tinsley, who abandoned the office.
St. Joseph.....	Buchanan.....	iber 17, 1866, vice James M. Graham, removed because charges against Hall were
Smithton.....	Worth.....	r 20, 1866, vice John W. Watson, who failed to bond.
Cheltenham.....	St. Louis.....	ber 23, 1866, vice Augustus Muegge, removed for carelessness, and because office
Hannuwell.....	Shelby.....	Anthony B. Thieshoff, appointed November 23, 1866, vice David A. Witherup, removed for political reasons.
Ashley.....	Pike.....	R. S. Orr, appointed December 4, 1866, vice W. D. Orr, removed for political reasons.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of removals in Missouri, sixty-two. Of this number forty-two were for political reasons, seven were because postmasters had abandoned their offices, six were caused by change of site of the office, three because appointments were made on misapprehension of facts, two for unfaithfulness in office, and two for failure to bond.

Whole number of post offices in the State of Missouri June 30, 1866, nine hundred and forty-one.

KENTUCKY.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Alexandria	Campbell	John Todd, appointed August 22, 1866, vice Christopher Smith, removed for carelessness and inattention to the duties of the office.
Georgetown	Scott	John A. Keene, removed for political reasons.
Rochester	Butler	Daniel Reneer, removed for keeping the office in an impr
Falmouth	Pendleton	John A. Newman, removed to make room for a soldier.
Elizabethtown	Hardin	David C. S. Wintersmith, removed because unsatisfactory
Glasgow	Barren	Charles to th
Greenup	Greenup	William Benjan
Newport	Campbell	John J. citizen
Catlettsburg	Boyd	Thomas
Wyoming	Bath	Marcus
River View	Jefferson	John (
Hine's Mills	Ohio	Robert
Flemingsburg	Fleming	Joseph I. Dorsey, appointed October 17, 1866, vice Hiram Matcalf, removed for political reasons.
Earles	Muhlenburg	Thomas C. Summers, appointed October 23,
Germanstown	Bracken	F. A. Browning, appointed November 2, 1866
Waco	Madison	November 6, 1866
Caseyville	Union	September 9, 1866
Benson	Franklin	October 20, 1866
Kingston	Madison	November 27, 1866
Germanstown	Bracken	Order of November 2, 1866, appointing F. A. Browning, because the appointment of Browning was made upon

List of post offices, arranged by States, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of removals in Kentucky, twenty. Of this number eight were for political reasons, two because unsatisfactory to the citizens, two because postmasters had abandoned the offices, one for unfaithfulness, one because superseded by change of site of the office, one for failure to bond, one to make room for a soldier, one because postmaster kept the office in an improper place, one because postmaster mismanaged the office, one because postmaster was appointed under misapprehension of facts, and one for incompetency.

Whole number of post offices in Kentucky June 30, 1866, seven hundred and eighty.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Georgetown	Lewis	William Madison, appointed August 8, 1866, vice P. F. Singer, removed for failure to bond.
Ellenborough	Ritchie	Robert A. Jeffery, appointed August 20, 1866, vice Jacob Martin, removed for political reasons.
Shanghai	Berkeley	Zebulon Whitaker, appointed August 21, 1866, vice Jacob Files, removed for political reasons.
Pruntytown	Taylor	1, 1866, vice Harmon Sinsel, removed for political reasons.
Proctor	Wetzel	1866, vice Nathaniel, removed for political reasons.
Clarksburg	Harrison	21, 1866, vice J. removed for political reasons, and a soldier appointed.
Wheeling	Ohio	Odell S. Long, t 27, 1866, vice Archibald W. Campbell, removed for political reasons.
Buckhannon	Upshur	August 28, 1866, vice Charles D. Tull, removed for inattention to the duties of the office.
St. Mary's	Pleasants	Joseph B. Watson, appointed August 31, 1866, vice Robert Harvey, removed for political reasons and unfaithfulness in office.
New Haven	Mason	ce Andrew J. Hill, removed for political reasons.
West Milford	Harrison	B, vice Robert Jackson, removed for political reasons and to give
Bridgeport	do.	, vice William J. Carpenter, removed for political reasons.
Upper Tract	Pendleton	, vice Isaac T. Kilo, removed for failure to bond.
Farmington	Marion	66, vice Thon
Wellsburg	Brooke	vice Thomas
New Martinsville	Wetzel	; Reuben A. f
Raccoon	Preston	ce William P. a wing, removed for political reasons.
Newburg	do.	James M. Costello, appointed September 8, 1866, vice James R. Smout, removed for political reasons.
Evansville	do.	William Hamilton, appointed September 8, 1866, vice John W. Felner, removed for political reasons.
Valley Grove	Ohio	Mrs Sarah R. Ewing, appointed September 8, 1866, vice William T. Olinor, removed for political reasons.

West Liberty	do	Joseph W. Fennell, appointed September 8, 1863, vice Samuel Hall, removed for political reasons.	reasons
Triadelphia	do	N. Henry Garrison, appointed September 8, 1863, vice John Ferrell, removed for political reasons.	reasons
Slatersville	Tyler	Charles P. McCoy, appointed September 13, 1863, vice Mrs. Esther Wharre removed for political reasons.	reasons
Pleasant Creek	Barbour		reasons
Calhoun	do		reasons
Phillips	do		reasons
Leetown	Jefferson		reasons
Holliday's Cove	Hancock		reasons
Fairview	do		reasons
Freeman's Landing	do		reasons
Ritchie C. H.	Ritchie		reasons
Buckhannon	Upshur		reasons
Milo	Wetzel		reasons
Ireland	Lewis		reasons
Fairmont	Marion		reasons
Traveller's Repose	Pocahontas		reasons
Shinnston	Harrison		reasons
Glenville	Gilmer		reasons
Weston	Lewis		reasons
Moorefield	Hardy		reasons
Kanawha C. H.	Kanawha	October 10, 1866, vice Norris S. Whitteker, removed to make room for a soldier.	and also because
Howard's Lick	Hardy	er 17, 1866, vice John Mathias, removed for failure to bond.	ness in the die-
Mercer Salt Works	Mercer	er 22, 1866, vice W. W. Stewart, removed for failure to bond.	
Cabell C. H.	Cabell	1 October 21, 1866, vice Milton Stewart, removed for political reasons.	
Fairmont	Marion	Richard P. Lott, appointed October 21, 1863, vice Cornelius B. Carney; Lott reappointed because of misapprehen-	
California House	Wirt	sion of facts in regard to his removal.	
		Turner Boulware, appointed November 21, 1866, vice William N. West, removed because he left the State.	

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of removals in West Virginia, forty-six. Of this number thirty-five were for political reasons, three for unfaithfulness in office, four for failure to bond, two to make room for soldiers, one because the facts in regard to his appointment were misapprehended, and one because the postmaster had left the State.

Whole number of post offices in West Virginia June 30, 1866, five hundred and eighty-one.

List of post offices, arranged by States, &c.—Continued.

TENNESSEE.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Cooperstown	Robertson	Blackman M. Green, appointed August 1, 1866, vice D. S. Alabrooks, who failed to bond.
Clarksville	Montgomery	George Isenstein, appointed August 27, 1866, vice Guy W. Wines removed to make room for a soldier.
Elizabethton	Carter	David P. Wilcox, appointed September 20, 1866, vice 1 ns.
Wartrace Depot	Bedford	Samuel R. Hailev. appointed September 25, 1866, vice 1
Doe River Cove	Carter	Thomas I 1866, vice Lawson W. Hampton, who failed to bond.
Union City	Obion	Solomon 11, 1866, vice Wm. D. Scates, removed for political reasons.
Lewisburg	Marshall	James L. 1866, vice Moses C. West, removed for political reasons.
Newport	Cocke	James H. 1866, vice Wm. A. Godfrey, who abandoned the office.
Louisville	Blount	James H. Henry, appointed November 6, 1866, vice Wm. F. Cummins. removed for political reasons.
Millwood	Washington	Joseph Barkley, appointed November 6, 1866, vice John H. Rickatts, 1
Athens	McMinn	Thomas J. Cate, appointed November 16, 1866, vice Robert H. McGau reasons.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of removals in Tennessee, eleven. Of this number seven were for political reasons, two for failure to bond, one because postmaster abandoned office, and one to give place to a soldier.

Whole number of post offices in Tennessee June 30, 1866, one thousand and sixty-five.

VIRGINIA.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Anandale	Fairfax	Timothy Murphy, appointed August 28, 1866, vice J. Windesbaker, delinquent.
Wolf Glade	Carroll	Miss Mary A. Wilson, appointed September 23, 1866, vice Hamilton R. Pope, removed for failure to bond.
State Mills	Rappahannock	Mrs. M. A. Quinsberry, appointed September 27, 1866, vice James W. Popham, removed for failure to bond.
Richland	Tazewell	William Foggelman, appointed September 24, 1866, vice J. Kendrick, sr., removed for failure to bond.
Green Bay	Prince Edward	Philip Marker, appointed October 1, 1866, vice Luther N. Rowlett, removed for failure to bond.
Laurelburg, C. H.	Laurelburg	Julia Davis, appointed October 11, 1866, vice T. K. Lee, removed for failure to bond.

Mount Airy
 Abb's Valley
 Riceville
 Barhamsville
 Millwood
 Wilcox Wharf
 Pittsylvania
 Tazewell
 Pittsylvania
 New Kent
 Clarke
 Charles City

Joshua B. Hubbard, appointed October 12, 1866, vice Mrs. Sallie W. Hubbard, removed for failure to bond.
 James A. Crockett, appointed October 29, 1866, vice J. H. Reynolds, removed for failure to bond.
 George W. Thompson, appointed November 2, 1866, vice M. W. Walker, removed for failure to bond.
 r 13, 1866, vice Thomas J. Turner, removed for failure to bond.
 r 15, 1866, vice James R. Neville, removed for failure to bond.
 i, 1866, vice John W. Mitchell, left the place.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of removals in Virginia, twelve. Of this number ten were for failure to bond, one for delinquency, and one because postmaster left the State.
 Whole number of post offices in Virginia June 30, 1866, one thousand two hundred and sixty-three.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Waynesville	Haywood	66, vice Eli Herren, removed for failure to bond.
Reed Creek	Randolph	9, 1866, vice Joseph Reece, removed for failure to bond.
Laurel Hill	Richmond	1866, vice Elijah Hasty, removed for failure to bond.
Goldsborough	Wayne	1, 1866, vice John Robinson, removed for acts of disloyalty.
Cherryfield	Henderson	1866, vice Rebecca Glazner, removed for failure to bond.
Queensdale	Robeson	366, vice Peter McCallum, removed for failure to bond.
Walkeraville	Union	8, 1866, vice F. A. Norwood, removed for failure to bond.
Clover Orchard	Orange	vice Henry Stout, removed for failure to bond.
Blakely	Stokes	Miss Sarah A. Brown, appointed October 29, 1866, vice Mrs. Amanda Withers, removed for failure to bond.
Carthage	Moore	Mary M. Brookshire, appointed November 15, 1866, vice Chas. P. Jenkins, not of proper age.
Childaville	Yancy	Miss Nancy M. Wiseman, appointed November 19, 1866, vice C. C. Wise, removed for failure to bond.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of removals in North Carolina, eleven. Of this number nine were for failure to bond, one because postmaster was not of proper age, and one for acts of disloyalty.
 Whole number of post offices in North Carolina June 30, 1866, one thousand one hundred and ninety-four.

List of post offices, arranged by States, &c.—Continued.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Abbeville C. H.	Abbeville	Theophil
Leesville	Lexington	John E.
Williston	Barnwell	William Hummel, appointed November 8, 1866, vice Mrs. Emilie Ballott, removed for failure to bond.
Silver Street	Newberry	Edmund Spearman, appointed October 29, 1866, vice James W. Shearman, removed for failure to bond.

RECAPITULATION.

Four removals in South Carolina, for failure to bond. Whole number of post offices in South Carolina June 30, 1866, six hundred and thirty-eight.

GEORGIA.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Tilton	Whitfield	A. M. Sharyer, appointed August 13, 1866, vice Wade H. Harris, absconded.

RECAPITULATION.

One removal in Georgia, caused by the absconding of the postmaster. Whole number of post offices in Georgia June 30, 1866, nine hundred.

FLORIDA.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Fernandina	Nassau	Fernando C. Suhrer, appointed July 30, 1866, vice Norman Brownson, removed because unsatisfactory to the citizens, and a soldier appointed.
Monticello	Jefferson	Edwin R. Wells, appointed August 22, 1866, vice M. A. Madden, removed for failure to bond.

RECAPITULATION.

Two removals in Florida: one because postmaster was not satisfactory to the citizens, the other for failure to bond.
Whole number of post offices in Florida June 30, 1866, one hundred and eighty-one.

ALABAMA.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Cedar Bluff.....	Cherokee.....	Zachariah Laney, removed for failure to bond.
Eldridge.....	Walker.....	; vice Thomas J. Stubblefield, removed for failure to bond.
Thorn Hill.....	do.....	; William B. McLean, removed for failure to bond.
Butler.....	Choctaw.....	vice Thaddeus J. Keeton, who abandoned the office.
Sunterville.....	Sumter.....	; W. Z. Kirkland, removed for failure to bond.
Westville.....	Dale.....	vice J. C. Matthews, removed for failure to bond.
Cross Plains.....	Calhoun.....	John W. Thompson, appointed November 15, 1866, vice Jacob Daily, removed for failure to bond.

RECAPITULATION.

Seven removals in Alabama; six for failure to bond, and one because the postmaster abandoned the office.
Whole number of post offices in Alabama June 30, 1866, eight hundred and eighty-three.

MISSISSIPPI.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Babala.....	Copiah.....	Pinckney Deaton, appointed November 6, 1866, vice Russell Bennett, removed for failure to bond.

RECAPITULATION.

One removal in Mississippi, for failure to bond. Whole number of post offices in Mississippi June 30, 1866, six hundred and seventy-one.

List of post offices, arranged by States, &c.—Continued.

LOUISIANA.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Bellevue	Bossier	October 11, 1866, vice Michael W. Hodgson, left the State.
Brashear	St. Mary's	October 29, 1866, vice Isaac Lehman, incompetent—almost blind.
Red River Landing.	Point Coupee	November 8, 1866, vice J. B. Leggett, left the place.

RECAPITULATION.

Three removals in Louisiana; two because the postmaster left the place, and one for incompetency.
Whole number of post offices in Louisiana June 30, 1866, three hundred and ninety.

TEXAS.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Palo Pinto	Palo Pinto	silure to bond.
Alto Springs	Falls	1 for failure to bond.
El Paso	El Paso	removed for failure to bond.
Clifton	Bosque	for failure to bond.
Content	Colorado	, removed because he did not live on the
Laredo	Webb	route.
Content	Colorado	E. R. (
West Liberty	Liberly	Frederi
Cypress Top	Harris	James
Linn Flat	Nacogdoches	C. C.)
Ida	Harris	John F
		Mrs. L
		R. R. Anderson, left the place.
		vice Thaddens W. Hunter, indicted for murder.
		ohn A. Stainton, removed for failure to bond.
		Charles Helwig, removed for intemperance and incompetency.
		, vice R. H. Liles, removed for failure to bond.
		vice Jacob Vobel, superseded by change of site.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of removals in Texas, eleven. Of this number six were for failure to bond, one because postmaster did not live on the route, one for in competency, one was superseded by change of site, one because indicted for murder, and one because postmaster left the place.
Whole number of post offices in Texas June 30, 1866, nine hundred and twenty-six.

ARKANSAS.

Office.	County.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Pine Bluff.....	Jefferson.....	William A. Mills, appointed July 31, 1866, vice Harry Newman, removed for disloyalty.
Helena.....	Phillips.....	Darwin C. Grinnell, appointed August 8, 1866, vice Austin E. Chester, who had abandoned the office.
Boggy Depot.....	Choctaw Nation	C. Joseph Maurer, appointed November 26, 1866, vice J. L. Phillips, removed for failure to bond.

RECAPITULATION.

Three removals in Arkansas: one for disloyalty, one for abandoning office, and one for failure to bond.
Whole number of post offices in Arkansas June 30, 1866, seven hundred and twenty-eight.

OREGON AND THE TERRITORIES, (EXCEPT NEBRASKA.)

Office.	County.	Territory.	Postmasters, and remarks.
Gold Dirt	Gilpin	Colorado.	Edwin W. Crook, appointed July 30, 1866, vice John Elliott, removed for intemperance and inattention to the duties of the office.
Prickley Pear.....	Jefferson.....	Montana.	1866, in place of
Egan Cañon	Lander	Nevada ..	1866, vice Mrs
Roseburg	Douglas	Oregon ..	tober 4, 1866, vi
Malado City.....	Oneida	Idaho.....	r 5, 1866, vice J
Prescott.....	Yavapai	Arizona ..	r 5, 1866, vice C
Parowan.....	Iron	Utah	William H. Dame, appointed October 5, 1866, vice I
Washoe City.....	Washoe.....	Nevada ..	Oliver H. Gallun, appointed October 9, 1866, vice Ja
Missoula	Missoula...	Montana	Robert A. I
La Porte.....	Larimer	Colorado.	Henry W.
Provo City.....	Utah	Utah	Warren N.
Boise City	Ada	Idaho.....	Robt. H. Lindsey, appointed November 27, 1866, vice Joseph H. Misener, removed for mismanagement of office.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of removals in Oregon and the Territories, twelve. Of this number one was for political reasons, five because postmasters had left the Territory, two for political reasons and intemperance, three for incompetency, and one for mismanagement of office.
Whole number of post offices in Oregon and the Territories, Nebraska excepted, June 30, 1866, four hundred and forty-six.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of removals, one thousand six hundred and forty-four. Of this num

ber, 1
31
11
22
11
11

tion of revenue laws, one because postmaster was not commissioned outler, one because the office off the route, one because postmaster was not confirmed by the Senate, one because of offices, and one because postmaster was indicted for murder.

Whole number of post offices in the United States
Total number of offices in operation June 30, 1
Number of offices subject to appointment by the
Number by the Postmaster General, twenty-th

, twenty-nine thousand three hundred and eighty-nine.
thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.
a hundred and nine.
hundred and nineteen.

List of post offices in the United States at which the postmasters have been authorized to increase their respective pay-rolls of clerks, and the amount authorized in each case, together with the sum total.

Office.	State.	Remarks.
Baltimore	Maryland...	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for clerks from October 1, 1866, \$11,200 per annum.
Burlington.....	Iowa	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for clerks from July 1, 1866, \$325 per annum.
Calais	Maine	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for clerks April 1, 1866, \$100 per annum.
Danbury	Conn	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for clerks from October 1, 1865, \$200 per annum.
Dubuque	Iowa	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for clerks from February 1, 1866, \$700 per annum.
Erie	Penn	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for clerks from October 1, 1865, \$600 per annum.
Hudson	New York..	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for clerks from July 1, 1866, \$400 per annum.
Jersey City	N. Jersey...	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for clerks from July 1, 1866, \$400 per annum.
Lawrence	Mass	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for clerks from April 1, 1865, \$500 per annum.
Lockport	New York..	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for clerks from January 1, 1866, \$650 per annum.
Lafayette	Indiana....	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for clerks from October 1, 1865, \$700 per annum.
Middletown	Conn	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for clerks from January 1, 1866, \$400 per annum.
New Haven	Conn	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for clerks from February 1, 1866, \$300 per annum.
Philadelphia	Penn	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for clerks from June 8, 1866, \$1,000 per annum.
Paterson	N. Jersey...	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for clerks from October 1, 1865, \$100 per annum.
Paducah.....	Kentucky..	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for clerks from October 1, 1865, \$400 per annum.
Quincy	Illinois	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for clerks from October 1, 1866, \$1,200 per annum.
Reading	Penn	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for clerks from January 1, 1866, \$350 per annum.
Springfield	Mass	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for clerks from October 1, 1866, \$800 per annum.
St. Louis	Missouri ...	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for clerks from July 1, 1866, \$5,000 per annum.
Sandusky.....	Ohio	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for clerks from January 1, 1866, \$700 per annum.
Troy	New York..	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for clerks from October 1, 1866, \$4,225 per annum.
Trenton	N. Jersey ..	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for clerks from July 1, 1866, \$200 per annum.
Wilmington.....	Delaware ..	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for clerks from October 1, 1865, \$500 per annum.
Athens.....	Georgia ..	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for a clerk, as a separating office, from October 22, 1866, \$600 per annum.
Evansville	Indiana ...	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for clerks from October 1, 1865, \$300 per annum.
Lancaster.....	Penn	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for clerks from April 1, 1866, \$400 per annum.
Rome	Georgia ...	Postmaster allowed, as a separating office, to increase his pay-roll for a clerk from October 1, 1866, \$600 per annum.
York	Penn	Postmaster allowed to increase his pay-roll for clerks from January 1, 1866, \$180 per annum.

29 offices. Total increase..... \$33,030

CAPTURED AND FORFEITED COTTON.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 28th May last, requesting information relative to captured and forfeited cotton.

FEBRUARY 20, 1867.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I transmit the accompanying reports from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War, in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 28th May last, requesting certain information in regard to captured and forfeited cotton.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, *February* 19, 1867.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 19, 1867.

SIR : Referring to my letter to you of the 8th of November last, concerning captured and abandoned property, &c., I have the honor to state that the detailed reports upon which the letter referred to and the tabular statements enclosed therein were based, were, on the 13th of the same month, placed in the hands of the chairman of the sub-committee of the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment, where, it is presumed, they still are, awaiting any action Congress may desire to take upon the subject.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The PRESIDENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 8, 1866.

SIR : In compliance with the terms of a resolution of inquiry adopted by the House of Representatives on the 28th of May last, concerning captured and abandoned cotton, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and in compliance also

with the request of the congressional Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment upon the same subject, I have caused a careful examination to be made of all the records, reports, and other papers in this department relating thereto, and have the honor to submit herewith various tabular statements, which, it is believed, furnish in detail all the information desired.

It seems proper to submit, in connection with these statements, a brief history of the legislation under which this department has acted, together with some of the embarrassments and difficulties encountered in carrying out the laws referred to, in order that the whole subject may be properly understood, and that the results accomplished may be duly appreciated.

The first legislation requiring action by this department in relation to the recovery, care, and disposition of captured and abandoned property, was the act of Congress approved March 12, 1863, by which the Secretary of the Treasury was required to appoint special agents to receive and collect all captured and abandoned property in any State in insurrection. On the 31st of the same month orders were issued by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, requiring the officers of their respective departments to turn over all captured and abandoned property in their possession to agents appointed by this department. Agents previously appointed to carry out acts of Congress concerning commercial intercourse between the loyal and insurrectionary States were then authorized and directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to execute the provisions of the act of March 12, 1863, in addition to the duties previously performed by them, and they took such measures as they could to carry its provisions into effect.

The country in which this property was found had been, or was, occupied by contending armies; the inhabitants had generally deserted it, or were hostile to its removal; teams and means of transportation were removed from the country, so that when the property was found or received by the agents, they could do very little with it except by the aid of the military and naval arms of the public service, and could accomplish but little in the direction indicated except through their assistance and co-operation. The orders from the heads of the departments were ample. That of the War Department required the quartermasters, so far as they could without injury to the service, to aid agents in collecting such property and transporting it to places of shipment. But this aid could rarely be obtained; the teams and wagons were generally otherwise employed, or it was represented the exigencies and nature of the service forbade their use for the purpose indicated. In fact it was represented by some of the agents that, instead of aid in the execution of these duties, they frequently encountered embarrassment on the part of local and subordinate military officers. The property in question, while in the hands of military authorities, had been a fruitful source from which they could readily supply local needs for money, which they could not so easily obtain in any other way. It was often required and used, as was alleged, for secret service; for lighting and cleaning towns occupied as military posts; for sanitary purposes; for feeding and clothing the destitute, and for the legitimate uses of the commissary and quartermaster's departments. Thus, as above stated, agents found themselves almost helpless in undertaking to execute the work assigned to them.

As our armies advanced during the summer of 1863, large quantities of this property were left in their rear. It was generally where it could not be reached without means of land transportation. These could seldom be obtained from the quartermasters. The inhabitants of the neighborhood where it was situated would not furnish teams or other aid, except upon the most exorbitant terms. They were averse to any taking of the property by agents of the government. They were hostile to all persons engaged in the business, and ready to do anything in their power to prevent them from finding or removing it. Marks and other evidences of its character were destroyed, and the cotton itself often re-

moved and concealed. Personal injury to agents and others engaged in collecting it was often threatened and not unfrequently executed. Most of the cotton was found on the plantations which had been abandoned by owners. Some of it was secreted in woods and swamps. When found it was generally damaged and in bad condition. The rope and bagging were mostly rotted. Nearly all of it required assorting and rebaling.

It was therefore found necessary to provide more adequate means of securing the cotton as directed by law. Accordingly, regulations were made by the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the whole subject, which were approved by the President, and promulgated on the 11th of September, 1863. One of these regulations authorized agents to contract, on behalf of the States, for the collection and delivery to them of such property in their respective agencies on the best possible terms, not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds of the property, which percentage should be in full compensation for all expenses, of whatever character, incurred in collecting, preparing, and delivering such property at points to be designated, from which it could be sent forward to market. And under this regulation, considering all the circumstances above stated, it was thought that the contracts authorized by it were not only the most practicable and economical; but absolutely the only way of collecting the cotton, preparing it for transportation, and delivering it at points from which the agents could forward it to market. This, therefore, became the system generally adopted in these collections.

Another regulation provided that agents might receive property from persons who should offer voluntarily to abandon it, giving receipts therefor to the owners, stating that the same would be forwarded and disposed of in accordance with the act of Congress. The increasing magnitude of the business required the immediate appointment of agents. They were appointed upon satisfactory testimonials as to character and capacity. The duties to be performed by them were entirely new; no precedents existed for their guidance; the instructions given them were necessarily general, and the country in which their transactions were carried on was in an unsettled condition, rendering frequent communication with the department difficult and almost impossible. Agents frequently misunderstood their duties. Irregularities were the necessary result of this condition of things.

During the summer of 1863 considerable cotton was brought forward by the owners and voluntarily abandoned by the agents upon their assurance that the Secretary would promptly hear their cases, and if satisfied of their loyalty and ownership, he would at once release it. This mistake was promptly corrected by the then Secretary, who felt that it would be unjust to parties who had voluntarily delivered their property to agents of the United States upon such assurances, to retain it and send them to the Court of Claims for relief. He therefore directed releases to be made in all such cases, upon payment of the expenses incurred, the internal revenue tax, and other government dues.

Under the system of contracting with parties for collecting, putting in order for shipment and delivering at designated points, many irregularities also occurred. Contractors, anxious for gain, were sometimes guilty of bad faith and speculation, and frequently took possession of cotton and delivered it under contracts as captured or abandoned, when in fact it was not such, and they had no right to touch it under their contracts or under the act of Congress. Residents and others in the districts where these speculations were going on took advantage of the unsettled condition of the country, and representing themselves as agents of this department, went about robbing under such pretended authority, and thus added to the difficulties of the situation by causing unjust opprobrium and suspicion to rest upon officers engaged in the faithful discharge of their duties. Agents, also sometimes imposed upon and sometimes misunderstanding their duties, frequently received or collected property and sent it forward, which

the law did not authorize them to take. Persons thus wrongfully deprived of their property followed it and appealed to the Secretary for its restoration. These appeals were considered by the Secretary, and if he was satisfied that the property was not such as the act authorized the agents to receive or collect, he ordered that it or its proceeds should be returned to the owner. But this again led to other complications. The success of the bona fide applications by owners opened to bad men an opportunity for gain by imposing on the department in representing that cotton which had come to its possession had been wrongfully taken from them by the agents, and petitioning for its release. They submitted with their petitions, proofs which, although seemingly conclusive, were often false. Thus the applications made in good faith and in which the parties were fairly entitled to relief, and those made in bad faith upon fair seeming though false proofs to defraud the government, forced upon the department great care and labor. It was often very difficult if not impossible to discriminate between fraudulent and bona fide cases, and no duty devolving upon the present Secretary has caused him more perplexity and care and anxiety than that connected with this subject.

The next legislation of Congress affecting the matters inquired about was the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, by which the purchase of cotton, naval stores, and other southern products was authorized.

Regulations under which such purchases should be made were prepared by the Secretary, and approved by the President September 24, 1864. Agents were promptly appointed and sent to prominent points in the south to make purchases, as authorized by the act of Congress and in pursuance of regulations. Their transactions were profitable to the government, and generally satisfactory, and were continued until the promulgation of the executive order of June 13, 1865, which removed all restrictions upon commercial intercourse between the citizens of States east of the Mississippi river. This order rendered purchases no longer proper or practicable, and the agents were recalled.

After the surrender of the armies of the rebellion, the Secretary desired to recall all agents engaged in executing the acts of Congress relating to captured and abandoned property, and to receive and dispose of only such as should be delivered by military forces to customs officers at shipping ports, and circular directions were given accordingly on the 27th of June, 1865.

But it was urged that the cotton and other property which belonged to the so-called confederate government was scattered all through the lately insurrectionary States, and that the rapid withdrawal of the military forces would render it impossible for them to take possession of this property and deliver it to shipping points. It was also urged that all property belonging to the so-called confederate government at the time of the surrender should be considered and treated as captured property, and that the plain duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the acts of Congress above referred to, required him to collect and dispose of it.

The Secretary therefore felt required to continue to collect this property through the agents in the same manner as above stated, and renewed his efforts to execute the laws concerning it.

But the difficulties and embarrassments previously existing, as above stated, were greatly increased after the surrender. The military forces were withdrawn from the districts where the property was located; no means of enforcing law or of punishing a violation of it were established. Lawless men, singly and in organized bands, engaged in general plunder; every species of intrigue and speculation and theft were resorted to. Agents of the department, though generally faithful and efficient, were probably in some cases involved in these illicit transactions. What had been difficult before the disbanding of the hostile armies became almost impossible during the disorganized state of affairs in the

south immediately after. Still the efforts were continued until the requirements of the law seemed to be fulfilled, and the results are submitted herewith.

It is proper to state that judicial proceedings have been commenced, and in several cases are still pending, prosecuted for the recovery of property which had been taken and disposed of as captured property. These are vigorously defended, and special counsel is generally engaged to assist the United States district attorney in protecting the interests of the government therein.

All sales of property collected have been made in large markets at public auction, upon proper notice, for cash. A list is appended hereto showing the names of all agents appointed by the department who have been in any way connected with this business, with the rate of compensation paid to each.

The papers and proofs upon which releases have been made are on file in this department, and in any case where examination thereof may be desired they will be furnished.

I annex hereto tabular statements which have been prepared to show in detail all transactions of agents so far as they have been reported to or are known by the department.

The results of the whole action of the department under the acts of Congress above referred to, as shown by the annexed statement, are recapitulated and stated as follows :

ABANDONED COTTON.

Number of bales of cotton received as abandoned.....	11, 180
Number of bales improperly taken as abandoned and released by the department	1, 907
Number of bales of cotton sold as abandoned.....	9, 273
<hr/>	
Gross proceeds of sales of 9,273 bales sold as abandoned....	\$2, 682, 271 69
Amount paid to claimants for cotton improperly taken and sold as abandoned.....	668, 028 68
Amount paid to contractors for collecting, transporting, and delivering abandoned cotton to agents at designated points...	93, 646 06
All other expenses, including freight and charges paid to quartermasters on account of abandoned cotton.....	180, 946 67
Net amount realized by the United States on account of abandoned cotton	1, 739, 650 28
<hr/> <hr/>	

CAPTURED COTTON.

Number of bales of cotton received as captured	156, 387
Number of bales improperly taken, or detained as captured and released	18, 485

(It is proper to say in explanation of this item that after the surrender the Secretary was reliably informed that large quantities of cotton, which had been claimed by the so-called confederate government, were being stolen and otherwise wrongfully taken by individuals, and that he thereupon directed agents to take possession of, and detain for investigation, all cotton which they had good reason to believe should be treated as captured, and to promptly examine into the facts, and, if satisfied that it was captured, to forward it as such, or, if not so satisfied, to deliver it back to the persons from whom it was taken. But the agents were required to report their action in all such cases, and hence a large quantity of such cotton seems to have been treated as captured, when the fact is that it was merely detained for examination, and was released to owners upon failure by agents to show a right to treat it as captured property.)

CAPTURED AND FORFEITED COTTON.

Number of bales paid to contractors for collecting.....	9, 164
Number of bales lost by fire, or in transit, or taken out of the hands of the agents by judicial process, or by military orders, &c	13, 223
Number of bales of cotton sold as captured.....	115, 051
Number of bales on hand	464
Gross proceeds of sales of 115,051 bales of cotton, sold as captured	\$19, 239, 320 24
Amount paid to claimants for cotton improperly taken and sold as captured	654, 918 18
Expenses, including amount paid to contractors for collecting, transporting, and delivering to agents at designated points, and freights and charges paid to quartermasters on account of captured cotton	2, 783, 229 96
Net amount realized by the United States on account of captured cotton.....	<u>15, 801, 172 10</u>

MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTY COLLECTED AS CAPTURED OR ABANDONED.

Gross proceeds of sales and collections.....	\$1, 374, 573 94
Amount of proceeds released to claimants by the department	9, 856 85
Expenses of collection, transportation, and sale of miscellaneous property.....	74, 918 66
Net amount realized by the United States from miscellaneous, captured, and abandoned property.....	<u>1, 289, 798 43</u>

PURCHASED COTTON.

Number of bales of cotton purchased by agents under the act of July 2, 1864.....	53, 838
Number of bales of cotton sold by agents under above act..	53, 837
Lost in repacking	1
Gross proceeds of sales of 53,837 bales.....	\$7, 573, 847 77
Purchase money paid for same	3, 490, 695 21
Expenses incurred by agents connected with this class of transactions	147, 272 82
Net profit realized by the United States from the purchase of cotton.....	<u>3, 935, 879 74</u>

MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTY PURCHASED.

Total amount paid for same.....	\$17, 943 06
Total amount received for sale of same. (The expenses incurred by agents connected with this class of transactions are included in the expenses charged to cotton purchased, &c.).....	31, 124 69
Net profit realized by the United States from the purchase of miscellaneous products.....	<u>13, 181 63</u>

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

Other receipts connected with the execution of the several acts, such as rents of abandoned property, fees for registering same, amounts collected for misappropriation of this class of property, and receipts from agents without account of details	\$3, 151, 671 21
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CAPTURED AND FORFEITED COTTON.

7

Expenses, such as salaries to agents, pay to clerks and other employés connected with the various agencies, and all other matters not charged on other accounts above stated	\$1, 189, 330 84
Net amount from this source	1, 962, 342 37
	<hr/> <hr/>
Total amount received by the United States from various sources as above stated	\$34, 052, 809 54
Total amount released to claimants	1, 332, 803 71
Total amount of purchase money paid for property	3, 508, 638 27
Total amount of expenses paid, including expenses of collection, transportation, agents, salaries and compensation, and all other expenses of every description connected with the execution of the various acts, so far as adjusted or ascertained	4, 469, 345 01
Leaving a total net amount realized by the United States from the various sources named, after payment of every expense in any way connected therewith	24, 742, 022 55
	<hr/> <hr/>

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

The PRESIDENT.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *May 28, 1866.*

On motion of Mr. Bromwell,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house statements showing the amount of cotton in bales, and the value thereof, which was in the hands of the military authorities at the time of the cessation of hostilities, as captured and forfeited cotton, together with all cotton which has since come to the hands of the United States authorities as property of the late so-called Confederate States. Also an account of all cotton in any wise coming into the hands of the federal authorities during the war, and under the care of what officers, and the disposition which has been made of such cotton in each State, both during and since the late war, how sold, and to whom, and by whom, and on what commission, and for what price.

Attest :

EWD. McPHERSON, *Clerk.*

★

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington City, D. C., September 1, 1866.

SIR: In accordance with the intimation given to you in the interview which took place yesterday between yourself and the sub-committee of the congressional Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment, I have the honor to request that you will furnish me, for the use of the committee, at as early a day as practicable—

First. A copy of the statement which you have caused to be prepared, or may prepare, in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives passed on the 28th of May, 1866, calling on the President of the United States for specific information showing the amount of cotton which came into the hands of our government authorities as property of the late so-called Confederate States, and the disposition made of such cotton.

Second. A similar statement, in all particulars, as requested in said resolution, of the quantity of tobacco, rice, and other captured or forfeited property which has been in like manner obtained and disposed of on government account.

Third. A list of all special treasury agents, or agents, attorneys, or employes of any kind of the Treasury Department, who have at any time since April, 1861, been engaged in collecting, or securing, or been authorized to collect, secure, or prosecute for cotton, tobacco, rice, or other captured, forfeited, or abandoned property in the States in rebellion or elsewhere; setting forth in each case the name, residence, date of appointment, period of service, and compensation of such agents, and if removed or discharged.

You will please address your reply, conveying the information thus asked for, to me at my residence at Dayton, Ohio, and furnish it, if possible, by the 1st of October next, before the reassembling of the committee.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT O. SCHENCK,
Chairman of Sub-Committee.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Statement showing the amounts of cotton received and disposed of by the several supervising, special, purchasing and other agents of the Treasury Department.

CAPTURED AND FORFEITED COTTON.

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	W. P. Mellen, 1st agency.	W. Wm. Orme and D. G. Barwick, 1st agency.	J. R. Dillon, 1st agency.	H. M. Buckley, 1st agency.	Beal F. Planders, 3d agency.	O. H. Burbridge, 3d agency.	G. W. Dent, 4th agency.	G. S. Deunson, 4th agency.	A. G. Brown, 4th and 5th agency.	David Heston, 6th agency.	H. A. Hiley, 7th agency.	T. C. Callcott, 8th agency.	T. C. A. Dexter, 9th agency.	J. M. Tomney, 9th agency.	Capt. A. R. Eddy, A. Q. M.	Harrison Johnson, special agent.	O. N. Culler, special agent.	O. O. Kolosa, special agent.	Sam'l Gamsgr, assistant special agent.	Hiram Barney, cotton agent.	Total number of bales of cotton.
Number of bales of cotton collected as abandoned.....	11,180																				11,180
Number of bales of cotton released to owners.....	1,907																				1,907
Number of bales of cotton sold.....	9,273																				9,273
Number of bales of cotton collected as captured.....	11,180																				11,180
Number of bales of cotton collected as captured.....	9,689	8,908	5,586	1,163	10,219	11,424	458	1,101	46,570	2,182	4,977	7,469	7,732	1,031	24,760	1,939	308	16	7,001	151,845	
Number of bales of cotton paid to contractors.....		1,174	646			153			500					15	363		6,053	254			9,164
Number of bales of cotton released to owners.....	334	311			2,679	8,307	240					1,584	1,234	694		320					15,703
Number of bales of cotton shipped to Simpson Draper, cotton agent.....		5,764	4,433	1,053	3,440	2,404	305	1,006	45,168	1,491	2,680	5,468	4,870		11,991	1,028	296				91,298
Number of bales of cotton shipped to Hiram Barney, cotton agent.....					36				398	60											*496
Number of bales of cotton turned over to court by agents.....		1,586											92	9							1,687
Number of bales of cotton lost in repacking.....	9,355	63	466		2,000		2	5	194	631		13	578		1,691				16	7,497	92,444
Number of bales of cotton taken from agent by military.....			39	110																	149
Number of bales of cotton used to pay expenses in kind.....					1,920	514								1,653							144
Number of bales of cotton lost in transit.....						42								82	66	12					4,078
									480							5,899					304
																					6,379
																					465
																					64

* Included in sales by Hiram Barney, cotton agent.

Statement showing the amounts of cotton received, &c.—Continued.

	W. P. Mellen, 1st agency.	W. Wm. Orme and D. G. Barnitz, 1st agency.	J. R. Dillin, 1st agency.	H. M. Buckley, 1st agency.	Benj. F. Flinders, 3d agency.	O. H. Burbridge, 3d agency.	G. W. Dent, 4th agency.	G. B. Dennison, 4th agency.	A. G. Brown, 4th and 5th agency.	David Heston, 6th agency.	H. A. Risley, 7th agency.	T. C. Callicott, 8th agency.	T. C. A. Dexter, 9th agency.	J. M. Tomeny, 9th agency.	Capt. A. R. Eddy, A. Q. M.	Harrison Johnson, special agent.	O. N. Cutler, special agent.	O. O. Kelsey, assistant special agent.	Sam'l (Wm)age, assistant special ag't.	Hiram Barney, cotton agent.	Total number of bales of cotton.
Number of bales of cotton short from other agents																					2
Number of bales of cotton worthless left on plantations																					12
Number of bales of cotton on hand																					13
Number of bales of cotton received by Simeon Draper from other sources																					4,542½
Number of bales of cotton collected and transferred to other agents and included in their reports	9,689	8,908 5,586	1,163 10,219	11,424	456	1,101 46,670	2,182	4,277½	7,469	7,732 1,691	24,760 1,282½	308	16	7,497	156,387½						
Making the actual number collected by those agents		407 1,003½	1,211	58				68	2,175		5,850										
		9,315 6,589½	11,430 11,482								4,384½ 30,610										

The accompanying statements show the entire transaction in detail.

Number of bales of cotton received by Simeon Draper, per his reports	95,840½	92,607½
Number of bales of cotton shipped to Simeon Draper, per agents reports	91,298	2,782
		451
Excess	4,542½	95,840½

	G. H. Elery.	O. N. Cutler.	Green Adams.	Lawton.	T. P. Robb.	T. H. Vestman.	J. M. Hyatt.	F. W. Kellogg.	H. A. Risley.	C. E. Livingston.	Total
Number of bales of cotton purchased.....	16,056	35,564	1,218	59	10	581	20	113	143	74	53,838
Number of bales of cotton resold.....	14,583	32,573	1,183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,339
Number of bales of cotton lost in repacking	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Number of bales of cotton shipped to Simeon Draper	1,362	2,991	35	59	10	581	20	113	143	74	5,388
Number of bales of cotton shipped to T. Richson, cotton agent, St. Louis	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
	16,056	35,564	1,218	59	10	581	20	113	143	74	53,838

Number of bales of cotton received and sold by Simeon Draper, cotton agent, as per his reports 5,404
..... 5,388
Excess..... 16

20 bales of cotton shipped S. Draper, cotton agent, by G. H. Elery, purchasing agent, on account of Leonard Sweet, by special contract.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, November 7, 1864.
N. SARGENT, Commissioner.

CAPTURED AND FORFEITED COTTON.

Statement showing the entire receipts and disbursements in the several agencies of the Treasury Department.

Name.	Agent.	Number of agency.	Gross proceeds of the sale of cotton.	Gross proceeds of the sale of miscellaneous property.	Amount of rents of abandoned property.	Other receipts.	Total receipts.	Total disbursements.
Wm. P. Mellon.	Supervising agent.	1st agency.	\$5,332,051 88	\$72,497 13			\$5,404,549 01	\$1,675,576 00
W. W. Orme.	do.	do.						
D. G. Barnitz.	do.	2d agency.	94,896 14	12,535 26		\$40,419 79	86,951 19	57,475 79
J. R. Dillin.	do.	1st agency.	72,996 57	42,159 04	\$15,174 94	3,982 55	132,585 40	93,382 91
T. C. Callcott.	do.	do.			10,423 45	19,215 00	29,638 45	
H. M. Buckley.	do.	do.	800 00	1,098 81		371 00	2,969 81	32,377 54
B. F. Flanders.	do.	3d agency.	187,673 16	130,204 62	217,195 01	738,787 12	1,274,059 91	846,251 43
A. H. Burbridge.	do.	do.		14,899 79			14,899 79	150,927 86
G. W. Dent.	do.	4th agency.	176 25	37,080 50			37,256 75	13,784 33
G. G. Denison.	do.	do.	936 27	730 00			1,666 27	8,953 53
H. G. Brown.	do.	4th and 5th agency.	11,470 13	45,319 96	101 39	66,835 72	143,727 20	17,510 53
David Henton.	do.	6th agency.	74,367 91	201,164 42	57,286 85		334,819 18	59,347 51
H. A. Risley.	do.	7th agency.		261,144 79			261,144 79	243,518 95
T. C. Callcott.	do.	8th agency.	275 31	110,311 32	14,808 95	6,361 23	131,756 81	94,490 86
J. M. Tomony.	do.	9th agency.	16,537 91				16,537 91	163,885 35
T. C. A. Dexter.	do.	do.	71,364 71	278 30		802,947 15	885,590 16	608,247 36
O. O. Kelce.	Amst. special agent.	do.		6,465 11			6,465 11	204 64
Samuel Gamage.	do.	Wilmington, N. C.	2,108 02	19,321 21			21,429 23	13,271 55
O. N. Cutler.	Special agent.	do.						2,834 31
Capt. A. R. Eddy.	Quartermaster U. S. A.	do.	438,860 64	35,463 50	180,673 17		654,996 31	21,649 05
T. H. Dudley.	United States consul.	do.		108,632 18			108,632 18	
J. A. Kibpaugh.	Collector.	Galveston, Texas.		712 98			712 98	55 04
H. B. Titus.	Special agent.	do.		2,635 00			2,635 00	94 30
R. R. Howard.	Surveyor.	St. Louis, Mo.		5,511 63			5,511 63	3,836 50
J. W. Hicks.	Acting collector.	Pensacola, Fla.		944 15			944 15	
Thomas Richeson.	Cotton agent.	St. Louis, Mo.	18,909 52				18,909 52	683 51
Hiram Barney.	do.	New York.	2,032,312 13	10,366 75			2,042,678 88	104,635 29
Simon Draper.	do.	do.	14,656,932 71	255,545 49			14,912,478 20	1,392,328 20
Green Adams.	Purchasing agent.	Nashville, Tenn.	290,356 02				290,356 02	198,984 30
O. N. Cutler.	do.	New Orleans.	4,878,391 96	94,694 44		481,885 44	5,365,171 84	3,309,754 97
G. H. Ellery.	do.	Memphis, Tenn.	1,391,721 26	6,230 25		96,060 56	1,494,012 17	97,461 92
F. E. Splanner.	Special agent.	Washington, D. C.		349,862 50			349,862 50	1215,352 17
Do.	do.	do.						
Total.			29,495,439 70	1,755,561 13	495,663 06	2,306,145 65	34,052,809 54	9,310,786 99

Total receipts.	\$24,052,809 54	Receipts in coin.	\$6,630,094 51
Total disbursements.	9,310,786 99	Receipts in currency.	18,111,938 04
Net profit to United States.	24,742,022 55		24,742,022 55

NOTE.—In most of the agencies if other sources, so that the receipts and disbursements were mostly paid from indoned property, and of which no details have been received by the Commissioner of Customs.

N. SAIGENT, Commissioner.

shipped to Elmore Draper, cotton agent, New York, for sale, and the disbursements were mostly paid from indoned property, and of which no details have been received by the Commissioner of Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, November 16, 1896.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 16, 1867.

Mr. PRESIDENT : I have the honor to transmit herewith reports of October 8 and 29, 1866, by the Quartermaster General, containing all the information in possession of this department relative to cotton, called for in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 28th May, 1866, which is annexed hereto.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 8, 1866.

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, for report, of the following resolution of the House of Representatives, May 28, 1866 :

On motion of Mr. Bromwell,

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the House statements showing the amount of cotton in bales, and the value thereof, which was in the hands of the military authorities at the time of the cessation of hostilities, as captured and forfeited cotton, together with all cotton which has since come to the hands of the United States authorities as property of the late so-called Confederate States ; also, an account of all cotton in anywise coming into the hands of the federal authorities during the war, and under the care of what officers, and the disposition which has been made of such cotton in each State, both during and since the late war ; how sold, and to whom, and by whom, and on what commission, and for what price.

"Attest :

"EDW'D McPHERSON, Clerk."

This resolution requires several distinct statements :

1. The amount of cotton in bales, and the value thereof, in the hands of the military authorities at the time of the cessation of hostilities, as captured and forfeited cotton.

2. All cotton which has *since* come into the hands of the United States authorities as property of the late so-called Confederate States.

3. All cotton in anywise coming into the hands of the federal authorities during the war, and under the care of what officers.

4. The disposition which has been made of such cotton in each State, both during and since the late war.

5. How sold, and to whom, and by whom, and on what commission, and for what price.

It will not be possible to arrange the returns of officers specially under the foregoing classes. General results will be mainly given, accompanied by copies of the statements, which are somewhat bulky.

Previous to the passage of the act of 12th March, 1863, officers of the quartermaster's department accounted for cotton as for other property falling into their hands. By the act "to provide for the collection of abandoned property, and for the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States," the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to appoint special agents to receive and collect abandoned or captured property in any State or Territory of the United States designated as in insurrection against the lawful government of the United States by the proclamation of the President of July 1, 1862, *except* arms, ordnance, ships, steamboats or other water craft, and furni-

ture, forage, military supplies, or munitions of war. Officers and soldiers receiving any such property, or cotton, &c., to turn the same over to special agents.

All property coming into any of the United States not declared in insurrection from within any of the States declared in insurrection, through or by any other person than an agent duly appointed or under a lawful clearance by the proper officer of the Treasury Department, to be confiscated.

In conformity to the provisions of this act, General Orders No. 88, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, April 3, 1863, were issued to officers of the army.

The *first clause* prohibits officers and others connected with the army from having any interest in the transportation of goods, &c., into any States in insurrection, or in the purchase or sale therein of any goods, &c.

The *second clause* directs that officers and others who may have under control any abandoned or captured property, including all seized under military orders, except only such as shall be required for use of United States forces, shall promptly turn over all such property to a treasury agent; also all receipts, bills of lading, &c., to the said agent. The officer, on turning over the property, to make regular returns thereof, &c. Property sold to be described, stating when, where, by and to whom sold, &c., and the amount received therefor, and what disposition was made of proceeds. Officers to aid the treasury agents in getting possession and transporting such property.

The *third clause* directs military commanders to revoke all orders in conflict or inconsistent with this order. All expenses of transporting said property to be reported by the officers of the quartermaster's department who furnish such transportation to the agents of the Treasury Department, and also, through the ordinary channels, to the Quartermaster General at Washington, in order that such expenses may be reimbursed from the proceeds of sales of such transported property.

From an examination of reports and returns received from officers of the quartermaster's department, and from a special correspondence entered into in order to provide the means of answering the resolution of the House of Representatives, the following information has been obtained, and is respectfully submitted, with the accompanying copies of papers, as the fullest answer practicable.

Colonel S. B. Holabird.

Total quantity of cotton received and disposed of by Colonel S. B. Holabird, chief quartermaster at New Orleans, from May, 1863, to May, 1864, inclusive:

Received from all sources: 12,779 bales, 32 parts of bales, 2,373 sacks, 7 barrels, 1 cask, one lot of loose.

See his accounts, marked A and B, showing the cotton received and disposed of.

Total amount received for cotton sold by Colonel S. B. Holabird	\$986,615 87
Amount sold under and by provisional court.....	33,089 68
Total amount received by him	1,019,705 55
Total amount refunded.....	185,176 21
Balance	834,529 34

See statement marked C.

In a letter of September 26, 1866, Colonel Holabird states that the above amount (\$834,529 34) was used in the quartermaster's department, as if belonging to the regular funds of that appropriation, as shown by vouchers ren-

dered with his accounts, having been, as he states, directed thus to use and report it by the major general commanding the department of the Gulf.

This statement only gives an account of cotton seized, or in military possession by seizure, or from questions being raised as to its disposition.

Colonel Holabird states that there was cotton received and transported under treasury regulations, not included in his statement, as it was only handled as matter of freight.

The cotton sent to New York and Boston, Colonel Holabird presumes was sold by the treasury officers, as no returns of sales were ever made to him.

Colonel Holabird in his report states the collection and sale of 1,207 bales derived from cotton collected from the batteries, &c., around Port Hudson, by negro troops and contrabands, under supervision of Brigadier General Andrews, commanding the post, in obedience to department orders, (marked D;) one hundred thousand dollars of the proceeds were applied in the quartermaster's department. Colonel Holabird says the proceeds of this cotton may be said to have covered all the expenses of the schools for the poor colored people in Louisiana up to 1865, and possibly through that year.

Colonel Holabird mentions a lot of 404 bales of cotton from the Brazos, captured by the troops on the Rio Grande, and sold by order of the commander of the department of the Gulf, to assist in paying for the steamers and vessels lost in the expedition to Brazos Santiago and the Rio Grande.

There was much more cotton captured there, Colonel Holabird states, and sold, but he was not furnished with an account of it; it was applied in the quartermaster's department by like authority, and for like purpose. The cotton released to parties was so released upon authority of the military commanders and treasury officers. A great deal held for freight and belonging to private parties stands released to C. A. Weed & Co., they being commission merchants or treasury agents.

Colonel Holabird bears testimony to the industry of the negroes in gathering cotton from its hiding places, and delivering it for transportation. The proceeds of twenty or thirty bales, more or less, were transferred to the special treasury agent at New Orleans, and not included in Colonel Holabird's account, although sold under his general directions, they being special cases involving conflicting and doubtful claims, or violations of military orders.

Colonel Holabird reports the sale, under his direction, November 25, 1863, by Captain Jacob Mahler, assistant quartermaster, of the following: 116 bales, weighing 40,298 pounds, \$22,212 88.

This cotton, Colonel Holabird states, belonged to a lot dug from the batteries and ruins about Port Hudson, and was sold for the benefit of the colored troops who saved it, by order of the commanding general. He also states that this money was turned over by Captain Mahler to Captain M. M. Hawes, assistant quartermaster.

Upon examination, it is found that Captain Hawes had rendered an account of the Corps d'Afrique fund for the period from August 1, 1863, to July 31, 1864, distinct and separate from his accounts with the quartermaster's department, of which he has no summary statements on file. This return consisted of an account current, Abstract A, and 23 vouchers; Abstract B, and 45 vouchers; Abstract Bb, and 18 vouchers; which account was returned to the treasury, (Third Auditor's office,) without the usual administrative examination, November 24, 1865, and are now in that department.

Captain Jacob Mahler, assistant quartermaster.

Under an order of Colonel Holabird, chief quartermaster at New Orleans, dated December 14, 1863, Captain Mahler transferred to Captain M. M. Hawes, assistant quartermaster, all the funds, receipts, and vouchers in his hands connected with the Corps d'Afrique fund, and took his receipt for the same.

Aggregate amount of sales of cotton by Captain Mahler, assistant quartermaster, from August 11, 1863, to January 2, 1864, \$229,844 75, receipted for by Captain Hawes.

The item of \$22,212 88, mentioned by Colonel Holabird in another place as the proceeds of the sale of 115 bales by Captain Mahler, is included in the above sum.

Captain Edward Pease, provost marshal, Cedar Keys, Florida.

Captain Pease transmits, April 1, 1865, returns of four bags of cotton, weighing 1,069 pounds, which he turned over to John J. Stevens, first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, second Florida cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster, for which Lieutenant Stevens receipted. Was instructed to turn over captured cotton to T. C. Dexter, special agent Treasury Department.

Brevet Major General J. L. Donaldson, chief quartermaster military division of the Tennessee.

Under date of Nashville, Tennessee, June 29, 1866, General Donaldson transmits report of cotton received at that depot from May 1, 1864, to June 30, 1865, by Captain S. B. Brown, assistant quartermaster.

Prior to that time Captain John C. Crane, assistant quartermaster, had charge of receipts of cotton from December, 1863, to April 30, 1864, when Captain Brown relieved him.

Prior to December, 1863, Captain John Stewart, assistant quartermaster, had charge. Is out of service and left no records of his operations.

General Donaldson's abstract of the cotton received at the Nashville depot by Captain S. B. Brown, assistant quartermaster, in charge of transportation, shows the total amount to be 1,802½ bales, 3 bags, and 175 pounds, the whole of which was turned over to the Treasury Department, except 143½ bales destroyed by fire. (This is from May 1, 1864, to June 30, 1865.)

The abstract of Colonel John C. Crane, late inspector quartermaster's department, Nashville, shows that there were received by him while in charge of transportation of United States military railroads, Department of Mississippi, at Nashville, Tennessee, from December 1, 1863, to May 10, 1864, 177 bales of cotton and two car loads, (number of bales not enumerated,) and that he transferred to the United States government 13 bales, to Captain J. H. Ferry 15 bales, to C. A. Fuller 147 bales, to D. W. Roland 2 bales and 2 car loads.

Brevet Brigadier General L. C. Easton, chief quartermaster.

General Easton, chief quartermaster, department of Missouri, under date of St. Louis, July 13, 1866, transmits a letter from General William Myers, assistant quartermaster, dated July 4, 1866, giving a statement of the cotton received at St. Louis during the war.

This statement shows: total number of bales received, 283; number transferred and sold, 283; amounting in money to \$40,456 62.

Of this the sum of \$30,844 68 was turned over to claimants; \$9,611 94 transferred to credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

Captain H. S. Fitch, assistant quartermaster.

Captain Fitch, in his account current for the third quarter of 1862, reports the sale of 20,460 pounds of cotton, at twenty-two cents per pound, damaged and coarse, captured by provost marshal and sold by order of Provost Marshal General Colonel W. S. Hillyer to A. A. Van Wanner for \$4,520. In the abstract of Colonel William Myers, assistant quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri, Captain H. S. Fitch is credited with 11 bales of cotton transferred to Colonel Myers, August 21 and 27, 1862, and charged with 25 bales.

Captain C. A. Reynolds, assistant quartermaster, Rock Island, Illinois.

Captain Reynolds reports 24 bales cotton, claimed by James Mix & Company, seized by the United States at Memphis, Tennessee, and sold by Captain J. G. Fort, by order of Captain Reynolds, under instructions from General Grant.

Gross proceeds of 24 bales.....	\$5, 546 27
Expenses of sale.....	168 00
	<hr/>
	5, 378 27
	<hr/>

This amount is reported as deposited with the assistant treasurer at St. Louis, Missouri, to the credit of the United States.

Captain George W. Bradley, assistant quartermaster.

Captain Bradley, under date of Newbern, North Carolina, August 13, 1863, transmits receipt from D. Heaton, supervising special agent of the Treasury Department, for forty-five (45) bales of cotton, averaging about 500 pounds; 57 bales, average 500 pounds, 28,500 pounds; in small bags, 200 pounds.

This cotton was captured from the enemy during the expedition to Winton, North Carolina, 25th July, 1863.

Captain George W. Bradley, depot quartermaster.

Captain Bradley reports, from Baltimore, Maryland, June 29, 1866, the following cotton, which, he says, includes all that has been received at that depot at any period during the war, and subsequent to the cessation of hostilities, as shown by the records of his office:

July 12, 1864, received from Captain B. Burton, assistant quartermaster at Washington, D. C., 307 bags cotton, weighing 9,332 pounds, to H. A. Risley, agent Treasury Department; March 8, 1866, received from Captain J. G. Payne, assistant quartermaster, Washington, D. C., 30 bales cotton, weighing 15,750 pounds, turned over to Simeon Draper, New York; sent through Captain Henry Bowman, assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Colonel James Belger, quartermaster, Baltimore, Maryland.

Colonel Belger reports, August 9, 1862, the sale of 23 bales of cotton by auction, and states that the remaining 27 bales of the invoice of 50 bales from Captain Tallmadge, assistant quartermaster at Fortress Monroe, had not then been received. It averaged about the price paid for it.

Captain Samuel Lappin, assistant quartermaster.

Captain Lappin reports, from April 24, 1865, to May 22, 1865, amount of cotton received and transferred by him at Mobile, Alabama.

Received	19,396 bales, 1,630,116 pounds.
Transferred	3,222 bales to General Van Vleit, New York.
Destroyed	9,741 bales, by explosion of powder magazine.
Delivered to claimants	284 bales, by order of General Canby.
Delivered to T. C. Dexter	6,149 bales, special agent treasury.

Total	19,396 bales, 1,630,116 pounds.
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Major General B. F. Butler, commanding department of the Gulf.

General Butler writes to the Quartermaster General, New Orleans, June 10, 1862, in explanation in the matter of certain cotton sent home in the Black Prince, a government transport, from Ship island:

"This cotton," he says, "was captured by the navy on board a small schooner, which it would be unsafe to send to sea. I needed the schooner as a lighter, and took her from the navy. What should be done with the cotton? A transport was going home empty; it would cost the government nothing to transport it."

He states that, being without funds, he had drawn upon his private banker for four thousand dollars, and sent the cotton to his correspondent at Boston, with directions to sell it, pay the draft out of the proceeds, and hold the rest, if any, subject to his order, that he might settle with the government. But the cotton was seized by the government, and kept, as General Butler states, until it depreciated ten per cent. General Butler afterwards received from Colonel Shaffer, assistant quartermaster, the amount of his draft, which he (General B.) had paid to the laborers.

The proceeds of this cotton (two bales) from the Black Prince, \$209 79, Major John W. McKim, assistant quartermaster at Boston, states were used in expenditures for the quartermaster's department, and taken up on the account current of his predecessor (Captain W. W. McKim) for February, 1863. (See statement of Major McKim.)

F. W. Kellogg, who appears to have been a purchasing agent, gives a receipt to Captain Samuel Lappin, assistant quartermaster, for the papers releasing to the owners 284 bales of cotton, captured in Mobile, Alabama, in accordance with General Orders No. 30 of Major General E. R. S. Canby, commanding military department of West Mississippi. The following is the indorsement on this receipt of Kellogg:

"I have received all the papers relating to this cotton and other articles, and so much of the cotton as was not destroyed by fire at the explosion, and was claimed by the owners, has been disposed of according to law.

"F. W. KELLOGG,
"Purchasing Agent."

Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Eddy.

The abstract of all cotton received, sold, &c., by Captain A. R. Eddy, assistant quartermaster United States army, at Memphis, Tennessee, while depot quartermaster at that point, from January to May, 1863, exhibits the following result:

Received from quartermaster's department and provost marshal's department, 4,334½ bales, 15 pieces of bales, 92 sacks, 48 gunny sacks, 29 large sacks, 20 small sacks, 8 large bundles.

Transferred and sold the above articles as follows:

Returned to owners by order of General Grant.....	134	bales.
Returned to owners by order of General Hurlbut.....	13	bales.
Transferred to Captain J. V. Lewis, assistant quartermaster....	15	bales.
	<hr/>	
	162	bales.
Sold at auction	1,691	bales.
Transferred to the Treasury Department.....	2,481½	bales.
	<hr/>	
Total	4,334½	bales.
	<hr/>	

RECAPITULATION.

Sold, 1,691 bales, 742,963 pounds, \$437, 906 77.....	1,691	bales.
J. L. Loop, auctioneer, commission one per cent.		
Transferred.....	2,481½	
Transferred.....	15	
Returned	147	
	<hr/>	
Total.....	4,334½	bales.
	<hr/>	

It appears from a list of confiscated cotton furnished by Captain Eddy for the month of May, 1863, that of the cotton mentioned in his abstract he turned over to T. H. Yeatman, special agent of the Treasury Department, the following: 2,481½ bales, 15 pieces of bales, 159 sacks, 38 large sacks.

Colonel A. J. Mackay, chief quartermaster.

Colonel Mackay, chief quartermaster, depot of Nashville, July 22, 1865, reports to the Quartermaster General that during the month of June previous he received from the forces of Brevet Major General Wilson, commanding cavalry corps, military department Mississippi, 585 bales of cotton, all of which, as it from time to time arrived, he transferred to the United States Treasury Department. He states that he accounted for this property on his returns for the month in which it was received.

In the annual report of Colonel Mackay to General Donaldson for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, he says:

“Not being accountable for public property, with the exception of, at one time, some few articles of office furniture and clothing, camp and garrison equipage, I have none to report as lost, destroyed, or captured by the enemy, while under my direction. For the same reason no property captured by our army has fallen into my hands.

“I may except some cotton, altogether about five hundred and eighty-five bales, which, being taken possession of from time to time by Major General Wilson’s forces on their march to Macon, Georgia, &c., and shipped to me at Nashville, Tennessee, was immediately, as each lot arrived, turned over to the proper officer of the United States Treasury Department. I set down ninety-five thousand dollars (\$95,000) as its estimated value. The cotton in question has been duly accounted for on my property return.”

It appears that Colonel Mackay, during the time specified, turned over to James R. Dillon, special treasury agent, the following amounts of cotton:

June 5, 1865.....	78 bales.
June 6, 1865.....	111 bales.
June 19, 1865.....	241 bales.
June 27, 1865.....	14 bales.
June 28, 1865.....	141 bales.
Total.....	585 bales.

Captain R. B. Hatch, assistant quartermaster.

Cotton turned over at Helena, Arkansas, to D. N. Welsh, captain and assistant quartermaster, to be delivered to Captain R. W. Lyman, assistant quartermaster, Memphis, Tennessee, 1863.

April 9.....	13 bales cotton.
April 9.....	3 bales cotton, broken.
April 11.....	61 bales cotton.
April 11.....	89 bales cotton, 3 parts of bales.
April 18.....	34 bales cotton, some in bad order.
Total.....	200 bales.

April 18, 1 piece of bale; 26 long sacks cotton; 25 sacks cotton.

Brevet Major General Robert Allen, chief quartermaster, Louisville, Kentucky.

General Allen, under date of June 19th, 1866, writes to the Quartermaster General, and says:

“I enclose herewith a statement of Captain J. R. Del Vecchio, late assistant

quartermaster, in reference to twenty (20) bales. This is the only instance where cotton has come into the possession of any officer attached to this depot during the war."

Captain Del Vecchio reports that he found in the First street warehouse, corner First and Front streets, twenty (20) bales of cotton which was not transferred to him by his predecessor. The Quartermaster General ordered him to turn the cotton over to the treasury agent at Louisville, and take his receipt therefor, and report the cotton on property return as taken up. He states that the receipt may be found filed with his property papers for the month of March, 1866.

Colonel G. H. Crosman, deputy quartermaster general, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Lieutenant Colonel Herman Biggs, quartermaster 18th army corps, under date of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1863, proposes to turn over, to Colonel Crosman about 2,000 pounds cotton on board the steamer Emilie, belonging to the government.

Colonel Crosman is directed by the Quartermaster General to sell the 1,558 pounds of cotton turned over to the department.

The cotton was sold agreeably to orders, and Captain A. Boyd, assistant quartermaster, by direction of Colonel Crosman, reported the sale as follows :

May 4, 1863—

1,218 pounds cotton partly damaged, Dickens, 17½ cents.....	\$213 15
640 pounds cotton damaged, Dodson, 14½ cents.....	92 80
	<hr/>
	305 95
Commission 5 per cent.....	\$15 30
Catalogues and advertising.....	3 75
Weighing and portorage.....	3 25
	<hr/>
	22 30
	<hr/>
	283 65
	<hr/>

M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers.

Colonel Crosman (Brevet Brigadier General) writes under date of June 12, 1866, and recites the sale of the cotton aforesaid, under the instructions of the department, "the proceeds to be turned over to the duly authorized agent of the Treasury Department when he shall have been appointed."

General Crosman adds: "Captain Boyd sold this cotton under my direction, and the net proceeds, \$283 65, were used by him in the current expenditures of the quartermaster's department proper; no notification of the appointment of a treasury agent to receive the funds was ever made to me."

Major Stewart Van Vliet, quartermaster, New York.

Major Van Vliet, December 29, 1862, reports to the Quartermaster General that, in pursuance of instructions, he had the cotton received from Captain Daniel Messenger, assistant quartermaster at Newbern, North Carolina, 72 bales, sold at auction, and had deposited the net proceeds, \$15,416 72, with the assistant treasurer at New York. Requests that this sum be placed to his credit, as he is entirely out of funds.

Captain Messenger states in his letter to Major Van Vliet, of the 24th of November, 1862, that of the 72 bales sent, 57 were marked A. Q. M., and were seized, ginned, and pressed by him. The 15 bales marked T. D. were claimed by parties professing to be Union men. Loyalty, however, not clearly estab-

lished. Wished the lot sold separate from the other, so that, if necessary, a separate account could be rendered.

On the 22d of January, 1863, Major Van Vliet was advised from the Quartermaster General's office, as follows:

"By direction of the Secretary of War, the proceeds of the sale of the fifty-seven (57) bales of cotton marked A. Q. M., which you received from Captain Messenger, assistant quartermaster, will be held to defray current expenses of the quartermaster's department. The 15 bales marked T. D. will be held until further orders."

March 4, 1863, Major Van Vliet reports the receipt of 10,000 pounds of unginned cotton from Brevet Colonel C. W. Thomas, assistant quartermaster, at Fortress Monroe, and asks authority to sell it at auction.

March 9, 1863, directed by the Quartermaster General to sell and report result.

May 7, 1863, Major Van Vliet received from Captain Alfred G. Gray, of the steamer McClellan, 233 bales of cotton captured in the blockade runner Laura Dudley, on the 29th of April, 1863, and shipped by the United States marshal on account of the government.

May 20, 1863, Major Van Vliet received 412 bales of cotton from New Orleans, per steamer George Peabody.

May 23, 1863, Major Van Vliet received 400 bales of cotton from Captain A. Shipley, assistant quartermaster, per ship Matanzas, from New Orleans.

June 29, 1863, Major Van Vliet reports receipt from Colonel S. B. Holabird, chief quartermaster, New Orleans, per Captain Jacob Mahler, assistant quartermaster, 530 bales of cotton and samples, per steamer Matanzas, from New Orleans; directed by the Quartermaster General to turn it over to the agent of the treasury.

May 22, 1865, Major Van Vliet received thirteen bales of cotton from Captain Messenger, assistant quartermaster, Newbern, North Carolina.

May 23, 1865, General Van Vliet received 1,400 bales of cotton, per steamer Monterey, invoiced by General Canby.

June 3, 1865, directed to turn over all the cotton to Simeon Draper, agent of Treasury Department.

Captain W. W. McKim, assistant quartermaster, Boston.

Captain McKim, on the 27th of August, 1862, asked authority to sell two bales of cotton turned over to him from the transport Black Prince, shipped from New Orleans by General Butler, which authority was given, and the cotton sold. (See statement of Brevet Major John W. McKim, June 14, 1866.)

June 23, 1863, Captain W. W. McKim was instructed by the Quartermaster General, under General Orders No. 88, War Department, 1863, as follows: "The cotton and sugar, except what sugar the Commissary General elects to take for army use, must be turned over to the agent of the Treasury Department, to be by him sold. He was also instructed that any charges against the property for freight, &c., should be paid, and charged against the product of sale."

In relation to property shipped to him by Colonel Holabird, chief quartermaster department of the Gulf, Captain McKim, June 27, 1863, says:

"Previous to the receipt of your letter I had received \$161,535 69, being the proceeds from auction sales of the property received by the steamer McClellan.

"On Tuesday last I sold at auction 200 bales of cotton received from New Orleans by steamer City of Bath. My course in this business, and I presume also the action of Colonel Holabird, was based upon the supposition that the proceeds could be appropriated as he desired.

"No agent of the Treasury Department could have made a more judicious or economical sale, or have realized more for the property, than I have done, and I

am confident that my action will receive the approval of any competent agent the Treasury Department may appoint. I am ready to turn over the proceeds to the agent of the Treasury Department, whenever required to do so.

"I respectfully ask that I may be authorized to retain so much of the proceeds as will suffice to reimburse Colonel Holabird for the expenses at New Orleans, and to place such sum to his credit, it being a proper charge against the property before the net proceeds can be determined.

"Should not the freight on such property from the point of shipment to the place of delivery (when delivered from government transports) be retained and placed to the credit of the quartermaster's department before paying the proceeds to the Treasury Department?"

The Quartermaster General, on 5th of January, 1864, in a letter to the Secretary of War, on the subject of cotton funds in the hands of Captain W. W. McKim, at Boston, made the following recommendation :

"That the money may now be made available for public use, I respectfully recommend that, after refunding to the quartermaster's department the expenses incurred by it in payment of charges on the property and transporting it to Boston, it may be turned over to the Treasury Department."

This recommendation was approved by the Secretary of War, January 7, 1864, and on the 12th January, 1864, Captain McKim was instructed to be governed accordingly.

Brevet Major John W. McKim, assistant quartermaster, in charge at Boston, wrote on the 21st June, 1866, giving a "statement of cotton received by the quartermaster's department at Boston, Massachusetts, from the commencement to the end of the rebellion," and states that "the sum of \$209 79, received from the sale of two bales per ship Black Prince, was used in expenditures in the quartermaster's department, and taken up on the account current of my predecessor in February, 1863." "The proceeds from the sale of cotton received per steamer City of Bath and steamer McClellan, amounting to \$194,879 33, were deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and a certificate of the United States assistant treasurer at Boston for that amount forwarded to you by my predecessor, Captain W. W. McKim, on the 11th of February, 1864, in accordance with instructions contained in your letter of January 12, 1864."

Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Ransom, quartermaster, Savannah, Georgia.

January 12, 1865, the Secretary of War, then at Savannah, directed the Quartermaster General to provide for the care and preservation of cotton captured at Savannah, and to detail a competent officer for the special duty of seeing to its being turned over and receipted for by the agent of the Treasury Department.

Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Ransom was accordingly assigned to this duty, and directed to make a careful inspection of the stores containing the captured cotton, and appoint guards for its protection. He was directed to afford every facility for the operations of the treasury agent, Simeon Draper, collector of the port of New York, charged by the Treasury Department with the care and disposition of this captured property, and was authorized to employ competent clerks to attend to the weighing of each bale, and take duplicate receipts from the special agent. The wages of operatives and all indebtedness incurred in handling, packing, and shipping cotton to the date of this order to be discharged by the special agent of the treasury.

In pursuance of instructions from the Quartermaster General Colonel Ransom took charge of the captured cotton at Savannah and Charleston and turned it over to the treasury agents.

On the 21st of March, 1865, Colonel Ransom informed the Quartermaster General that he had transferred to the Treasury Department, up to that date,

upwards of 38,000 bales of cotton, and hoped to close the business during the week. His receipts from Albert G. Brown, supervising special agent of the Treasury Department, to the 4th of April, 1865, show the transfer to that agent of thirty-eight thousand one hundred and thirty-three (38,133) bales, weighing 17,835,705 pounds, besides receipts embracing the following items: 39 bales rope cuttings, weighing 30,333 pounds; 60 bales old rope and bagging, weighing 38,280 pounds; 4 bags wool, weighing 2,076 pounds; 182 bales old rope and bagging, weighing 128,686 pounds.

Colonel Ransom also transmitted receipts from Simeon Draper, special agent of the Treasury Department, for the following amounts transferred to him at Charleston, South Carolina: 4,454 bales cotton, weighing 1,884,550 pounds; 8 bales rope ends, weighing 5,508 pounds; 5 bales cotton pickings, weighing 5,104 pounds.

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that there was but little cotton remaining in the hands of the officers of the quartermaster's department at the close of the war, and but little received afterwards. The treasury agents will probably be able to give more specific information on the subject.

Respectfully submitted:

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General U. S. A.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., October 29, 1866.

SIR: In connection with my report of the 8th instant, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 26th of May, 1866, calling for information in relation to the amount of cotton in the hands of the United States military authorities at the close of the war, as captured and forfeited, and all which has since come into the hands of the United States authorities as property of the late so-called Confederate States, its disposition, &c., I have the honor to transmit a copy of a letter from Brevet Major General Stewart Van Vliet, quartermaster, New York city, October 11, 1866, covering a condensed statement of all the cotton received by him during the war, and the disposition made of it. He states that he had no cotton in his hands at the close of the war.

In preparing the statement required by the call of the House of Representatives it was necessary to call upon all the principal quartermasters for reports as to the amount of cotton severally passing through their offices. The full response of General Van Vliet was only received last week. It will be seen that of the proceeds of cotton sold and transferred \$12,892 12 were taken up in General Van Vliet's summary statements for January and May, 1863, and the sum of \$3,289 92 transferred to Simeon Draper, United States cotton agent; and that 45,800 bales of cotton were turned over to Mr. Draper, and 2,644 bales of cotton, weighing 1,149,862 pounds, were turned over to Hiram Barney, esq., collector of the port of New York, from whom General Van Vliet claims the amount due the quartermaster's department for transportation of cotton. This will be made the subject of a special communication and recommendation after receiving from General Van Vliet a statement of the whole amount due the quartermaster's department on account of shipment of cotton, &c.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General U. S. A.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New York, October 11, 1866.

GENERAL : I have the honor to transmit herewith a condensed statement of all the cotton received by me during the war, and the disposition made of it :

I had no cotton in my hands at the close of the war.

I beg, while on this subject, to call attention to the large amount of money due our department for the transportation of cotton, and which should have been paid from the proceeds of said cotton. I frequently called Mr. Barney's attention to it, but could never bring him to a settlement.

I enclose herewith a copy of one of several letters which I addressed him on the subject. There is more due the government than is claimed in this letter.

It would only be right that this sum should be returned to our department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Major General, &c.

General M. C. MEIGS,

Q. M. Gen., Bvt. Major General U. S. A.

Statement showing the quantity of cotton received during the war by Brevet Major General Stewart Van Vliet, quartermaster United States army, at New York city, the disposition made of it, &c.

No. of bales.	No. of bags.	No. of pounds received.	How disposed of.	Net proceeds.	Remarks.
61	.....	23,053	Sold at public sale..	\$12,126 80	Proceeds taken up on summary statement for January, 1863.
.....	241	8,600	.....do.....	765 32	Cotton in seed. Proceeds taken up on summary statement for May, 1863.
15	.....	5,648	.....do.....	3,289 92	Proceeds transferred to Simeon Draper, esq., United States cotton agent.
2,644	.....	1,149,862	Turned over to Hiram Barney, collector of the port of New York.		
45,800	.....		Turned over to Simeon Draper, U. S. cotton agent.		
48,520	241	.....	.....	16,182 04	

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Quartermaster U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

New York, August 14, 1863.

SIR: I hand you herewith the account of charges, amounting to fifty thousand seventy-seven dollars and thirty-four cents, which is due this department on four shipments of cotton and sugar turned over to you, and will thank you to send me your draft for the amount at your earliest convenience.

Steamer George Peabody :

Expenses paid at New Orleans.....	\$9, 566 38	
For four days' detention of vessel, (\$400).....	1, 600 00	
	<u> </u>	\$11, 166 38

Steamer Matanzas :

Expenses paid at New Orleans.....	9, 975 62	
For six days' detention of vessel, (550).....	3, 300 00	
	<u> </u>	13, 275 62

Steamer United States :

Expenses paid at New Orleans.....	14, 071 27	
For five days' detention of vessel, (400).....	2, 000 00	
	<u> </u>	16, 071 27

Steamer Fulton :

Expenses paid at New Orleans.....	7, 564 07	
For two days' detention of vessel, (1,000).....	2, 000 00	
	<u> </u>	9, 564 07

Total	<u> </u>	<u>50, 077 34</u>
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Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

HIRAM BARNEY, Esq.,
Collector, New York City.

A true copy :

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Major General, and C. Q. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1866.

SIR: I am instructed as chairman of a sub-committee, by the joint Select Committee on Retrenchment, empowered and appointed by the 39th Congress, to request that you will furnish me for the use of said committee, at as early a day as practicable, copies of all orders and instructions given by the War Department, or under its authority, in relation to cotton, tobacco, rice, or other property captured, abandoned, or forfeited, or claimed to be, in behalf of the government, as having belonged to the so-called Confederate States, or either of them, or to any citizen of said States, since the month of April, 1861; and also a statement and description giving amounts and values of all property so captured, abandoned, or forfeited, which has at any time come into the possession or under the control of the military authorities, and showing what disposition in each case has been made of the same, and what proceeds therefrom have been paid into the treasury of the United States, or otherwise accounted for.

Please address your reply hereto to me, at Dayton, Ohio, and send it if possible by the first of October next, before the reassembling of the committee.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROB'T C. SCHENCK,
Chairman of Sub-Committee.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 4, 1866.

Respectfully referred to the Quartermaster General for report.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. O. SCHRIVER,
Inspector General U. S. A.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
May 28, 1866.

On motion of Mr. Bromwell,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house statements showing the amount of cotton in bales, and the value thereof, which was in the hands of the military authorities at the time of the cessation of hostilities, as captured and forfeited cotton, together with all cotton which has since come to the hands of the United States authorities as property of the late so-called Confederate States; also an account of all cotton in anywise coming into the hands of the federal authorities during the war, and under the care of what officers, and the disposition which has been made of such cotton in each State, both during and since the late war; how sold, and to whom, and by whom, and on what commission, and for what price.

Attest:

EDWARD MCPHERSON, *Clerk.*

[General Orders No. 88.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 3, 1863.

The following orders in respect to the regulating of intercourse with the insurrectionary States, the collection of abandoned property, &c., are published for the information and government of the army, and of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 31, 1863.

For the purpose of more effectually preventing all commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States, except such as shall be authorized in pursuance of law, and of securing consistent, uniform, and efficient action in conducting such intercourse as shall be so authorized, and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the collection of abandoned property, and for the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary States," approved March 12, 1863, it is hereby ordered—

I. That no officer of the army of the United States, nor other person connected therewith, shall authorize or have any interest in the transportation of any goods, wares, or merchandise (except supplies belonging to or contracted

for by the United States designed for the military or naval forces thereof, and moving under military or naval orders, and except, also, sutlers' supplies and other things necessary for the use and comfort of the troops of the United States, and moving under permits of the authorized officers of the Treasury Department) into any State declared by the President to be in insurrection; nor authorize nor have any interest in the purchase or sale therein of any goods or chattels, wares or merchandise, cotton, tobacco, or other products of the soil thereof; nor the transportation of the same, except as aforesaid, therefrom or therein; nor shall any such officer or person authorize, prohibit, or in any manner interfere with any such purchase, or sale, or transportation, which shall be conducted under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, unless under some imperative military necessity, in the place or section where the same shall be conducted, or unless requested by an agent or some other authorized officer of the Treasury Department, in which case all commanders of military departments, districts, and posts will render such aid in carrying out the provisions of the said act, and in enforcing due observance of the said regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, as can be given without manifest injury to the public service.

II. It is further ordered, that every officer or private, or person employed in or with the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, who may receive or have under his control any property which shall have been abandoned by the owner or owners, or captured in any district declared to be in insurrection against the United States, including all property seized under military orders, excepting only such as shall be required for military use of the United States forces, shall promptly turn over all such property to the agent appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive the same, who shall give duplicate receipts therefor.

And every such officer or private, or person employed in or with the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, shall also promptly turn over to such agent, in like manner, all receipts, bills of lading, and other papers, documents, and vouchers, showing title to such property, or the right to the possession, control, or direction thereof; and he shall make such order, indorsement, or writing as he has power to make, to enable such agent to take possession of such property or the proceeds thereof. Arms, munitions or war, forage, horses, mules, wagons, beef cattle, and supplies which are necessary in military operations, shall be turned over to the proper officers of the ordnance, or of the quartermaster, or of the commissary departments, respectively, for the use of the army. All other property abandoned, or captured, or seized, as aforesaid, shall be delivered to the agent appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The officer receiving or turning over such property shall give the usual and necessary invoices, receipts, or vouchers therefor, and shall make regular returns thereof, as prescribed by the Army Regulations. The receipts of the agents of the Treasury Department shall be vouchers for all property delivered to them, and whenever called upon by the agent of the Treasury Department authorized to receive such abandoned or captured or seized property, as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof, all persons employed in the military service will give him full information in regard thereto; and if requested by him so to do, they shall give him duplicates or copies of the reports and returns thereof, and of the receipts, invoices, and vouchers therefor.

And every officer of the army of the United States hereafter receiving abandoned or captured or seized property, or the proceeds thereof, or under whose order it may be applied to the use of the military forces, as aforesaid, shall, upon request of a duly authorized agent of the Treasury Department, render a written report, with invoices thereof, to said agent, in which he will specify the arms, supplies, or other munitions of war retained for the use of the military forces, as aforesaid, and also, separately, the property turned over to said agent, or which may have been sold or otherwise disposed of.

And in case a sale of such property shall be made under his authority, or under the authority of any one subject to his order, he will so state, and will describe the property so sold, and will state when and where, and by and to whom sold, and the amount received therefor, and what disposition was made of the proceeds.

And all officers of the army of the United States will at all times render to the agents appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury all such aid as may be necessary to enable them to take possession of and transport all such property, so far as can be done without manifest injury to the public service.

III. All commanders of military departments, districts, and posts will, upon the receipt of this order, revoke all existing orders within their respective commands conflicting or inconsistent herewith, or which permit or prohibit or in any manner interfere with any trade or transportation conducted under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury; and their attention is particularly directed to said regulations, prescribed March 31, 1863, and they will respectively make such orders as will insure strict observance of this order throughout their respective commands.

All expenses of transporting property herein referred to will be reported by the officers of the quartermaster's department who furnish such transportation, to the agents of the Treasury Department, and also, through the ordinary channels, to the Quartermaster General at Washington, in order that the said expenses may be reimbursed from the proceeds of sales of such transported property.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August*, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit an account, marked A, of the cotton, &c., received at New Orleans during the war; also paper B, wherein the disposition of it is set forth; and account C, exhibiting the proceeds thereof in money. In explanation, it should be stated that this report gives an account of cotton seized, or in military possession by seizure, or from some question being raised as to its disposition. There was cotton received and transported under the treasury regulations not included herein, as it was only handled as matter of freight. The cotton sent to New York and Boston it is presumed was sold by the treasury officers, as no returns were ever made to me of any sales thereof. It will be perceived in account C that 2,700 bales (it ought probably to be 270) were disposed of by the United States provisional court, and really this amount ought not to appear in this report; but, finding it mentioned on the memorandum drawn from my accounts, it is included, although it was not controlled or managed by the military authorities, except in so far as its transportation may have been concerned. There are 1,207 bales of cotton derived from cotton collected from the batteries, bridges, trenches, hospitals, camps, and fields, &c., in and around the works of Port Hudson, by negro troops and contrabands, under the general supervision of Brigadier General George L. Andrews, commanding the post, and in obedience to department orders marked D. This cotton mentioned was, by the exertion of the people, so much clear gain to the government, for it was all essentially lost to it; although a portion of it would, in all probability, have been collected and disposed of by adventurers and army followers. This cotton may have been the remains, origi-

nally, of twice or thrice the number of bales mentioned; of course it was much of it in incredibly bad order, having been buried in the earth, used for beds, and some of it stained with the blood of our soldiers mutilated in the siege of Port Hudson. One hundred thousand dollars of the proceeds of this cotton was applied in the quartermaster's department, and not specially mentioned here. The proceeds of this cotton may be said to have covered all the expenses of the schools for the poor colored people in Louisiana up to 1865, and possibly through that year. There is a lot of 404 bales of cotton from the Brazos, (schedule A,) captured by the enterprise of the troops on the Rio Grande, and several hundred miles from the fields where it was grown, which cotton was sold by the direction of the commander of the department of the Gulf to assist in paying for the steamers and vessels lost in the expedition to Brazos Santiago and the Rio Grande. There was much more captured there and sold, but I have not been furnished with an account of it; it was applied in the quartermaster's department by like authority and for a like purpose. The cotton released to parties was done so upon proper orders, by authority of the military commander and treasury officers, although set down as done by my order, a custom thus adopted by such officers and persons as had charge of it subordinate to me. A great deal, held only for freight and belonging to private parties, thus stands released to C. A. Weed & Co., they being commission merchants or treasury agents, and acting for several others, who were the owners, in so recovering this cotton. Finally, at the risk of tediousness, I wish to set down my testimony that the most of the cotton and other products gathered west of the Atchafalaya river in 1863 was so gathered and delivered at points of transportation by the negro slaves of the country, who, with rare tact and industry, used the teams of their masters that had fled to the enemy and brought it from all manner of hiding-places, in swamps and forest as well as from the plantations of their masters. They seemed to be impressed with the belief that they were thus doing the government some service, and earning their transportation to freedom, and food from its officers. It was owing to their efforts that it could be thus moved, in the midst of rapid operations, without any real attention being given to the subject. I saw a large amount of cotton thus gathered and delivered at Barry's Landing. It should be stated that in many instances these poor people hauled out and deposited cotton where it could not be taken away, and where it had to be abandoned altogether to returning enemies or the flames kindled by guerillas. The proceeds of twenty or thirty bales, more or less, were transferred to the supervising agent of the treasury at New Orleans, and not included in this account, although sold under my general directions, they having been special cases, involving conflicting and doubtful claims or violations of military orders.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. HOLABIRD,

Brevet Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army.

Major General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General United States Army.

Cotton receipts and disposition of the

Received.	Bales.	Parts of bales.	Disposition.	To Boston or New York.	Bales.	Parts of bales.	Hacks.
1863.							
May 15	34		Shipped per steamship United States.	Boston	322		
16		32					32
17	104		Sold at auction by Julian Neville.		300	X	
18	566		Sold at auction by Schroeder & Schreiber		1,050	X	
18	874		Loss by repacking		8		
19	176		Shipped by steamship McClellan.	Boston	650		
20	33		Shipped by steamship Fulton.	N. York	300		
21	295		Shipped by steamship City of Bath.	Boston	200		
22	472		Shipped by steamship Montano.	N. York	530		
23	44		Sold at auction by Julian Neville.		770	X	
23	11		Shipped per steamship Patasco.	N. York	480		
24	524		Returned to owner, Mr Bacon.		16		
25	269		Loss by repacking		40		
26	9		Sold at auction by Phinney & Amory.		200	X	
27	9		do do		351	X	
28	18		do do		300	II	
28	16		Delivered Orphan Asylum		1		
14	3,420		Sold at auction by George E. Tyler.		300	III	
June 1	11		do do		300	III	
6	82		do do		300	III	
10	15		do do		300	III	
13	116		do do		402	III	
15	12						
16	38						
19	129						
	43						
July 21	222		Sold at auction by George E. Tyler.		222	III	
Aug. 2	347		do do		347		
5	338		do do		338		
Sept. 21	243		do do		243	Cor ps d	
Oct. 10	155		do do		155		
Nov. 16	116		do do		116		
Dec. 4	8		do do		8		
Oct. 29	112		Delivered Mr. Goodwin, order Col. Chandler, 82				
			Delivered Mr. Goodwin, order Col. Chandler, 30.		112		
Nov. 16	42		Taken by M. McKee, on order Col. Chandler.		42		
21			Claimed and taken by M. McKee.				307

Cotton receipts and disposition of the same

Received.	Bales.	Parts of bales.	Sacks.	Barrels.	Casks.	Lots of loose cotton.	Sources.	Date.	Disposition.	To Boston or New York.	Bales.	Parts of bales.	Sacks.
1863.								1863.					
Nov. 7	4	4					Bonnet Carri	Nov. 7	Taken by B. F. Flanders, special agent Treasury Department.		4	4	
	32						Vermillionville	Nov. 4	Taken by Col. F. W. Bringhurst, at Vermillionville, for military purposes.		32		
Dec. 6	228						Brazos	Dec. 24	Sold at auction by George E. Tyler.		228		
11	196					1	Brazos	Dec. 26	Sold at auction by George E. Tyler, 176.				
									Delivered to Brott & Davis, 20.				
									Delivered to Brott & Davis one lot loose cotton.		196		
Nov. 11				8	1		Morganza	1864. Feb. 20	Sold at auction by George E. Tyler.				
1864. Jan. 4			159				Opelousas rail-road.	Jan. 16	do do				159
14	11						Madisonville	Jan. 29	do do		11		
9	15						Franklin	Jan. 29	do do		15		
Mar. 23	123						Alexandria	May 4	Delivered to C. A. Weed.		123		
27	103						do	May 4	do do		103		
29	11						do	April 30	Sold at auction by Montgomery Bro.		11		
April 5	277		164				do	May 26	Delivered to C. A. Weed.		277		164
21	531	26	44				do	May 9	Delivered to M. R. Arial, 283.				
								May 9	Ditto, 17 parts bales.			17	
									Ditto, 28 sacks.				28
								May 31	Sold at auction by unknown, 18.				
								May 31	Ditto, 9 parts bales.			9	
								May 31	Ditto, 6 sacks.				6
								May 12	Delivered to H. W. Tyler, 33.				
								May 26	Delivered to Thomas Janney, 76.				
								May 7	Delivered to C. A. Weed, 60.				
								May 7	Ditto, 10 bags				10
								May 16	Delivered to James Barron, 50.				
								May 21	Sold at auction by Montgomery, 11.		531		
22	16		286				Alexandria	May 4	Delivered to C. A. Weed.		16		286
26	20						do	May 9	Delivered to M. R. Arial		20		
27	442						do	May 5	Delivered to C. A. Weed.		442		
30	99	1					do	May 2	Issued to U. S. marshal		99	1	
30	205		22				do	May 4	Delivered to C. A. Weed.		205		22
30	100						do		This cotton was delivered by the steamer at Natchez, Miss.		100		
30	100						do	May 7	Delivered to C. A. Weed, 95.				
								May 21	Sold at auction by Montgomery, 5.		100		
27	400						Alexandria	May 4	Delivered to C. A. Weed.		400		
29	159		9				do	May 4	do do		159		9
May 1	176						do	May 11	Delivered to J. Viosca, jr.		176		
April 3	100						do	May 7	Delivered to C. A. Weed.		100		
May 1	141		1,403				do	May 6	do do		141		1,403
1	337		4				do	May 6	do do		337		4

in the department of the Gulf—Continued.

Barrels.	Casks.	Lots loose cotton.	Auction sales accounted for by—	Auction sales.					Shipped bales.	Returned owners.				Try Dept.		Lost in rebaling.	Used in rebaling.	Delivered Orphan Asylum.	Never received.	U. S. marshal.		References to marks.
				Bales.	Parts bales.	Sacks.	Barrels.	Casks.		Bales.	Parts bales.	Sacks.	Lots loose cotton.	Bales.	Parts bales.					Bales.	Parts bales.	
														4	4	Bales	Sacks	Bales	Bales			
																			32			
			S. B. Holabird, in Jan., 1864.	228	} V																V	¶
			do	176		VI															VI	
										20												
1													1									
1			S. B. Holabird, in Aug., 1864.				IV	III														¶
			do			159	VII													V	III	**
			S. B. Holabird, in Jan., 1864.	11	IX																	
			do	15	IX															V & IX	II	††
										123												
			Capt. J. Mahler.	11						103												
										277	164											
										283												
										17												
			Captain M. M. Hawes.	18							28											
			do		9																	
			do			6																
										31												
										76												
										60												
										50	10											
			Capt. J. Mahler.	11																		
										16	286											
										20												
										442										99	1	
										205	32								100			
			Capt. J. Mahler.	5						95												
										400												
										159	9											
										176												
										100												
										141	1,413											
										337	4											

¶ Seq. account, December, 1863, 404 bales from Brazos.
¶ One barrel filled in the sacks.
** Seq. account, January, 1864.
†† Seq. account, February, 1864.

Cotton receipts and disposition of the same

Received.	Bales.	Parts of bales.	Sacks.	Barrels.	Casks.	Lots of loose cotton.	Sources.	Date.	Disposition.	To Boston or New York.	Bales.	Parts of bales.	Sacks.
1864.								1864.					
May 19	4	..	5	..	..	..	Seized steamer Rob Roy.	May 27	Delivered to W. W. Gallier.	.....	4	....	5
4	5	..	..	..	..	..	Alexandria ...	May 31	Sold at auction by unknown.	.....	5	....	..
27	1	1	14	..	..	..	.....do	June 4	Sold at auction by Montgomery.	.....	1	1	14
April 8	..	..	2	..	..	..	Seized str. Sallie Robinson.	June 4	.....do.....do .....	.....	..	..	2
11	..	..	..	3	..	..	Seized str. Jennie Rogers.	June 4	.....do.....do .....	.....	..	..	..
11	..	..	2	..	..	..	.....do	June 4	.....do.....do .....	.....	..	..	2
11	..	..	..	1	..	..	.....do	June 4	.....do.....do .....	.....	..	..	..
15	..	..	1	3	..	..	Seized steamer Laurel Hill.	June 4	.....do.....do .....	.....	..	..	1
26	..	..	1	..	..	..	Seized steamer Universe.	June 4	.....do.....do .....	.....	..	..	1
May 2	..	..	1	..	..	..	Seized str. Sallie Robinson.	June 4	.....do.....do .....	.....	..	..	1
9	..	..	17	..	..	..	Seized steamer Meteor.	June 4	.....do.....do .....	.....	..	..	17
April 15	4	..	..	..	..	..	Seized steamer Laurel Hill.	.....	.....	.....	4	....	..
May 1	30	..	..	..	..	..	Capt. M. Martin.	.....	Not received, said to be landed at Natchez.	.....	30	....	..
Total ..	12,779	32	2,381	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,779	32	2,373

in the department of the Gulf—Continued.

Barrels.	Casks.	Lots loose cotton.	Auction sales accounted for by—	Auction sales.					Shipped bales.	Returned owners.				Try Dept.	Lost in rebaling.	Used in rebaling.	Delivered Orphan Asylum.	Never received.	U. S. marshal.		References to marks.
				Bales.	Parts bales.	Sacks.	Barrels.	Casks.		Bales.	Parts bales.	Sacks.	Lots loose cotton.	Bales.	Parts bales.				Bales.	Parts bales.	
			Captain M. M. Hawes.	5						4		5									
			do	1	1	14															
3																					
	1		Captain M. M. Hawes.			24	6	1													††
3																					
			Captain M. M. Hawes.	4																	
																		30			
7	1	1		6,493	10	208	7	1	2,682	3,290	17	2,138	1	4	4	48	32	1	162	99	1

†† Making three bales cotton.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Brevet Colonel A. Q. M.

B.

Statement of cotton received and disposed of from May, 1863, to May, 1864.

Date.	Disposed of.	Bales.	Parts of bales.	Sacks.	Barrels.	Casks.
1863.	Cotton shipped to Boston :					
May 18	Per steamship United States.....	522	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 1	Per steamship McClellan.....	650	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Per steamship City of Bath.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,372	.....	.....	.....	.....
	To New York :					
June 1	Per steamship Fulton.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Per steamship Montayno.....	530	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Per steamship Patapsco.....	480	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,310	.....	.....	.....	.....
	To Captains Mahler and Hawes ; sold at auction on account of Corps d'Afrique fund, viz :					
Aug. 11	By Geo. C. Tyler.....	347	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Do	338	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Do	243	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Do	155	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Do	116	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Do	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,207	.....	.....	.....	.....
	To Captain Mahler, sold at auction, to be by him accounted for :					
1864.	By Montgomery & Bros.	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
April 30	.....do	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
May 21	Total.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
	To Captain M. M. Hawes, sold at auction, to be by him accounted for :					
May 31	By not known.....	23	9	6	.....	.....
June 4	By not known	5	1	38	6	1
	Total.....	28	10	44	6	1
	Cotton returned to owners :					
May 4	To C. A. Weed	1,006	.....	317	.....	.....
5	.....do	442	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....do	478	.....	1,407	.....	.....
7	.....do	532	.....	174	.....	.....
	Total.....	2,458	.....	1,898	.....	.....
1863.	To Mrs. Bacon.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	Brott & Davis*	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec.						
1864.						
May 9	M. R. Ariel.....	303	17	23	.....	.....
12	H. W. Taylor.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	James Viosca, jr	176	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	James Barron.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Thomas Janney.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	W. W. Gallier	4	.....	5	.....	.....
	Mr. McKee .....		.....	207	.....	.....

* 1 lot loose.

B.—Statement of cotton received, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Disposed of.	Bales.	Parts of bales.	Sacks.	Barrels.	Casks.
1863.						
Nov. 6	Delivered by order of Colonel Chandler to Mr. Goodwin	82	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....do.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
	To Mr. McKee.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
May 28	Delivered to Orphan Asylum from Abbott's Pickery.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Military purposes:					
Nov. 4	To Colonel J. W. Bringham, at Vermilionville.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	Repacking used in rebaling, &c	48	.....	32	.....	.....
	Treasury agent:					
Nov. 7	To B. P. Flanders.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
	United States marshal:					
	Issued to United States marshal	99	1	.....	.....	.....
1864.	Lost:					
May.	For 100 bales cotton shipped at Alexandria, La., for New Orleans; it was not received—supposed to have been landed at Natchez.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.	For 30 bales of cotton, shipped by Captain M. Martin, for New Orleans; was not received	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Col. S. B. Holabird, accounted for by him:					
1863.						
May 17	To 300 bales.					
18	1,050 bales.					
23	770 bales.					
26	200 bales.					
27	351 bales	2,671	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.	300 bales	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug.	300 bales.					
	300 bales.					
Sept.	300 bales.					
	300 bales.					
	402 bales.....	1,602	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 30	228 bales.....	228	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec. 24	228 bales	228	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	176 bales	176	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864.						
Jan.	11 bales.					
	15 bales.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan.	159 sacks			159	.....	.....
Feb.	1 barrel .....			.....	1	.....
	Total	12,799	32	2,373	7	1

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Brevet Colonel, A. Q. M.

C.

Statement showing the quantity of cotton sold by Colonel S. B. Holabird, the amount received therefor, and the amount refunded for illegal sales, accounted for in his money accounts.

1863.		By net proceeds :		
May.....		2,671 bales cotton	\$519,861 29	
		By net received for compressing 454 bales.....	454 00	
		Mending 400 bales.....	120 00	
				\$520,435 29
		Less—		
		Charges	18,608 53	
		Net proceeds of 1,050 bales sold Schroder & Schriber, being a special settlement.....	205,118 01	
				223,726 54
		Net proceeds.....		296,708 75
June		By net proceeds :		
		300 bales cotton.....	55,576 26	
		Less charges.....	499 55	
		Net proceeds.....		55,076 71
July.....		By net proceeds :		
		228 bales cotton.....	31,688 36	
		Less charges.....	1,738 43	
		Net proceeds.....		29,949 93
		By amount deposited in New York on account of cotton sold (1,050 bales) Schroder & Schriber:		
		June 30	77,929 86	
		September 3	70,416 00	
		September 3	32,025 00	
		Total received		180,370 86
Aug. 18		By net proceeds :		
		Sales, 300 bales	61,830 46	
		Sales, 300 bales	71,074 22	
Sept. 2		Sales, 300 bales	71,710 51	
		Sales, 300 bales	70,147 28	
		Sales, 402 bales	76,150 06	
		1,602	350,912 53	
		Less charges.....	39,989 15	
		Net proceeds.....		310,923 38
Dec. 24		By net proceeds :		
		Sales, 228 bales	62,244 77	
		Sales, 176 bales	50,217 14	
			112,461 91	
		Less charges.....	7,993 95	
		Net proceeds.....		104,467 96
1864.		By net proceeds :		
Jan. 16		Sales, 160 sacks in seed.....	1,375 98	
		Less expenses.....	23 12	
		Net proceeds.....		1,352 86

C.—Statement showing the quantity of cotton, &c.—Continued.

February .	By net proceeds :		
	Sales, 26 bales	\$7,458 22	
	Less charges.....	444 60	
	Net proceeds.....		\$7,013 62
June	By net proceeds :		
	Sales, four bales wet and damaged cotton from steamship Alabama, picked up, claimed by Captain Garber, assistant quartermaster		751 80
	Total sold by Colonel Holabird : 5,231 bales.		
	159 sacks.		
	1 barrel.		
	160		
	Added four bales wet, H†.		
	Amount		986,615 87
1863.	By proceeds of cotton sold under and by pro- visional court, viz :		
Mar. 7	1,795 pounds	835 18	
May 6	39 bales	7,754 50	
June —	2,700 bales	24,500 00	
	Taken up in sequestration account, part of \$49,865 83		33,089 68
	Total received.....		1,019,705 55
October...	To amounts refunded for cotton seized, viz :		
	To A. P. Noblem, in part payment for 2,120 bales cotton per voucher.....	50,000 00	
1864.			
January ..	To same.....	50,000 00	
	To same.....	50,000 00	
	To same.....	18,582 40	
		168,582 40	
March	To Mrs. M. R. Belvins for 89 bales cotton seized..	5,660 85	
June	To B. F. Flanders, treasury agent, for 11 bales seized for Lieutenant La Crosse.....	2,963 51	
July	To E. H. Martindale for six bales seized.....	654 75	
July	To Dennis Sullivan for nine bales seized	2,700 00	
August ...	To Mrs. Bishop, for four bales seized	460 00	
August ...	To amount to Charles Parlange for 13 bales seized.	1,053 00	
1865.			
February .	To F. Otto, for 49 bales used about Port Hudson.	3,101 70	
	Total refunded		185,176 21
	Balance		834,529 34

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Brevet Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster.

D.

[Special Orders No. 116.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, 19TH ARMY CORPS,
Port Hudson, July 10, 1863.

6. Brigadier General George L. Andrews, commanding the post of Fort Hudson, will take measures to gather up and collect all the waste cotton near this place, and will have it cleansed, repacked, and turned over to the quartermaster's department. The chief quartermaster will sell it and cause the proceeds to be applied to the expenses of organizing and equipping the Corps d'Afrique.

By command of Major General Banks :

RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel HOLABIRD.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 22, 1866.

SIR : In your statement of the amount of cotton passing through your command while at New Orleans, you state a balance of \$834,529 34, but you do not state to what officer of the treasury you turned over said amount, or the manner of its adjustment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General.

Colonel S. B. HOLABIRD,
*Late Chief Quartermaster Department of the Gulf,
 Now in Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 26, 1866.*

GENERAL : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 22, 1866, calling attention to the omission to state in my report upon the cotton that passed through the command to which I belonged, "to what officers of the treasury I transferred the \$834,529 34 balance of its proceeds." This amount was used in the quartermaster's department as if belonging to the regular funds of that appropriation, as shown by the vouchers rendered with my accounts in that department, having been directed thus to use and report it by the major general commanding the department of the Gulf.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

Major General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Brevet Colonel, A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 19, 1864.

COLONEL : Information has reached this office that on the 25th of November, 1863, there was a sale of cotton made on your account by Geo. E. Tyler, auctioneer, consisting of 116 bales, amounting to twenty-two thousand two hundred and twelve dollars and eighty-eight cents, (\$22,212 88.)

Please furnish this office with a full report of the above transaction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General U. S. A., Brevet Major General.

Colonel S. B. HOLABIRD,
Chief Quartermaster Dep't of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, September 2, 1864.

GENERAL: I am this morning in receipt of yours of the 19th ultimo, stating that "information has reached this office that, on the 25th November, 1863, there was a sale of cotton made on your account by George E. Tyler, auctioneer, consisting of 116 bales, amounting to \$22,212 88, and asking full report," &c.

I have the honor to state that all cotton was sold by Captain J. Mahler, assistant quartermaster, in obedience to my orders, and the sales accounted for by him to me. In delivering the money to me he delivered his vouchers and all bills of charges against such property as cash to my clerk, and the clerk obtained my receipts. This was not in accordance with my orders; the net proceeds should have been delivered alone. The cotton alluded to in your letter belonged to a lot dug from the batteries and mines about Port Hudson, and was sold for the benefit of the colored troops, who saved it, by order of the commanding general.

It has been regarded as a special fund, and is at present in the hands of Captain J. E. Scott, assistant quartermaster, who will render a full account to the Auditor.

Captain Mahler delivered the money accruing from this sale to Captain M. M. Hawes, assistant quartermaster, who has undoubtedly accounted for the same.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster.

Major General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

Account of sale of articles of public property sold at auction at New Orleans, Louisiana, under the direction of Colonel S. B. Holabird, chief quartermaster of the department of the Gulf, Geo. E. Tyler & Co., auctioneers.

A. 1. C., 30, Friedlander:	
30 bales of cotton, repacked, weighing 11,021 pounds,	
at 69 cents	\$7,687 15
A. 31. C., 60, Friedlander:	
30 bales of cotton, weighing 9,865 pounds, at 70 cents ..	6,905 50
P. 1. C., 30, Huntington:	
30 bales of cotton pickings, weighing 10,821 pounds, at	
40 cents	4,355 45
P. 31. C., 56, Huntington:	
26 bales of cotton, weighing 8,591 pounds, at 41 cents.	3,543 79
	<hr/>
	\$22,491 89

Charges.

Advertising and catalogues	15 00
Sampling, 10 cents per bale	11 60
Drumer of labor	5 00
State duty	112 46
Internal revenue	22 49
Commissions	112 46
	<hr/>
	279 01
	<hr/>
Net proceeds	22,212 88
	<hr/>

GEO. E. TYLER.

NEW ORLEANS, November 25, 1863.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
New Orleans, La., June 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose to you bill of lading and invoices for 530 bales of cotton and samples. Please send me, at your earliest convenience, receipts for the same. And I have to request that the same be sold at auction, and the net proceeds be deposited in the United States sub-treasury at New York to the credit of Colonel S. B. Holabird, chief quartermaster department of the Gulf.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB MAHLER,
Captain and A. Q. M., for Col. S. B. Holabird,
Chief Quartermaster Dep't of the Gulf.

Major STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. A., New York.

True copy :

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

Corps d'Afrique fund in account with Jacob Mahler, captain and assistant quartermaster.

1863.	CR.	
Aug. 11.	By net proceeds of sales of 347 bales cotton, as per auction sales	\$62, 393 06
Aug. 13.	By net proceeds of sales of 338. bales cotton, as per auction sales	60, 706 89
Oct. 2.	By net proceeds of sales of 243 bales cotton, as per auction sales	49, 183 97
Oct. 2.	By cash received from Dr. Noyes direct, by General Andrews	4, 500 00
Oct. 24.	By net proceeds of sales of 155 bales cotton, as per auction sales	29, 328 91
Nov. 25.	By net proceeds of sales of 116 bales cotton, as per auction sales	22, 212 85
		<hr/> 228, 325 71
1864.		
Jan. 2.	Net cash sales December 24	1, 519 04
		<hr/> 229, 844 75
1863.		
Dec. 14.	Receipt of Captain M. M. Hawes, assistant quartermaster,	\$228, 325 71
1864.		
Feb. 11.	Receipt of Captain M. M. Hawes, assistant quartermaster,	1, 519 04
		<hr/> 229, 844 75

I certify that the above statement is correct.

JACOB MAHLER,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

MILWAUKER, WIS., August 2, 1864.

A true copy :

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
New Orleans, December 14, 1863.

CAPTAIN : You will transfer to Captain Hawes, assistant quartermaster, all the funds, receipts, and vouchers in your hands connected with the Corps d'Afrique fund, and take his receipt for the same.

Respectfully,

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

Captain J. MAHLER,
Assistant Quartermaster.

A true copy :

A. M. RICHARDSON,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER.

Received at New Orleans, this 14th of December, 1863, of Captain Jacob Mahler, assistant quartermaster, the sum of two hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy-one cents, being amount realized from sales of cotton for account of the Corps d'Afrique.

\$228,325 71.

M. M. HAWES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

A true copy :

A. M. BRADSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Received at New Orleans, on the 11th of February, 1864, of Captain Jacob Mahler, assistant quartermaster, the sum of fifteen hundred and nineteen dollars and four cents, being net proceeds of sale of eight bales cotton, for the benefit of the Corps d'Afrique.

\$1,519 04.

M. M. HAWES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

A true copy :

A. M. BRADSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 26, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a letter of April 1, 1865, from Captain Edward Pease, second United States colored troops, and provost marshal at Cedar Keys, Florida, transmitting returns of cotton captured, and requesting information in regard to captures by provost marshals.

You will please designate the officer or agent of the treasury to whom the captured cotton may be turned over, and afford such other information as may be deemed proper in reference to captured property.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES THOMAS,
Acting Q. M. General, Bvt. Brig. General.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Cedar Keys, Florida, April 1, 1865.

SIR : In compliance with paragraph thirteen, appendix B, army regulations of 1863, I have the honor to forward to you a return of some cotton captured on the west coast of Florida.

I wish for instructions as to whether I am also to make returns to the Quartermaster General, as my invoices to the quartermaster will obligate me in that department.

Any information in regard to captured property by provost marshals will be thankfully received.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD PEASE,
Capt. 2d U. S. C. Inf. and Provost Marshal.

Brigadier General THOMAS,
Adjutant General U. S. A.

Respectfully referred to the Quartermaster General.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *April 22, 1865.*

Certified invoice of cotton captured by Major E. C. Shreker, commanding port of Cedar Keys, Florida, on board Key West, coast of Florida, March 20, 1865, and taken by Edward Pease, captain and provost marshal, March 20, 1865.

Four bags (1,069 pounds) of cotton, in fair condition when taken.

I certify that I have this day taken up four bags (1,069 pounds) of cotton, at Cedar Keys, Florida, the articles specified in the foregoing list.

EDWARD PEASE,
Capt. 2d U. S. C. Inf. and Provost Marshal.

List of cotton turned over by Captain E. Pease, provost marshal, to First Lieutenant and Quartermaster J. J. Stevens, second Florida cavalry, and quartermaster United States army, at Cedar Keys, Florida, on the 28th day of March, 1865.

Four bags (1,069 pounds) of cotton, in fair condition when delivered.

I certify that I have this day received from Captain E. Pease, second United States colored infantry, provost marshal at Cedar Keys, Florida, the articles specified in the foregoing list.

JOHN J. STEVENS,
First Lieut. and Q. M. 2d Fla. Cav., A. A. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1865.

CAPTAIN : Your letter dated the 1st of April last, to the Adjutant General of the army, enclosing a return of cotton captured on the west coast of Florida. (4 bags, 1,069 pounds,) and asking instructions in regard to the disposition of it, was referred to this office, and by this office to the Treasury Department.

I herewith enclose a copy of a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, dated the 7th instant, stating that the west coast of Florida belongs to the ninth special agency, the supervising special agent of which is F. C. A. Dexter, residing at Mobile, Ala., who is fully qualified to receive the transfer.

You will communicate with Mr. Dexter, and dispose of the cotton as he may direct.

By order of the Quartermaster General:

CHARLES THOMAS,

Asst. Q. M. General, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Captain EDWARD PEASE,

Second U. S. Colored Infantry Cedar Keys, Florida.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

June 7, 1865.

SIR: Referring to your letter of April 26, enclosing copy of a letter from Captain Edward Pease, provost marshal at Cedar Keys, Florida, relative to captured property in his hands, the Secretary directs me to say that the west coast of Florida belongs to the ninth special agency, the supervising special agent of which is T. C. A. Dexter, residing at Mobile, Alabama, who is fully qualified to receive the transfer.

Respectfully,

GEORGE HARRINGTON,

Asst. Secretary of the Treasury.

The QUARTERMASTER GENERAL of the United States.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

Nashville, Tennessee, June 29, 1866.

GENERAL: In accordance with your communication of June 9, I have the honor to enclose report of cotton received at this depot from May 1, 1864, to June 30, 1865, by Captain S. B. Brown, assistant quartermaster. Prior to this time, Captain John C. Crane, assistant quartermaster, had charge of the receipts of cotton from December, 1863, to April 30, 1864, when Captain Brown relieved him. I have written Colonel Crane to furnish me the necessary data, and to enable him to do so I have requested General Swords to furnish him with a clerk to examine the records.

Prior to December, 1863, Captain John Stewart, assistant quartermaster, had charge. He is now out of service, and left no records of his operations. I am therefore unable to say what cotton was received previous to my coming here. But whatever was received I feel sure was turned over to the Treasury Department, as cotton was a subject that could not be tampered with, and kept concealed. Indeed, whatever may have been the shortcomings of the quartermaster's department at this depot, it was not defiled by speculations in cotton.

In addition to the enclosed report, your attention is respectfully called to the following extract from the annual report of Colonel A. J. Mackay, chief quartermaster's department Tennessee for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865:

"Not being accountable for public property, with the exception of, at one time, some few articles of office furniture and clothing, camp and garrison equipage, I have none to report as lost, destroyed or captured by the enemy while under my direction. For the same reason, no property captured by our army has fallen into my hands. I may except some cotton, altogether about five hundred and eighty-five bales, which, being taken possession of, from time to time, by Major General Wilson's forces on their march to Macon, Georgia, &c., and shipped to me at Nashville, Tennessee, was immediately (as each lot ar-

rived) turned over to the proper officer of the United States Treasury Department.

I set down ninety-five thousand dollars (\$95,000) as its estimated value.
The cotton in question has been duly accounted for on my property returns.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. DONALDSON,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster Mid. Dep. Tenn.
Brevet Major General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Report of the number of bales of cotton received at depot of Nashville, by Captain S. B. Brown, assistant quartermaster in charge of transportation, &c.

Date.		Number of bales.	How disposed of.
From—	To—		
1864.	1864.		
May 1	June 30	558	Treasury Department.
July 1	July 31	*58	Do. do.
August 1	August 31	42	Do. do.
September 1	September 30	345½	Do. do.
1	30	143½	Destroyed by fire as per bill of lading.
October 1	October 31	†32	Treasury Department.
1	31	3 bags.	Do. do.
November 1	November 30	448	Do. do.
December 1	December 31	66	Do. do.
1865.	1865.		
January 1	January 31	25	Do. do.
February 1	February 28	30½	Do. do.
March 1	March 31	2	Do. do.
April 1	April 30	None.	
May 1	May 31	31	Do. do.
1	31	175 lbs.	Do. do.
June 1	June 30	‡21	Do. do.

* This cotton was received from different officers and points, and owners unknown.
† Pounds not known, as it was received and turned over to the Treasury Department in bales, with the exception of the 175 pounds loose cotton.
‡ None received at this depot after June 30, 1865.

Respectfully submitted :
J. L. DONALDSON,
Brevet Maj. Gen., Chief Quartermaster M. D. of Tenn.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Nashville, Tennessee, August 8, 1866.

GENERAL: In accordance with your instructions I have the honor to forward report of cotton received and transferred to the treasury at Nashville, Tennessee, by John C. Crane, late colonel and inspector quartermaster's department, from December 1, 1863, to May 10, 1864. This, in connection with report of S. B. Brown, late captain and assistant quartermaster, forwarded to your office, comprises all the cotton received here while I have been in charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. L. DONALDSON,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster Mid. Dep. Tenn.
Brevet Major General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Report of cotton received and transferred at Nashville, Tenn., from December 13, 1863, to April, 1864.

Time rec'd.	Marks.	Number.	Contents.	From whom received.	Time sent.	To whom sent.	Destination.	Remarks.
1863. Dec. 13 28	U. S. government	13 bales	Cotton ..	M. and C. R. R	Dec. 14	U. S. government.	Nashville, Tenn.	
	.....do.....	15 bales	.....do.....	Nashville	29	Capt. I. H. Ferry.	Louisville, Ky.	
1864. March 9	C. A. Fuller.....	147 bales	.....do.....	Pulaski.....	Mar. 10	C. A. Fuller.....	Nashville, Tenn.	
April 24	D. W. Roland, U. S. A...	2 bales	.....do.....	Agent Huntsville....	April 25	D. W. Rowland ..	.....do.....	
24	.....do.....	2 cars	.....do.....	.....do.....	25	.....do.....	.....do.....	No. of bales not enu- merated.

I certify on honor that the above report comprises all the cotton received by me while in charge of transportation United States Military Railroads, depart-
ment of the Mississippi, at Nashville, Tennessee, from December 1, 1863, to May 10, 1864.

JOHN C. CRANE,
Late Colonel and Inspector Quartermaster's Department.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 12, 1866.

GENERAL: A resolution of the House of Representatives of the 28th May, 1866, calls for a statement showing the quantity of cotton, in bales, and the value thereof in the hands of the military authorities at the time of the cessation of hostilities; also an account of all cotton in anywise coming into the hands of the authorities during the war, &c.

Please furnish a condensed statement of all cotton which has been received by you, or by any officer, as shown by the records of the St. Louis depot in your office; also its disposition, giving bales and pounds, and the amount for which it was sold.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General U. S. A.
Brevet Brigadier General L. C. EASTON,
Chief Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.

Indorsed on the above:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
St. Louis, Mo., July 13, 1866.

Respectfully returned to the Quartermaster General, and attention asked to the letter of General Wm. Myers, dated July 4, 1866, and the indorsement of Captain John L. Wood, assistant quartermaster, which comprises all the information I can furnish on the subject. No records pertaining to the St. Louis depot have been transferred to me.

L. C. EASTON,
Brevet Brigadier General, Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
Chief Quartermaster's Office, Omaha, Nebraska, July 4, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter from the Quartermaster General's office, of June 12, 1866, which was referred to me from your office on the 18th ultimo, in relation to cotton in the hands of the military authorities at the time of the cessation of hostilities, and also an account of all cotton coming into the hands of the authorities during the war, &c.

Enclosed herewith I respectfully return said letter, with my statement made in compliance thereto.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MYERS,
Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster.
Brevet Brigadier General L. C. EASTON,
Senior and Supervising Quartermaster, Saint Louis, Missouri.

Statement of cotton received at St. Louis, Missouri, during the war by Brevet Brigadier General William Myers, assistant quartermaster United States army.

RECEIVED.				TRANSFERRED AND SOLD.				DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.				
Date.	From whom.	Number of bales.	Weight in pounds.	Date.	To whom.	Number of bales.	Weight in pounds.	Amount.	Date.	Turned over to claimants, &c.	Number of bales.	Amount.
1862. May 23	Capt. J. Dunlap, a.q.m.	74	.....	1862. June 9	J. B. Carson and A. Meir & Co.....	74	.....		1862. July 16	Maurice & Co.....	21	\$2,978 33
May 27	Capt. J. Dunlap, a.q.m.	112	.....		Adolphus Meir & Co..	112	.....	\$10,362 80	July 25	Virgil A. Saunders....	29	3,731 33
June 23	Capt. J. Dunlap, a.q.m.	1	.....	June 10	J. B. Carson and A. Meir & Co.....	1	.....	16,039 79	Aug. 8	Yearly Mills.....	24	3,088 00
Aug. 21	Capt. H.S.Fitch, a.q.m.	9	.....	Aug. 6	Meir & Co.....	9	.....		Aug. 8	Yearly Mills.....	5	651 67
Aug. 27	Capt. H.S. Fitch, a.q.m.	2	.....		Capt. H.S.Fitch, a.q.m.	25	.....	14,054 03	Sept. 8	James Trabane & Co..	81	11,341 35
Aug. 29	Capt. G. L. Fort, a.q.m.	3	.....						Sept. 8	James Trabane & Co..	4	560 07
Dec. 27	Capt. R.B. Owen, a.q.m.	81	.....		Total	283		40,456 62	Oct. 2	V. A. Saunders.....	18	2,316 00
	Unknown sources.....								Nov. 26	P. Mills.....	33	6,177 93
	Total	283							1866. Mar. 1	By balance transferred to the credit of the treasurer of the U. S.		9,611 94
										Total accounted for.		40,456 62

WM. MYERS,
Brevet Brigadier General, Assistant Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Newbern, North Carolina, August 13, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit to you receipt for a quantity of cotton captured during the late expedition to Winton, North Carolina, received by me from D. Heaton, esq., superintending special agent Treasury Department, at Beaufort, North Carolina.

I have the honor, general, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. BRADLEY,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Brigadier General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General United States Army.

Received of Captain George W. Bradley, assistant quartermaster eighteenth army corps, at Newbern, North Carolina, forty-five bales of cotton, averaging about five hundred (500) pounds each, together with about two hundred (200) pounds in small bags; said cotton "captured from the enemy by the forces of the United States," during the late expedition to Winton, North Carolina, which left this port on the 20th of July last; which property I have received as special agent of the Treasury Department, appointed in pursuance of certain acts of Congress, approved July 13, 1861, May 20, 1862, and March 13, 1863. The said property to be transported and disposed of under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, prescribed in pursuance of the authority conferred on him by said acts.

D. HEATON,
Superintending Special Agent Treasury Department.
 BEAUFORT, N. C., *August 11, 1863.*

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, Md., June 29, 1866.

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions of your letter of the 9th instant, calling for statement of cotton, &c., I have the honor to submit the following, which includes all which has been received at this depot at any period during the war and subsequent to the cessation of hostilities, as shown by the records of this office, viz:

July 12, 1864, received from Captain B. Burton, assistant quartermaster, at Washington, D. C., 307 bags cotton, weighing 9,332 pounds, to H. A. Risley, agent Treasury Department, care H. R. Riddle, Baltimore, Md.

March 8, 1866, received from Captain J. G. Payne, assistant quartermaster, Washington, D. C., 30 bales cotton, weighing 15,750 pounds, to Simeon Draper, New York, sent through Captain Henry Bowman, assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

G. W. BRADLEY,
*Colonel, Chief Quartermaster Middle Military
 Department, and Baltimore Depot.*

Brevet Brigadier General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General United States Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

Baltimore, August 9, 1862.

GENERAL: I sold yesterday 23 bales of cotton by auction. The remaining 27 bales of the invoice of 50 bales from Captain Tallmadge, assistant quartermaster at Fortress Monroe, has not yet been received. It averaged about the price paid for it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES BELGER,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

Brigadier General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Washington.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., August 15, 1862.

CAPTAIN: Major Belger reports, August 9, a sale of 23 of the 50 bales of cotton you invoiced to him. The remaining 27 bales of the invoice had not been received. Please report the cause of the delay, if known.

By order:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. J. SIBLEY,

Bvt. Col. U. S. A., Dep't Virginia and North Carolina.

Captain G. TALLMADGE,
Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Fort Monroe, Va.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,

Mobile, Alabama, July 22, 1865.

GENERAL: In compliance with orders from chief quartermaster military division of west Mississippi, dated Mobile, Alabama, April 20, 1865, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of cotton received and transferred, with vouchers therefor.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL LAPPIN,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Major General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Report of cotton received and transferred at Mobile, Alabama, by Samuel Lappin, captain and assistant quartermaster.

Date.	From whence received.	Number of bales.	Date.	To whom transferred, &c.	Number of pounds.	Number of bales.
1865. April 24	W. H. York, Lieutenant	19	1865. May 13 to 30	Brigadier General Stewart Van Vliet, chief quartermaster, New York	1,630,116	3,222
May 1 to 19	Assistant quartermaster, my corps	2,304	May 25 May 1 to 31	Destroyed by explosion of powder magazine Delivered to claimants by order of Major General E. R. S. Canby	Unknown.	9,741
Apr. 19 to May 22	N. W. Thomas, and St. Charles Warehouses in Mobile turned over by provost marshal	17,073	June 5	T. C. A. Dexter, superintendent special agents, Treasury Department ninth agency	Unknown.	284
	Total	19,396		Total	1,630,116	6,149
						19,396

I certify that the above report is correct.

SAMUEL LAPPIN, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Received at Mobile, Alabama, on the 5th day of June, 1865, of Captain Samuel Lappin, assistant quartermaster, the following amount of cotton, captured in Mobile and vicinity, estimated to be as follows : six thousand one hundred and forty-nine (6,149) bales of cotton, in bad condition. Received by estimate, as per agreement with Lieutenant Colonel Sawtelle, United States quartermaster.

T. C. A. DEXTER,

Sup. Special Agent Treasury Dep't, Ninth Agency.

Cotton received of Captain Samuel Lappin, assistant quartermaster, captured in Mobile, Alabama, in accordance with orders of General E. R. S. Canby, commanding military department of west Mississippi: 284 bales, with different marks and numbers.

Indorsement on statement:

I have received all the papers relating to this cotton, and other articles, and so much of the cotton as was not destroyed by fire at the explosion, or was claimed by the owners, has been disposed of according to law.

F. W. KELLOGG,

Directing Agent.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

New Orleans, June 10, 1862.

GENERAL: In the matter of certain cotton sent home on the Black Prince a government transport, from Ship island, the transaction is simply this: This cotton was captured by the navy on board a small schooner which it would be unsafe to send to sea. I needed the schooner as a lighter, and took her from the navy. What should be done with the cotton? A transport was going home empty; it would cost the United States nothing to transport it. To whom should I send it? To my quartermaster at Boston? But I supposed him on the way here. Owing to the delay of the expedition I found all the quartermaster's men and artisans on the island, whose services on the island were indispensable, in almost a state of mutiny for want of pay. There was not a dollar of government funds on the island. I had seventy-five dollars of my own. The sutler had money; he would lend it on my draft on my private banker. I borrowed on such draft about four thousand dollars, quite equal to the value of the cotton as I received it, and with the money paid the government's debts to its laborers, so that their wives and children would not starve. In order that my draft should be paid, I sent the cotton to my correspondent at Boston, with directions to sell it, pay the draft out of the proceeds, and hold the rest, if any, subject to my order, so that upon an account stated, I might settle with the government. What was done? The government seized the cotton without a word of explanation to me, kept it till it depreciated ten per cent., and allowed my draft to be dishonored, and it had to be paid out of the little fund I had left at home for the support of my children during my absence. This, general, is the only aid myself or the forces under my command received from the quartermaster's department from the 24th of February to the 8th of May, when, being in possession of New Orleans, where there was something to be received, a very able and competent officer, Colonel Shaffer, was sent to me. But my men are still suffering for the mosquito nets you promised me on the 24th of February, and the public service was much delayed by the want of those light-draught steamers for which I made a requisition before that date, but which have never come; but instead thereof I received an order to send home the only steamer I had that had not a hole in her bottom five inches square.

I have stated the facts. I make no complaints; I ask no favors. I have since received from Colonel Shaffer here the money I had paid out to the

laborers, which was the amount of my draft, (losing the interest and expenses of protest, &c.,) so that the cotton or its proceeds now belong to the government, and I relinquish all claim upon it. I hope you will cause my agent to be paid for the trouble he has had about it; if not, well. There was on the same ship two or three bales of cotton which was bought by a Mr. Parker of some person who picked it up floating from the wreck, partly damaged. He asked me the privilege of sending home those bales. As there was none other than a government transport at Ship island, I gave it. I hope they were not seized. They can be easily distinguished, if they were. They should be given up, as it is neither just nor right they should be seized or held.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding.

Brigadier General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General United States Army.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Depot of Nashville, Tennessee, June 20, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant asking for a report of all cotton which came into my hands at Memphis, Tennessee, while there as depot quartermaster, and the disposition of it.

In reply, I respectfully transmit herewith, in compliance with your request, such report, being an abstract of all cotton that came into my hands, and for which I was accountable.

Hoping the same may be satisfactory, I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. EDDY,
Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster.

Brevet Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
*Quartermaster General U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.*

Abstract of all cotton received, sold, &c., by Captain A. R. Eddy, assistant quartermaster United States army, Memphis, Tenn., while depot quartermaster at that point.

Date.	From what source received.	COTTON.						
		Bales.	P'ts of bales.	Sacks.	Gunny bags.	Large sacks.	Small sacks.	Large bundles.
1863.								
January...	From officers quartermaster's department.	919	....	...	....	....	....	...
February..	do. quartermaster's department.	78½	....	...	48	....	....	8
	do. prov. marshal's department.	2	....	30	....	....	....	...
March	do. quartermaster's department.	62½	....	51	....	....	....	...
	do. prov. marshal's department.	54	....	11	....	....	....	...
April	do. quartermaster's department.	1,335½	1	...	....	29	20	....
	do. prov. marshal's department.	2	....	....	....	....	....	...
May	do. quartermaster's department.	1,881½	14	...	....	....	....	...
Total received.....		4,334½	15	92	48	29	20	8

DISPOSITION MADE.

1863.							
January...	Returned to owners by order of Major General Grant.....	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sold at auction (a)	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February..	Transferred to Capt. J. V. Lewis, A. Q. M.	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sold at auction (b).....	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	Returned to owners by order of Major General Hurlbut, commanding	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	Sold at auction (c).....	919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	Transferred to the Treasury Department.	2,481½	15	92	48	29	20 8
Total transferred, sold, &c		4,334½	15	92	48	29	20 8

(a) 500 bales, (219,877 pounds,) sold at auction, Memphis, Tenn., January 21, 1863, to Wilson King, averaging nearly 62½ cents, amounting to \$137,287 56.

(b) 272 bales, (124,160 pounds,) sold at auction, Memphis, Tenn., February 19, 1863, to Wilson King, at 86½ cents per pound, amounting to \$99,948 80.

(c) 919 bales, (398,926 pounds,) sold as follows, April 14 and 15, 1863:

R. L. M. C. Ghee & Co., 56 bales, (22,611 pounds,) at 52½ cents	\$11,757 72
F. G. Pratt, 200 bales, (89,790 pounds,) at 50½ cents.....	45,732 45
Tansey, Ensel & Co., 139 bales, (60,235 pounds,) at 49½ cents.....	30,074 85
L. C. Newell, 180 bales, (78,575 pounds,) at 47½ cents.....	37,824 10
M. Bearer, 50 bales, (22,905 pounds,) at 50½ cents	11,624 28
T. Barrett, 50 bales, (20,365 pounds,) at 49½ cents	10,080 68
Daniel Able & Co., 200 bales, (83,345 pounds,) at 51½ cents.....	42,815 33
J. B. Arthur, agent, 50 bales, (21,100 pounds,) at 51 cents	10,761 00
Total.....	200,670 41

J. L. Loop, auctioneer, commission one per cent.

Recapitulation—1,691 bales, (742,963 pounds)..... \$437,906 77

Respectfully submitted:

A. R. EDDY,
Brevet Lieut. Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Depot of Nashville, Tennessee, June 27, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Quartermaster General's office, dated Washington, June 22, 1866, calling for a special report of all cotton that came into my hands and disposition made of it, while depot quartermaster of Memphis, Tennessee, in reply to my letter of the 9th instant to you; also to give information of any officers that received captured cotton and sold the same in the quartermaster's department.

In reply I would respectfully state that, in compliance with a subsequent letter from the Quartermaster General's office, date of June 13, 1866, I forwarded on the 20th instant a special report of cotton, as desired, which I trust may prove satisfactory in detail. I would also state for your information that G. L. Fort, late captain and assistant quartermaster United States volunteers, received and sold at Memphis, Tennessee, in the spring of 1863, a large lot of cotton; the date of sale and amount I have no record of, that officer not being under me at that point.

I am, general, very respectfully,

A. R. EDDY,
Brevet Lieut. Col., Ass't Quartermaster U. S. A.

Brevet Major General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER DEP'T OF TENNESSEE,
Nashville, July 22, 1865.

GENERAL: For the information of your office, I have the honor to report that during the month of June last I received from the forces of Brevet Major General Wilson, commanding cavalry corps military division Mississippi, five hundred and eighty-five (585) bales of cotton, all of which, as it from time to time arrived, I transferred to the United States Treasury Department.

I have accounted for this property on my returns for the month in which it was received.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. MACKAY,

Col. and Chief Quartermaster's Dep't of Tenn.

Brevet Major General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Louisville, Kentucky, June 19, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, requiring a statement of all cotton received at this depot, in accordance with a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 28th May, 1866.

I enclose herewith a statement of Captain J. R. Del Vecchio, late assistant quartermaster, in reference to twenty (20) bales. This is the only instance where cotton has come into the possession of any officer attached to this depot during the war.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT ALLEN,

Brevet Major General and Quartermaster.

Brevet Major General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Louisville, June 18, 1866.

GENERAL: In reply to your inquiry relating to the amount of cotton received by me at Louisville, Kentucky, and how disposed of, I have the honor to state that I found in the First street warehouse, corner of First and Front streets, twenty (20) bales of cotton, which was not transferred to me by my predecessor, and of which I had no information from him, or of any other person. I informed the Quartermaster General that I had discovered said cotton, and asked for instructions relative to the proper disposal of it. The Quartermaster General ordered me to turn the cotton over to the treasury agent here, and take his receipt for same, and report the cotton on property return, as taken up. I did so, and the receipts may be found filed with my property papers for the month of March, 1866.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. DEL VECCHIO,

Late Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Brevet Major General R. ALLEN,

Chief Quartermaster, Valley of Mississippi.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY AGENT,
Louisville, Kentucky, March 19, 1866.

Received from Captain James R. Del Vecchio, assistant quartermaster United States transportation officer at this depot, twenty (20) bales of cotton, marked and numbered as follows: "[W.] Louisville, Ky.; W. D. Gallagher, Surveyor of Customs and United States Depositary."

The above-named cotton was found in the transportation warehouse, the Quartermaster General notified of the fact, and Captain Del Vecchio directed to turn over the same to the treasury agent, taking his receipt for the same. The cotton is supposed to have been in this warehouse over two years, but was never turned over to nor receipted for by Captain Del Vecchio, and no one has ever claimed the same.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 13, 1866.

CAPTAIN: Your letter of the 7th instant, enclosing a copy of a communication addressed to this office on the 3d instant, in reference to the disposition of twenty (20) bales of cotton under your control at the government warehouse in Louisville, has been received. Your letter of February 3 has not reached this office. The cotton referred to should be turned over to the agent of the treasury. (See General Orders No. 88, War Department, April 3, 1863.)

By order of the Quartermaster General:

Very respectfully, &c.,

BENJAMIN C. CARD,

Colonel Q. M. Dep't and Brevet Brigadier General.

Captain James R. DEL VECCHIO,

Assistant Quartermaster, Louisville, Kentucky.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Philadelphia, June 12, 1866.

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, quoting a resolution of the House of Representatives in relation to the receipt and sale of cotton by the military authorities and requiring from me a statement of all cotton received and disposed of at this depot, I have the honor to report that the only instance of the kind, as shown by the records of this office, is embraced in the statement enclosed herewith.

It appears that 1,858 pounds of damaged cotton was received here, shipped by Colonel H. Biggs, quartermaster United States army, from Newbern, North Carolina, in April, 1863, and on the same being reported to your office for instructions, it was ordered to be sold at public auction, and the proceeds to be turned over to the duly authorized agent of the Treasury Department when he shall have been appointed.

Captain Boyd sold this cotton under my directions, and the net proceeds, \$283 65, were used by him in the current expenditures of the quartermaster's department proper. No notification of the appointment of a treasury agent to receive the funds was ever made to me.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. H. CROSMAN,

Assistant Q. M. General, Brevet Brig. General U. S. A.

Major General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Philadelphia, April 11, 1863.

GENERAL: By the directions of Colonel Crosman, I have the honor to state that Lieut. Colonel Biggs has turned over to this department eighteen hundred and fifty-eight pounds of cotton, as per copy of his letter herewith enclosed.

Will you please inform me if it is to be sold, or what disposition is to be made of it?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BOYD,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Brigadier General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., April 10, 1863.

COLONEL: There is on board the steamer Emilie about two thousand pounds of cotton belonging to the government, which I wish to invoice to you.

Will you please have it weighed? and I will formally turn it over to you on my return from Washington. I left Newbern in such haste that I did not have time to weigh it.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HERMAN BIGGS,

Lieut. Colonel and Quartermaster 18th Army Corps.

Colonel GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. Army,
Philadelphia, Penn.

A true copy:

W. BOYD,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
18th Army Corps, Newbern, N. C., April 29, 1863.

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, requiring report as to "how the cotton was obtained which I transferred to Colonel Crosman," I have the honor to state that it was abandoned by the rebels, and collected in various places in this department.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HERMAN BIGGS,

Lieut. Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

Brigadier General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 17, 1863.

COLONEL: Sell the 1,858 pounds of cotton reported by your direction, in Captain Boyd's letter of the 11th instant, as turned over to this department by Colonel Biggs, at public auction, and be in readiness to turn over the proceeds to the duly authorized agent of the Treasury Department, when he shall have

been appointed. In the mean time, the proceeds of the sale may be used in payment of the current expenses of the quartermaster's department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. SIBLEY,

Lieut. Colonel U. S. A., Deputy Quartermaster General.

Colonel G. H. CROSMAN,

Deputy Q. M. General, Philadelphia.

A true copy :

A. BOYD,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

A true copy :

GEORGE R. ORME,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Account sales of articles of public property sold at public auction at Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street, under the direction of Captain A. Boyd, assistant quartermaster United States army, May 4, 1863.

Number or quantity of articles.	Purchaser.	Amount.
1,218 pounds cotton, partly damaged.....	Dickens, 17½ cents.....	\$213 15
640 pounds cotton, damaged	Dodson, 14½ cents.....	92 80
		305 95
Commission 5 per cent.....	\$15 30	
Catalogues and advertising.....	3 75	
Weighing and portage.:.....	3 25	
		22 30
		283 65

I certify that the above account sales is accurate and just.

M. THOMAS & SONS, *Auctioneers.*

I certify that the above enumerated articles were sold at public auction, as above stated, pursuant to instructions as per letter from Quartermaster General's office, dated Washington city, April 17, 1863.

A. BOYD,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

A true copy :

GEORGE R. ORME, *Assistant Quartermaster.*

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

New York, December 29, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that, in obedience to your instructions, I have had the cotton sold at auction which I received from Captain Messenger, assistant quartermaster, and have deposited the net proceeds, amounting to \$15,416 72, with the assistant treasurer of this city. If this money could be passed to my credit for disbursement in our department it would afford considerable relief, as I am entirely out of funds. A portion of it was prepared for market by Captain Messenger, assistant quartermaster, and at, I presume, the expense of our department. Another portion, however, is claimed as belonging

to loyal men. I transmit herewith a copy of Captain Messenger's letter to me on the subject. I will thank you for instructions in the case.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, 1ST DIVISION,
Newbern, November 24, 1862.

MAJOR: By the last steamer, the Dudley Buck, I shipped to you seventy-two bales cotton, fifty-seven of which were marked A. Q. M., and were seized, ginned, and pressed by me. The fifteen bales marked T. D. were taken as they are and claimed by parties professing to be Union men. Their loyalty, however, was not so clearly established as to warrant my returning the cotton; but it would be desirable to sell the lot separate from the other marks, to enable, if necessary, a separate account to be rendered. The very short time allowed for loading the ballast and despatching the steamer prevented my writing by her.

The invoices were prepared only by detaining her. Please return receipts and oblige,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAN. MESSENGER,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Major STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster, New York City.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 22, 1863.

MAJOR: By direction of the Secretary of War, the proceeds of the sale of the fifty-seven (57) bales of cotton marked A. Q. M., which you received from Captain Messenger, assistant quartermaster, will be held to defray current expenses of the quartermaster's department. The fifteen bales marked T. D. will be held until further orders.

By order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. SIBLEY,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Deputy Quartermaster General.

Major S. VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. A., New York.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New York, March 4, 1863.

GENERAL: I have received from Lieutenant Colonel Thomas, assistant quartermaster, Fortress Monroe, about 10,000 pounds of unginned cotton, and I request authority to sell it at auction, as it is in store on expense.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New York, May 8, 1863.

GENERAL: It affords me pleasure to transmit you the enclosed copy of a letter from Captain Gray, of the steamer McClellan, from which you will learn that he captured another blockade-runner on his return trip from New Orleans. The law allows the officers and crew of the McClellan the same prize money that it does to the officers and men of the navy. The cotton alone on the Clotilda, the vessel captured by Captain Gray on his voyage to New Orleans, was worth over \$20,000. Captain Gray's share is one-tenth ($\frac{1}{10}$) of vessel and cargo.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP McCLELLAN,
New York, May 4, 1863.

SIR: I have to report my arrival here this morning. I sailed from New Orleans on the 26th ultimo, at 10 a. m., crossing the bar the same evening, with passengers, \$31,000 in specie, and \$4,065 in demand notes, consigned to J. C. Cisco, assistant treasurer at this place.

My instructions from the quartermaster at New Orleans were to stop at Key West for coal. On the 27th of April, at noon, in latitude 27° 28' north, longitude 86° 50' west, I fell in with the sloop Laura Dudley. She refusing to answer my colors, I brought her to with a shell, and sent Mr. Comstock, the first officer, on board, to examine her. The captain at once admitted that he was from Havana bound to Mobile, with an assorted cargo on board, and produced a confederate register, and on his deck lay a confederate flag.

I took the crew out of her and put one from my own vessel on board, taking her in tow and delivering her over to the prize commissioner in Key West.

I arrived at Key West on the morning of the 29th of April, and sailed on the evening of the 1st instant, having taken on board eighty tons of coal and two hundred and thirty-three bales of cotton shipped by the United States marshal on account of the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED G. GRAY.

Major VAN VLIET,
United States Quartermaster, New York.

True copy:

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New York, May 23, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that the steam transport Matanzas arrived last evening from New Orleans, and has on board four hundred bales of cotton and fifty hogheads of sugar, invoiced to me by Captain Shipley, assistant quartermaster, for sale. I am having it stored at the Atlantic dock, and would recommend that it be sold without delay in order to avoid the expense of storage and the risk of loss by fire.

I am informed from New Orleans that there will be a considerable amount of

cotton shipped to me, and I would be glad to have some general instructions in the case. I can have it sold at the highest price at auction with but little expense, and with a certainty that everything will be done by those who sell it for the best interests of the service.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General Washington, D. C.

P. S.—If I have general authority to sell cotton and sugar at auction, I will have it sold as soon as landed, thereby avoiding storage, labor, &c., &c., which amount, often, to more than the auctioneer's fees.

S. V. V., *Quartermaster.*

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New York, May 27, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant in regard to turning over cotton to the agent of the Treasury Department, and I would beg to be informed who the authorized agent in this city is. In making out the charges due the quartermaster's department for the transportation of cotton and sugar, I think that not only the usual freight on these articles from New Orleans here should be included, but also the amount we pay these vessels while they are receiving and discharging these articles. Unless I am instructed to the contrary, I will include these items in the bill of charges against the cotton and sugar.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 1, 1863.

MAJOR: The suggestion contained in your letter of the 27th ultimo, that in addition to the usual freight for the transportation of cotton and sugar consigned to you from the south, the amount paid the vessels on which these articles are shipped while they are receiving and discharging them should also be included, is approved.

The authorized agent of the Treasury Department is the collector of the port of New York. He will receive the cotton. Offer the sugar to the commissary department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

Major S. VAN VLIET,

Quartermaster U. S. A., New York.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New York, June 29, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from Captain Mahler, acting quartermaster for Colonel Holabird, in regard to a load of cotton

just received here by steamer Matanzas. This cotton is marked "U. S.," but there are no charges against it in New Orleans, as has been the case with other lots received from that city, nor is it stated that it is captured property. There must have been some charges against it in New Orleans which Colonel Holabird (not knowing that it had been turned over to the agent of the Treasury Department) intended to deduct, after the proceeds of the sale had been placed to his credit with the assistant treasurer. For the foregoing reasons I have thought it proper to ask if this cotton should be turned over to Mr. Barney, collector, as the other has been. If it is, I should think that a certain sum should be withheld to cover any expenses that may have accrued, until Colonel Holabird can be heard from.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New York, July 24, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to call your attention to my letter of the 29th of June, in regard to cotton received here from New Orleans, per steamer Matanzas.

Another load has arrived under similar circumstances. Shall it be turned over to Mr. Barney?

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 28, 1863.

MAJOR: All cotton received from New Orleans should be disposed of as heretofore directed, under the law of 12th March, 1863, and General Orders No. 88, of 31st March, 1863, or April 3.

Where the charges are not known the collector should be informed that the list of charges has not yet been received, but that he will be furnished with it as soon as received.

Advise Colonel Holabird of this instruction, that he may send forward his list of charges against all such shipments at the earliest date.

I am, respectfully, your obedient,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

Major S. VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster, New York.



OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
War Department.

The following telegram received at Washington 11.20 a. m., May 22, 1865, from New York May 22, 1865 :

The schooner Raymond has just arrived from Wilmington with captured and abandoned property invoiced to me.

It consists of cotton, turpentine, rosin, oil, tobacco, and quartermasters' stores. What shall I do with it ?

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brigadier General, &c.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
War Department.

The following telegram received at Washington 11 a. m., May 23, 1865, from New York May 23, 1865 :

The steamer Monterey has just arrived from Mobile with over fourteen hundred (1,400) bales of cotton—invoices to me. General Canby's orders are that all the cotton there is to be sent here, and invoices to me. Shall I deliver it to Mr. Draper, cotton agent, and will his receipts to the officer sending it answer ? Please answer, and also give directions about captured and abandoned property on schooner Raymond, from Wilmington.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brigadier General.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1865.

GENERAL : You were telegraphed to-day to turn over the cargo of the schooner Raymond, lately arrived from Wilmington, North Carolina, to the agent of the Treasury Department, charging that department with the freight and charges upon it.

The cotton shipped from Mobile, by order of General Canby, I presume, will also be turned over to Mr. Draper, the cotton agent of the Treasury Department, on the same terms. It has been so recommended to the honorable Secretary of War, and as soon as he decides the question you will be notified.

By order of the Quartermaster General :

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

CHAS. THOMAS,
A. Q. M. General and Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A.
 Brevet Brig. Gen. S. VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster, New York.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1865.

I have the honor to inform you that Brevet Brigadier General S. Van Vliet, quartermaster at New York, reports that the steamer Monterey has arrived from Mobile with over fourteen hundred bales of cotton, invoiced to him by order of

Major General Canby, and that General Canby has ordered that all the cotton at Mobile be sent to New York, invoiced to him, (General Van Vliet.)

I respectfully recommend that the above cotton be delivered to Mr. Draper, the cotton agent of the Treasury Department, and all that may arrive hereafter from the same source. The cost of freight, &c., to be charged to and refunded by the Treasury Department to the quartermaster's department.

By order of the Quartermaster General:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. THOMAS,
A. Q. M. General and Brevet Brigadier General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 26, 1866.

GENERAL: The following is a copy of a telegram sent to your address yesterday:

"You will turn over the cargoes of the schooner Raymond to the agent of the Treasury Department, charging the cost of transportation against it.

"By order of the Quartermaster General."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. THOMAS,
Ass't Quartermaster Gen'l, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
Brevet Brig. Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster U. S. A., New York.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 29, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter to Major S. Van Vliet, quartermaster, New York, dated December 4, 1862, directing him to sell at auction certain cotton invoiced to him by Captain Messenger, assistant quartermaster, Newbern, North Carolina, and to hold the proceeds deposited with the assistant treasurer of the United States subject to the order of the department.

It appears that Major Van Vliet sold the cotton and deposited the money—three thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars and ninety-two cents—as will be seen by his letter dated the 22d instant, herewith enclosed.

This department wishes to be relieved of this accountability, and the matter is respectfully referred to you for instructions as to how it can be done.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. THOMAS,
Ass't Quartermaster Gen'l, Brevet Major Gen. U. S. A.
Hon. H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New York, May 22, 1865.

GENERAL: I have on hand a small sum of money, (\$3,289 92,) the proceeds of the sale of some thirteen bales of cotton received from Captain Messenger, assistant quartermaster at Newbern.

You directed me, December 4, 1862, to sell this cotton and place the money

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with the assistant treasurer in this city, which I did, and the money has been there ever since.

This cotton belongs to private persons in Newbern, who had to prove their loyalty before it could be turned over to them, and as a sufficient time has elapsed for them to do it I beg to be relieved of the responsibility of this money by either turning it over to the owners or turning it into the treasury.

Very respectfully, &c.,

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 3, 1865.

GENERAL: By direction of the Hon. Secretary of War, you are hereby directed to turn over to Simeon Draper, esq., the authorized agent of the Treasury Department at New York, all cotton now in your possession, or which you may hereafter receive from the quartermaster at Mobile, or from General Canby.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. THOMAS,
Ass't Quartermaster Gen'l, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
Brevet Brig. Gen. S. VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster, New York.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New York, June 15, 1866.

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, in reference to the disposition made of the cotton shipped by the United States marshal at Key West on the McClellan, in May, 1863, I beg to state that it was turned over to the consignees, Messrs. Benner & Brown, of this city. This cotton did not belong to the quartermaster's department, being captured property, and I presume it was sold for the benefit of the captors. The coal was burnt on the McClellan on her trip to this city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Major General.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
Boston, Massachusetts, August 27, 1862.

GENERAL: On the second of last May you sent me a telegraphic order as follows: "The Secretary of War directs that you take possession of the cotton shipped on the transport Black Prince by General Butler, and hold it until further orders, on account of whom it may concern."

My letter of May 6th informed you that Mr. Fay had sold all but two bales of the cotton, and had turned the proceeds over to me. The two bales were

also turned over to me, and are now on hand at the military storehouse. As the military storekeeper thinks it unsafe to have it kept there, I respectfully ask for authority to dispose of it by public auction, and thus avail of the high market rate and avoid expense of storage.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM W. McKIM

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Brigadier General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Near Port Hudson, June 2, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inform you that a certain amount of cotton and sugar has been sent to you for sale, with the hope that the proceeds of such sale would be returned to the office. It could not be sold to public advantage in New Orleans, because a combination of speculators depressed the price. It is necessary that the money should be returned, as there are large charges on all, and the original value of the cotton or sugar (not to exceed 20 cents per pound for cotton) is to be refunded to the owners who prove loyalty. This matter is presented by direction of the major general commanding this department, and in conformity thereto, after deducting expenses of sale, &c., in Boston, I respectfully request that you will deposit the remainder with the assistant treasurer in Boston, subject to my order or that of Major General Banks.

Any sugar not sold, but turned over to the commissary, of course will be settled for by the commissary here; but it is desired that the freight and other charges standing against such sugar (accumulated here) be remitted to me to cancel the charges.

Very respectfully,

S. B. HOLABIRD,

Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Department of the Gulf.

Captain J. McKIM,

Assistant Quartermaster, Boston, Massachusetts.

JUNE 23, 1863.

CAPTAIN: The letter of Colonel Holabird, chief quartermaster of the department of the Gulf, referred by you to this office on the 15th instant, relating to the sale of certain cotton and sugar sent to you, has been received.

Your attention is called to the requirements of General Orders No. 88, War Department, current series, as to the disposition of such property. A copy of these orders is herewith enclosed.

The cotton and sugar, except what sugar the commissary general elects to take for army use, must be turned over to the agent of the Treasury Department, to be by him sold.

In New York the collector is agent. It is supposed that the collector in Boston will also act as agent.

Any charges against the property for freight, &c., should be paid, and charged against the product of sale.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General.

Captain Wm. W. McKIM,

Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, Boston, Mass.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

Boston, Mass., June 27, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, in reference to certain property shipped to me by Colonel S. B. Holabird, chief quartermaster department of the Gulf.

Previous to the receipt of your letter, I had received one hundred and sixty-one thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars and sixty-nine cents, (\$161,535 69,) being the proceeds from auction sale of the property received by the steamer McClellan.

On Tuesday last I sold at auction two hundred bales of cotton received from New Orleans by steamer City of Baltimore.

My course in this business, and I presume also the action of Colonel Holabird, was based upon the supposition that the proceeds could be appropriated as he desired.

No agent of the Treasury Department could have made a more judicious or economical sale, or have realized more for the property than I have done, and I am confident that my action will receive the approval of any competent agent the Treasury Department may appoint.

I am ready to turn over the proceeds to the agent of the Treasury Department whenever required to do so.

I respectfully ask that I may be authorized to return so much of the proceeds as will suffice to reimburse Colonel Holabird for the expenses at New Orleans, and to place such sum to his credit, it being a proper charge against the property, before the net proceeds can be determined.

Should not the freight on such property, from the point of shipment to the place of delivery, (when delivered from government transports,) be retained, and placed to the credit of the quartermaster's department, before paying the proceeds to the Treasury Department?

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

WM. W. McKIM,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Brigadier General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., January 5, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a letter from Captain McKim, assistant quartermaster volunteers, dated the 15th ultimo, in relation to funds in his hands derived from the sale of cotton and sugar, and with it a letter from Colonel Holabird, chief quartermaster of the department of the Gulf, addressed to Captain McKim, and by him referred to this office, together with a letter of instructions to Captain McKim, dated the 23d of June last, and his reply of the 27th of the same month.

It will be observed that, in the letter from the office, Captain McKim was instructed to turn over the property itself to an agent of the Treasury Department; but it appears, from the letter in reply, that he had sold it before the instructions reached him, and was ready to transfer the proceeds to the treasury agent when required to do so. The letter was accidentally filed, it appears, without action having been taken on it, which will account for the funds to which he refers being still in his possession. That the money may now be made available for public use, I respectfully recommend that, after refunding to the quartermaster's department the expenses incurred by it in payment of charges on the

property, and transporting it to Boston, it be turned over to the Treasury Department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. THOMAS,
Acting Quartermaster General.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Boston, Mass., June 14, 1866.

GENERAL: Referring to your letter of the 9th instant, I have the honor to enclose a condensed statement of all cotton received by me or by any officer at this depot, as shown by the records of the quartermaster's office; also its disposition, number and description of packages, amount in pounds, and net proceeds of sales of same.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. McKIM,
Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster.

Major General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Statement of cotton received by the quartermaster's department at Boston, Massachusetts, from the commencement to the end of the rebellion.

How received.	Packages.	Pounds.	Disposition.	Net proceeds.
Ship Black Prince, from New Orleans.	2 bales.....	1, 145	Sold by auction.	\$209 79
Steamer City of Bath, from New Orleans.	200 bales, 4 bags.	81, 081	.....do.....	53, 397 86
Steamer McClellan, from New Orleans.	650 bales, 7 bags.	285, 558	.....do.....	141, 481 47
Total.....	.....	367, 784	.....	195, 089 12

I certify that the above statement is correct.

JOHN W. McKIM,
Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
Boston, June 15, 1866.

Instructions to Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Ransom, in charge of cotton at Savannah.

[Special Orders No. 1.]

SAVANNAH, GA., *January 12, 1865.*

The Secretary of War having directed the Quartermaster General to assume the charge of the captured cotton in this city, and provide for its proper care and preservation, and to detail a competent quartermaster for the special duty of seeing to its being turned over and receipted for by the agents of the Treasury Department, Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Ransom is hereby detailed for this duty.

Brevet Brigadier General L. C. Easton will place Lieutenant Colonel Ransom in charge of all the cotton in his possession. Lieutenant Colonel Ransom will immediately make a careful inspection of the stores containing the captured cotton, and will make requisition for guards sufficient to prevent all danger of unauthorized persons entering the storehouses or meddling in any manner with the cotton.

No person not in the employment of the United States will be permitted to enter into or to loiter about the neighborhood of the buildings.

He will afford every facility for the operations of the treasury agent, Simeon Draper, collector of the port of New York, who is charged by the Treasury Department with the care and disposition of this captured property.

He will employ competent clerks to attend to the weighing of each bale, who will keep an accurate register of the number and weight of each bale, and will take duplicate receipts in detail from the special agent of the Treasury Department before allowing any of it to leave the harbor.

He will forward one copy of these receipts to the Quartermaster General's office in Washington, by the first mail after their execution. The other copy and the books and papers containing the records of this business, he will himself carry in person to Washington and will deliver them to the Quartermaster General.

For the cotton already stowed on board vessels he will take receipts in detail from the special agent, based upon the accounts and invoices of this property prepared by Captain Geo. B. Cadwallader, heretofore in charge of this duty.

In default of such receipts he will order the vessels to proceed to New York, invoicing the cotton to Brevet Brigadier General Van Vliet, chief quartermaster, forwarding with the bills of lading an official copy of this order.

General Van Vliet will transfer the cotton in this case to the special agent of the treasury in New York, upon receiving such receipts as are herein prescribed.

Lieutenant Colonel Ransom will turn over to the special agent of the Treasury Department the workmen and machinery, cotton presses, baling and bagging, now in use. He will collect and register all the information offered to him of claims to the former ownership of this cotton. He will take this information with him to Washington, but will give copies or extracts from it to no one in Savannah, to no one but the Quartermaster General.

The utmost vigilance will be exercised by Captain Ransom in the execution of the important trust committed to him. He will himself visit the guards and the presses, and the storehouses, continually. He will see that no fires are lighted near the storehouses or on the open streets or squares surrounding them. He will report to the officer commanding the guards all neglect or inattention on the part of the guard, and if this does not immediately produce a reform he will report the facts to the commanding officer of the post of Savannah. The wages of operatives and all indebtedness incurred in handling, packing, and shipping cotton to this date will be discharged by the special agent of the treasury.

Lieutenant Colonel Ransom will confer freely with the special agent of the Treasury Department, and will call for such military assistance as may be necessary to discover and place him in possession of all the cotton in the city of Savannah or within the lines occupied by its garrison. It is all prize of war. He will also aid him by the impressment, if necessary, of laborers to handle and ship the cotton with the greatest possible expedition. All vessels which have discharged supplies at this port will be laden with cotton on their return voyages. From the day and hour in which they are relieved of their cargoes they will be at the charge and expense of the Treasury Department.

Vessels, the property of the United States or chartered for continuous service, will sail under such orders as may be requested by the treasury agent, and an account of the time at which they are placed on the duty of transporting cotton

will be forwarded to the Quartermaster General, in order that the account may be collected from the Treasury Department which will be chargeable for the time thus employed.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 3, 1865.

SIR : I have the honor to enclose copies of orders and instructions in reference to the cotton captured at Savannah, which will show fully the measures taken to carry out your instructions of the 12th January, 1865, directing the Quartermaster General to provide for its care and preservation, and to detail a competent officer for the special duty of seeing to its being turned over and receipted for by the agents of the quartermaster's department.

Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Ransom, of the quartermaster's department, was detailed to this duty, and I enclose copies of the order assigning him to duty, and the instructions given to him.

The memorandum of the 17th January was drawn up and presented to the agents of the Treasury Department in order to provide against any misunderstanding between the officers of the War and Treasury Departments as to the parts to be taken by each in managing the business.

It was agreed to by them, and, at my request, Messrs. Draper, Browne, and Kauffman, the agents of the Treasury Department, united in signing it. Copies were left with Mr. Draper and with Lieutenant Colonel Ransom.

I remained in Savannah until the 19th of January, at which time the work of weighing, transferring, and shipping the cotton was going on rapidly and successfully, and I proceeded to Port Royal, and took passage in the steamer Monterey for New York, and reached this city on the evening of the 28th January.

An attempt was made on the evening of the 14th January to burn one warehouse containing about three hundred bales of cotton, but the soldiers and the fire brigade extinguished the flames before they had done much damage, two bales only being entirely destroyed, and nine more or less injured by fire and water.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, *February 4, 1865.*

GENERAL : There is at the different cotton presses and warehouses of this city quite a large lot of rope cuttings and old sacking, in bales and otherwise. Please give some instructions about it. Shall I ship all such material as directed in the case of cotton? There is also a pretty large amount of cotton yarn; what will be done with it? Please give me instructions. Speculators are, I believe, being permitted to buy it up on their own account.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. RANSOM,
Lieutenant Colonel and Quartermaster.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General United States Army.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 20, 1865.

COLONEL: Your letter of the 4th instant, asking instructions as to the disposition of rope cuttings, old sacking, and cotton yarn in Savannah, has been received.

You will turn these articles over to the treasury agent, and take receipts therefor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General.
Lieutenant Colonel H. C. RANSOM,
Quartermaster, Savannah, Georgia.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 17, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstracts of twenty receipts for cotton transferred by Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Ransom, quartermaster United States army, to Mr. Albert G. Browne, supervising special agent Treasury Department, giving the numbers of bales, total weight, names of vessels, and dates of each. The originals are in this office, subject to such disposition as the War Department may direct to be made of them.

By order of the Quartermaster General:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES THOMAS,
Ass't Quartermaster General, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.
Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Abstract of receipts for cotton transferred by Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Ransom, quartermaster United States army, to Albert G. Broome, esq., supervising special agent Treasury Department, giving the number of bales, total weight, names of vessels, and date.

Date.	Marks and numbers.	Articles and number of bales.	Weight of bales.	Names of vessels.	Total weight.
9. Jan. 23, 1865.....	A. B. 1 a 625..... W. Q. M. U. S..... 1 c. 298 and 698 a 741..... No. 463 and W. Q. M. U. S.....	625 Upland..... 353.....	..... ..... ..... 454, 040 pounds.....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
10. Jan. 23, 1865.....	A. B. 626 a 778..... A. B. 1 a 351..... Nos. 8, 440 pounds..... 38, 486 pounds..... 71, 576 pounds..... 188, 458 pounds.....	978 bales. 153 Sea Island..... 351 Upland.....	52, 523 pounds..... 176, 071 pounds.....	Bark Savannah..... Schooner Aid.....	506, 563 pounds 176, 071 pounds
11. Jan. 24, 1865.....	Bales 4, 1960 are damaged. A. B. C. 439..... Upland..... A. B..... A. B. 1 a 414..... A. B. 1 a 23..... A. B. 1 a 455..... A. B. 1 a 5..... A. B. 1 a 224..... A. B. 1 a 50..... A. B. 1 a 300..... A. B. 301 a 372..... A. B. 1 a 487..... A. B. 1 a 489..... A. B. 490 a 613..... A. B. 1 a 330..... 1 a 60..... A. B. 1 a 414..... A. B. 415 a 550.....	Upland cotton..... 439 bales..... 4 Sea Island..... 414 Upland..... 28 Sea Island..... 455 Upland..... 5 Sea Island..... 224 Upland..... 50 Sea Island..... 300 Upland..... 72 Sea Island..... 487 Upland..... 489 Upland..... 124 Sea Island..... 330 Upland..... 60 Sea Island..... 414 Upland..... 136 Sea Island.....	223, 985 pounds..... 1, 360 pounds..... 197, 557 pounds..... 8, 900 pounds..... 225, 689 pounds..... 1, 640 pounds..... 115, 153 pounds..... 15, 050 pounds..... 145, 100 pounds..... 24, 307 pounds..... 241, 461 pounds..... 244, 428 pounds..... 42, 188 pounds..... 173, 723 pounds..... 18, 639 pounds..... 208, 977 pounds..... 49, 030 pounds.....	Schooner J. T. Williams..... Schooner J. T. Williams..... Schooner D. Gifford..... Schooner D. Gifford..... Schooner W. B. Thomas..... Schooner W. B. Thomas..... Schooner Nautilus..... Schooner Mary Steedman..... Steamer Rebecca Clyde..... Schooner L. S. Davis..... Schooner L. S. Davis..... Schooner Helena..... Schooner Helena..... Brig John Freeman.....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
12. Jan. 23, 1865.....					225, 345 pounds
13. Jan. 24, 1865.....					206, 457 pounds
15. Jan. 24 1865.....					227, 329 pounds
16. Jan. 25, 1865.....					130, 203 pounds
18. Jan. 27, 1865.....					169, 407 pounds
13. Jan. 24, 1865.....					241, 461 pounds
17. Jan. 26, 1865.....					286, 616 pounds
19. Jan. 26, 1865.....					192, 362 pounds
					258, 007 pounds

Abstract of receipts for cotton transferred, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Marks and numbers.	Articles and number of bales.	Weight of bales.	Names of vessels.	Total weight.
20. Jan. 30, 1865.....	A. B. 1 a 542.....	542 Sea Island.....	186, 413 pounds...	Schooner N. W. Smith.....	186, 413 pounds
21. Jan. 30, 1865.....	A. B. 1 a 240, and A. B. 291 a 397, and 461 241 and 460	348 Upland.....	175, 590 pounds...	Schooner E. R. Bennett	216, 710 pounds
22. Jan. 31, 1865.....	A. B. C. 294.....	113 Sea Island.....	41, 120 pounds...	Schooner E. R. Bennett	223, 186 pounds
23. Jan. 31, 1865.....	A. B. C. 295 a 530.....	294 Upland.....	144, 341 pounds...	Schooner Ann & Susan.....	279, 265 pounds
	A. B. 1 a 529.....	236 Sea Island.....	83, 845 pounds...	Schooner Ann & Susan.....	193, 978 pounds
	1 a 22	529 Upland.....	271, 866 pounds...	Lovett Peacock.....	212, 953 pounds
24. Jan. 31, 1865.....	A. B. 1 a 371	22 Sea Island.....	7, 399 pounds...	Lovett Peacock.....	167, 163 pounds
25. Feb. 2, 1865.....	A. B. No. 86 a 400.....	371 Upland.....	193, 978 pounds...	Schooner P. Boice	219, 007 pounds
	A. B. 1 a 85, 401 a 460	315 Upland.....	161, 258 pounds...	Schooner W. A. Ellis	275, 899 pounds
26. Feb. 4, 1865.....	A. B. a 316	145 Sea Island.....	51, 695 pounds...	Schooner W. A. Ellis	
	A. B. 1 a 21.....	316 Upland.....	161, 098 pounds...	Schooner Jane F. Durfee.....	
27. Feb. 4, 1865.....	A. B. 374	21 Sea Island.....	6, 065 pounds...	.....
	A. B. 1 a 82.....	374 Upland.....	192, 006 pounds...	Brig Georgia F. Geery.....	
28. Feb. 4, 1865.....	A. B. 1 a 506.....	82 Sea Island.....	27, 001 pounds...	Brig Georgia F. Geery.....	
	A. B. 1 a 73.....	506 Upland.....	251, 953 pounds...	Brig Bell of the Bay.....	
		73 Sea Island.....	23, 946 pounds...	Brig Bell of the Bay.....	

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 16, 1865.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 2, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit abstracts of eight receipts for cotton transferred by Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Ransom, quartermaster United States army, to Mr. Albert G. Browne, supervising special agent of the Treasury Department, giving the number of bales, total weight, names of vessels, and dates of each.

The originals thereof are in this office, subject to such disposition as the War Department may direct to be made of them.

By order of the Quartermaster General:

CHAS. THOMAS,

Ass't Quartermaster Gen'l, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Abstract of receipts for cotton transferred by Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Ransom, quartermaster United States army, to Albert G. Browne, supervising special agent Treasury Department, giving number of bales, total weight, names of vessels, and date.

Date.	Marks and numbers.	Articles and No. of bales.	Weight of bales.	Name of vessel.	Total weight.
1. February 7, 1865.....	A. B. 1 a 286	286 Upland cotton	147, 566 pounds.....	Schr. Charles H. H.	
2. February 8, 1865.....	A. B. 1 a 615, 716 a 844	} 1404 Upland cotton	721, 052 pounds.....	Ship May Flower.	
	A. B. 920 a 1042, 1052 a 1068.				
	A. B. 1192 a 1363, 1493 a 1724.				
	A. B. 1846 a 1908, 2160 a 2172.	} 769 Sea Island cotton...	263, 148 pounds.....	Ship May Flower.	
	616 a 715, 845, 919				
	1043 a 1051, 1069 a 1190				
	1191, 1364 a 1452	} 414 Upland cotton	198, 108 pounds.....	Brig Tempest.	
	1725 a 1845, 1909 a 2159				
	A. B. 1 a 414				
3. February 9, 1865.....	A. B. 1 a 270	270 Upland cotton	135, 716 pounds.....	Schr. Ida Dellatone.	} 711, 613pounds
4. February 9, 1865	A. B. 1 a 825	825 Upland cotton	402, 990 pounds.....	Str. Blackstone.	
5. February 11, 1865.....	A. B. 1 a 331	331 Upland cotton	161, 437 pounds.....	Schr. H. J. Raymond.	
6. February 11, 1865.....	A. B. 1 a 499	499 Upland cotton	253, 457 pounds.....	Schr. C. S. Grove.	
7. February 11, 1865.....	A. B. 1 a 1200	1200 square Upland cot'n.	595, 848 pounds.....	Bark M. Rathbone.....	
8. February 13, 1865.....	A. B. 1 a 292	292 Sea Island cotton....	96, 945 pounds.....	Bark M. Rathbone.....	
	A. B. 293 a 357	65 round Upland cotton .	18, 820 pounds.....	Bark M. Rathbone.....	

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 7, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith abstracts of six receipts for cotton, transferred by Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Ransom, quartermaster United States army, at Savannah, Georgia, to Mr. Albert G. Browne, supervising special agent of the Treasury Department, giving the number of bales, total weight, names of vessels, and dates of each.

The originals of these receipts are in this office, subject to such disposition as the War Department may direct to be made of them.

By order of the Quartermaster General:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. THOMAS,

Ass't Quartermaster Gen'l, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Abstract of receipts for cotton transferred by Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Ransom, quartermaster United States army, Savannah, Ga., to Albert G. Browns, esq., supervising special agent Treasury Department, giving number of bales, total weight, names of vessels, and date.

Date.	Marks and numbers.	Articles and number of bales.	Weight of bales.	Name of vessel.	Total weight.
February 13, 1865.....	1 a 386, A. B.....	Upland cotton, 386 bales.....	211, 682 pounds....	Schr. W. C. Davall.....	211, 682 pounds.
February 15, 1865.....	A. B. 1 a 815, 1005 a 1190..	Upland cotton, 1,001 bales...	} 608, 322 pounds..	Ship Molasha.....	717, 748 pounds.
	1191 a 1228, 1360 a 1636...	Upland cotton, 315 bales.....			
	816 a 1004.....	189 Sea Island.....	} 109, 426 pounds..	Ship Molasha.....	
	1229 a 1359.....	131 Sea Island.....			
February 16, 1865.....	A. B. 1 a 531.....	531 Upland cotton.....	258, 066 pounds....	Schr. Martha A. Berry.....	268, 066 pounds.
	A. B. 1 a 480.....	480 sq. Upland cotton.....	218, 326 pounds....	Bark La Plata.....	218, 326 pounds.
	A. B. 481 a 526.....	46 round Upland cotton.....	13, 884 pounds....	Bark La Plata.....	13, 884 pounds.
	A. B. 527 a 703.....	177 Sea Island.....	61, 176 pounds....	Bark La Plata.....	61, 176 pounds.
February 21, 1865.....	A. B. 1 a 950.....	950 bales Upland cotton.....	452, 541 pounds....	Ship Sandusky.....	452, 541 pounds.
	A. B. 1 a 800.....	800 Sea Island.....	266, 525 pounds....		266, 525 pounds.
	A. B. 1 a 925.....	925 Upland cotton.....	472, 721 pounds....	Schr. W. C. Merscha.....	472, 721 pounds.
	A. B. 1 a 8.....	8 repacked.....	4, 752 pounds....		4, 752 pounds.
	A. B. 1.....	1 Sea Island.....	635 pounds.....		635 pounds.
					2, 688, 056 pounds.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 7, 1865.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 30, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstracts of fourteen receipts for cotton transferred by Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Ransom, quartermaster United States army, to Mr. Albert G. Browne, supervising special agent of the Treasury Department, giving the number of bales, total weight, names of vessels, and dates of each; the originals of which are in this office, subject to such disposition as the War Department may direct to be made of them.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. THOMAS,

Ass't Quartermaster Gen'l, Brevet Brig. Gen U. S. A.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Abstract of receipts for cotton transferred by Lieut. Col. H. C. Ransom, quartermaster U. S. army, Savannah, Ga., to Albert G. Browne, supervising special agent Treasury Department, giving the number of bales, total weight, name of vessel, and date.

CAPTURED AND FORFEITED COTTON.

Date.	Marks and numbers.	Articles and number of bales.	Weight of bales.	Name of vessel.	Total weight.
February 25, 1865..	A. B. 1 a 1190..... 1545 a 1825 2040 a 2094 2134 a 2200 1387 a 1544 1826 a 2039 2095 a 2133 2201 a 2376	<div>1,789 bales Upland cotton ..</div> <div>587 bales Sea Island cotton.</div>	882, 196 pounds...	<div>Ship Lawrence</div>	1, 072, 061 pounds.
44. February 27, 1865..	A. B. 1 a 289.....	289 bales Upland cotton	145, 282 pounds...	Steamer Ceres	145, 282 pounds.
45. February 28, 1865..	A. B. 1 a 1135..... 1135 bales.....	<div>1,135 bales Upland cotton ..</div>	584, 176 pounds...	Bark Atlanta	584, 176 pounds.
46. March 1, 1865	A. B. 1 a 324.....	324 bales Upland cotton	160, 340 pounds...	Brig Emily Fisher	160, 340 pounds.
47. March 3, 1865	A. B. 1 a 750..... A. B. 828 a 837, repacked. 751 a 827, 838, 840.....	<div>750 bales Upland cotton</div> <div>10 bales Upland cotton.....</div> <div>80 bales Sea Island cotton ..</div>	<div>384, 689 pounds...</div> <div>5, 126 pounds.....</div> <div>27, 539 pounds.....</div>	<div>Steamer Constitution</div>	417, 354 pounds.
48. March 3, 1865	A. B. a 1190	1,190 bales Upland cotton	835, 340 pounds ..	<div>Ship L. S. Sturgis</div>	1, 082, 665 pounds.
	1191 a 1650	460 bales Upland cotton	2, 633 pounds		
49. March 7, 1865	114 a 117, and 713 a 718... A. B 1 a 113, 118 a 712, and 719 a 750	<div>740 bales Sea Island cotton ..</div>	244, 692 pounds...	Bark Persia.....	521, 269 pounds.
50. March 7, 1865	A. B. 1 a 1066.....	1,066 bales Upland cotton	521, 269 pounds...	Bark Harvest Moon.....	334, 161 pounds.
51. March 10, 1865	A. B. 1 a 710.....	710 bales Upland cotton	334, 161 pounds ..	Schooner Henry	150, 388 pounds.
52. March 11, 1865	A. B. 1 a 302.....	302 bales Upland cotton	150, 388 pounds ..	Schooner E. S. Conant.....	98, 857 pounds.
53. March 11, 1865	A. B. 1 a 205.....	205 bales Upland cotton	98, 857 pounds.....	Schooner John G. Whipple.	62, 359 pounds.
54. March 14, 1865	A. B. 1 a 123.....	123 bales Upland cotton	62, 259 pounds.....	<div>Schooner Rebecca C. Lane</div>	107, 796 pounds.
	A. B. 1 a 191.....	191 bales Upland cotton	93, 758 pounds.....		
55. March 16, 1865	A. B. 192 a 215..... A. B. 1 a 120, and 221 a 271, Upland.....	<div>24 bales repacked Sea Island.</div> <div>251 bales Upland cotton.....</div>	<div>14, 038 pounds.....</div> <div>123, 617 pounds...</div>	<div>Schooner Marcus Hunter .</div>	165, 700 pounds.
	121 a 200	20 bales repacked Sea Island.	11, 750 pounds....		
	201 a 220	30 bales rope cuttings			
	1 a 39				

56. March 16, 1865	A. B. 1 a 86, 1065 a 1190, and 1191 a 1978	1,000 bales Sea Island cotton	336,685 pounds	} Ship Bazaar	820, 821 pounds.
	87 a 972	886 bales Upland cotton	435,778 pounds		
	973 a 1064	92 bales repacked Upland	48,358 pounds		
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,723,129 pounds.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, *March 9, 1865.*

GENERAL: Your letter of February 20, 1865, has been received. Previous to its receipt the military authorities had given the owners of cotton yarn permission to sell the same. Under those circumstances I do not feel at liberty to interfere with the yarn, as most of it has passed into the hands of purchasers. The rope, &c., I will turn over as directed, and ship the same, as I am now doing with cotton.

I have turned over to the Treasury Department 34,982 bales of cotton, and expect to obtain from three to five thousand bales more; am constantly finding small lots; consequently, am unable to state positively the amount in the city. Owing to delays and trouble in collecting these small lots, the work does not go on as rapidly as heretofore, but all diligence is being used to close up the business. I hope to get through as early as the 20th instant.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. RANSOM,

Lieutenant Colonel and Quartermaster.

General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General United States Army.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, *March 21, 1865.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to say that I have transferred to the Treasury Department upwards of 38,000 bales of cotton, to present date. The provost marshal is now making a thorough search of all houses in this city, to discover all small lots of cotton that have not been reported. I hope to close up the business this week. I shall then report, as ordered, to you in Washington, unless other orders are received from you.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. RANSOM,

Lieutenant Colonel and Quartermaster.

General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General United States Army.

Statement of cotton turned over by Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Ransom, quartermaster United States army, at Savannah, Georgia, to Albert G. Browne, supervising special agent Treasury Department, fifth special agency.

1865.		Pounds.
Jan.	19. 517 bales Upland cotton, weighing.....	258, 925
	19. 466 bales Upland cotton, weighing.....	228, 368
	19. 378 bales Upland cotton, weighing.....	185, 323
	17. 686 bales Upland cotton, weighing.....	331, 473
	17. 425 bales Upland cotton, weighing.....	210, 755
	20. 464 bales Upland cotton, weighing.....	217, 156
	20. 557 bales Upland cotton, weighing.....	279, 001
	23. 978 bales Upland cotton, weighing..... 454, 040	
	23. 153 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing 52, 523	
		<hr/> 506, 563
	23. 351 bales Upland cotton, weighing.....	176, 071
	24. 439 bales Upland cotton, weighing.....	223, 985
	24. 4 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing	1, 360
	23. 414 bales Upland cotton, weighing.....	197, 557
	23. 28 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing	8, 900

CAPTURED AND FORFEITED COTTON.

83

1865.		Pounds.	
Jan.	24.	455 bales Upland cotton, weighing	225, 689
	24.	5 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing	1, 640
	24.	224 bales Upland cotton, weighing	115, 153
	24.	50 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing	15, 050
	25.	300 bales Upland cotton, weighing	145, 100
	26.	72 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing	24, 307
	27.	487 bales Upland cotton, weighing	241, 461
	24.	489 bales Upland cotton, weighing	244, 428
	24.	124 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing	42, 188
	26.	330 bales Upland cotton, weighing	173, 723
	26.	60 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing	18, 639
	26.	414 bales Upland cotton, weighing	208, 977
	26.	136 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing	49, 030
	30.	542 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing	186, 413
	30.	348 bales Upland cotton, weighing	175, 590
	30.	113 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing	41, 120
	31.	294 bales Upland cotton, weighing	144, 341
	31.	236 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing	83, 845
	31.	529 bales Upland cotton, weighing	271, 866
	31.	22 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing	7, 399
	31.	371 bales Upland cotton, weighing	193, 978
Feb.	2.	315 bales Upland cotton, weighing	161, 258
	2.	145 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing	51, 695
	4.	316 bales Upland cotton, weighing	161, 098
	4.	21 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing	6, 065
	4.	374 bales Upland cotton, weighing	192, 006
	4.	82 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing	27, 001
	4.	506 bales Upland cotton, weighing	251, 953
	4.	73 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing	23, 946
	7.	286 bales Upland cotton, weighing	147, 566
	8.	1,404 bales Upland cotton, weighing	721, 052
	8.	768 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing	263, 148
	9.	414 bales Upland cotton, weighing	198, 108
	9.	270 bales Upland cotton, weighing	135, 716
	11.	825 bales Upland cotton, weighing	402, 990
	11.	331 bales Upland cotton, weighing	161, 437
	11.	499 bales Upland cotton, weighing	253, 457
	13.	1,265 bales Upland cotton, weighing	614, 668
	13.	292 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing	96, 945
	13.	386 bales Upland cotton, weighing	211, 682
	15.	1,316 bales Upland cotton, weighing	608, 322
	15.	320 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing	109, 426
	15.	531 bales Upland cotton, weighing	268, 066
	16.	480 bales Upland cotton, weighing	218, 326
	16.	46 bales round Upland cotton weighing ..	13, 884
	16.	177 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing	61, 176
			293, 386
	21.	950 bales Upland cotton, weighing	452, 541
	21.	800 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing	266, 525
			719, 066
	21.	925 bales Upland cotton, weighing	472, 721
	21.	8 bales repacked Upland cotton, weighing ..	4, 752
	21.	1 bale Sea Island cotton, weighing	635
			478, 108
	25.	1,789 bales Upland cotton, weighing	882, 196
	25.	587 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing	189, 865
			1, 072, 016

1865.		Pounds.
Feb.	27. 289 bales Upland cotton, weighing.....	145, 282
	28. 1,135 bales Upland cotton, weighing.....	584, 176
March	1. 324 bales Upland cotton, weighing.....	160, 340
	3. 750 bales Upland cotton, weighing..... 384, 689	
	3. 10 bales Upland cotton, repacked, weighing 5, 126	
		389, 815
	3. 80 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing.....	27, 539
	3. 1,650 bales Upland cotton, weighing..... 835, 340	
	3. 10 bales Upland cotton, weighing..... 2, 633	
		837, 973
	3. 740 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing.....	244, 692
	7. 1,066 bales Upland cotton, weighing.....	521, 269
	9. 710 bales Upland cotton, weighing.....	334, 161
	10. 302 bales Upland cotton, weighing.....	150, 388
	11. 205 bales Upland cotton, weighing.....	98, 857
	11. 123 bales Upland cotton, weighing.....	62, 259
	14. 191 bales Upland cotton, weighing..... 93, 758	
	14. 24 bales Upland cotton, weighing..... 14, 038	
		107, 796
	16. 251 bales Upland cotton, weighing..... 123, 617	
	16. 20 bales repacked Sea Island cotton, weighing..... 11, 750	
		135, 367
	16. 39 bales rope cuttings, weighing.....	30, 333
	16. 1,000 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing.... 336, 685	
	16. 886 bales Upland cotton, weighing..... 435, 778	
	16. 92 bales Upland repacked cotton, weighing 48, 358	
		820, 821
	24. 227 bales cotton, weighing.....	112, 193
	24. 60 bales old rope and bagging, weighing.....	38, 280
	24. 14 bags wool, weighing.....	2, 076
April	4. 79 bales cotton, weighing.....	34, 628
	4. 182 bales old rope and bagging, weighing.....	128, 686
	4. 6 bales Upland cotton, weighing.....	2, 549

Statement of cotton received at Charleston, South Carolina, from Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Ransom, quartermaster United States army, by Simeon Draper, special agent of the Treasury Department.

May 6, 1865.	1,744 bales Upland cotton, weighing.....	781,353 lbs.
May 6, 1865.	116 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing.....	132,094 lbs.
May 17, 1865.	1,711 bales Upland cotton, weighing.....	768,901 lbs.
May 17, 1865.	249 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing.....	110,272 lbs.
May 17, 1865.	89 bales Sea Island cotton, (in seed,) weighing	42,075 lbs.
May 30, 1865.	185 bales Upland cotton, weighing.....	77,475 lbs.
May 30, 1865.	8 bales round cotton, weighing.....	1,058 lbs.
May 30, 1865.	52 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing.....	13,397 lbs.

4,454

1,884,550

8 bales rope-ends, weighing	5,508 lbs.
5 bales cotton pickings, weighing.....	5,104 lbs.

13

10,612

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 6, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith abstracts of two receipts for cotton transferred by Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Ransom, quartermaster United States army, Savannah, Georgia, to Mr. A. G. Browne, supervising special agent of the Treasury Department, giving the number of bales, total weight, names of vessels and dates of each. The originals of these receipts are in this office, subject to such disposition as the War Department may direct to be made of them.

By order of the Quartermaster General:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. THOMAS,
Ass't Quartermaster Gen'l, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Abstract of receipts for cotton transferred by Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Ransom, quartermaster United States army, to Albert G. Broune, supervising special agent Treasury Department, giving number of bales, total weight, names of vessels, and date.

CARTURED AND FORFEITED COTTON.

Date.	Marks and numbers.	Articles and No. of bales.	Weight of bales.	Name of vessel.	Total weight.
March 24, 1865	A. B. H. 1 a 227	125 repacked Upland	} 227 bales, weighing 112,193 pounds. 60 bales, 38,280 pounds..... 2,076 pounds..... } 79 bales, weighing 34,628 pounds. 2,549 pounds..... 128,686 pounds.....	Bark Heiress.....	112,193 pounds.
	A. B. H. 140 a 221	34 repacked Sea Island			
	A. B. H. 186 a 192	7 Sea Island			
	A. B. H. 30 a 758, 205 ..	47 Upland			
	A. B. H. 16 a 29	14 Upland, badly damaged			
	A. B. H. 1 a 60	60 old rope and bagging			
	A. B. H. 1 a 14	14 bags wool			
	A. B. 1 a 18	22 Sea Island			
	A. B. 19 a 74, 79	57 repacked Upland			
	A. B. 80 a 85	6 Upland			
April 4, 1865	A. B. 1 a 182	182 old rope and bagging		Bark Abd-el-Kader.....	34,628 pounds.
				Bark Abd-el-Kader.....	2,549 pounds.

Statement of cotton received at Charleston, S. C., from Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Ransom, quartermaster United States army, by Simeon Draper, special agent of the Treasury Department.

1865.	Pounds.
May 6. 1, 744 bales Upland cotton, weighing.....	781, 353
May 6. 416 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing.....	132, 094
May 17. 1, 711 bales Upland cotton, weighing.....	768, 901
May 17. 249 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing.....	110, 272
May 17. 89 bales Sea Island cotton, (in seed,) weighing.....	42, 075
May 30. 185 bales Upland cotton, weighing.....	77, 475
May 30. 8 bales Round Island cotton, weighing.....	1, 058
May 30. 52 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing.....	13, 397
<hr/> 4, 454 <hr/>	<hr/> 1, 884, 550 <hr/>

	Pounds.
8 bales rope-ends, weighing.....	5, 508
5 bales cotton pickings, weighing.....	5, 104
<hr/> 13 <hr/>	<hr/> 10, 612 <hr/>

SAVANNAH, January 15, 1865.

COLONEL: You will ascertain and report the causes of the fire last night; the quantity of cotton destroyed; the names of the owners of the storehouse, and of the persons who were known to be in any part of it yesterday; the names of the claimants, if known, to the cotton stored therein; the names, regiment, and company of the sentinels upon whose beat the fire occurred; any other information which may assist in detecting the guilty, or in exacting retaliatory compensation for the property of the United States destroyed.

Respectfully,

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General and Brevet Major General.

Lieutenant Colonel RANSOM,

Quartermaster's Department, Savannah.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 15, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I am unable to ascertain the cause of the fire last night in one of the warehouses. The warehouse is known as Wade's warehouse, between Abercorn and Drayton streets, on south side of Bay street. The cotton is claimed by Joseph Lippman. The building is said to contain two hundred and fifty bales of Sea Island and seventy-five bales Upland cotton; is but one story high. It appears that the doors were broken open in Bay street alley, or lane, by, it is supposed, soldiers, to discover the fire, carried off and burned, as they cannot be found. There was no guard in this lane. I am unable to discover the amount of cotton destroyed, but think about two bales were burned and destroyed, four bales slightly damaged by fire, and five bales much damaged by mud and water. I cannot ascertain what persons, if any, were in the building yesterday.

I shall collect all the cotton scattered about there which was wet and damaged.

The storehouse is not yet closed up, for fear of smouldering fire. This will be done to-morrow. A guard of two sentinels is now in the alley, and I shall have one sentinel there hereafter.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. RANSOM,
Lieutenant Colonel and Quartermaster.

Major General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General United States Army.

SAVANNAH GA., *March 28, 1865.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to say that I shall close up the cotton business at this place in three or four days, and be ready to come north on the steamer Fulton, next week.

I have already shipped 38,303 bales of cotton, and a lot of rope cuttings and some sacks of wool. I have about 150 bales of cotton and some rope cuttings to ship. One schooner will take it all. The repacking of loose cotton, and collecting small lots of concealed cotton, reported by negroes and others, has kept me here longer than I anticipated.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. RANSOM,
Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General United States Army.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., August 15, 1862.

CAPTAIN: Your letter of the 1st instant, reporting the duty on which you are engaged, and stating that you have charge of the "cotton fund," has been received.

Please inform this department from what source this "cotton fund" is derived.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. SIBLEY,
Brevet Colonel U. S. Army, Deputy Quartermaster General.

Captain JOHN H. MOORE,
Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, Beaufort, S. C.

QUARTERMASTER, GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., September 20, 1862.

[Through Adjutant General's office.]

GENERAL: I respectfully request that you cause an account to be made against what is termed the "cotton fund," showing the expenditures of the quartermaster's department in collecting and shipping cotton captured and secured at Port Royal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

General RUFUS SAXTON, *Commanding, &c.*

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Beaufort, S. C., September 12, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th August, desiring me to inform the department from what source the "cotton fund" is derived, and in reply, respectfully state that this fund has accrued principally from the sale of cotton and cotton seed captured and secured on the island in this vicinity.

Hiram Barney, esq., collector of the port of New York, was cotton agent during the time the Treasury Department had control of the plantations, and nearly all the fund still remained in his hands. About the middle of May last, as I understand it, the care of all contraband lands and property was transferred from the Treasury Department to the War Department, and Brigadier General Rufus Saxton was intrusted with the control of this duty. It is under his orders I act. I only disburse such portions of this fund as are needed here for the payment of superintendents, &c.

The balance of the fund, which I believe to be considerable, is in the hands of Hiram Barney, esq., and subject to the order of General Saxton.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. MOORE,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Brigadier General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Savannah, Georgia, January 12, 1865.

SIR: The Secretary of War directs that you assume the charge of the captured cotton in this city, and provide for its proper care and preservation until further orders. You will consider yourself charged with the duty of having sufficient guards and precautions for its security, and will apply to the commanding general for any force required. You will also detail a competent quartermaster for the special duty of seeing to its being turned over and receipted for by the agent of the Treasury Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General MEIGS,

Quartermaster General U. S. Army, Savannah, Ga.

[Special Orders No. 1.]

SAVANNAH, GA., *January 12, 1865.*

The Secretary of War having directed the Quartermaster General to assume the charge of the captured cotton in this city, and provide for its proper care and preservation, and to detail a competent quartermaster for the special duty of seeing to its being turned over and receipted for by the agents of the Treasury Department, Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Ransom is hereby detailed for this duty.

Brevet Brigadier General L. C. Easton will place Lieutenant Colonel Ransom in charge of all the cotton in his possession. Lieutenant Colonel Ransom will immediately make a careful inspection of the stores containing the captured cotton, and will make requisition for guards sufficient to prevent all danger of unauthorized persons entering the storehouses or meddling in any manner with the cotton.

No person not in the employment of the United States will be permitted to enter into or to loiter about the neighborhood of the buildings.

He will afford every facility for the operations of the treasury agent, Simeon Draper, collector of the port of New York, who is charged by the Treasury Department with the care and disposition of this captured property.

He will employ competent clerks to attend to the weighing of each bale, who will keep an accurate register of the number and weight of each bale, and will take duplicate receipts in detail from the special agent of the Treasury Department before allowing any of it to leave the harbor. He will forward one copy of these receipts to the Quartermaster General's office in Washington, by the first mail after their execution. The other copy, and the books and all papers containing the records of this business, he will himself carry in person to Washington, and will deliver them to the Quartermaster General.

For the cotton already stowed on board vessels he will take receipts in detail from the special agent, based upon the accounts and invoices of this property prepared by Captain George B. Cadwallader, heretofore in charge of this duty.

In default of such receipts he will order the vessels to proceed to New York, invoicing the cotton to Brevet Brigadier General Van Vliet, chief quartermaster, forwarding with the bills of lading an official copy of this order.

General Van Vliet will transfer the cotton in this case to the special agent of the treasury in New York upon receiving such receipts as are herein prescribed.

Lieutenant Colonel Ransom will turn over to the special agent of the Treasury Department the workmen, and machinery, cotton presses, baling and bagging now in use. He will collect and register all the information offered to him of claims to the former ownership of this cotton. He will take this information with him to Washington, but will give copies or extracts from it to no one in Savannah but the Quartermaster General.

The utmost vigilance will be exercised by Lieutenant Colonel Ransom in the execution of the important trust committed to him. He will himself visit the guards and the presses and storehouses continually. He will see that no fires are lighted near the storehouses, or in the open streets or squares surrounding them. He will report to the officer commanding the guards all neglect or inattention on the part of the guard, and if this does not immediately produce a reform he will report the facts to the commanding officer of the post of Savannah.

The wages of operatives and all indebtedness incurred in handling, packing and shipping cotton to this date will be discharged by the special agent of the treasury.

Lieutenant Colonel Ransom will confer freely with the special agent of the Treasury Department, and will call for such military assistance as may be necessary to discover and place him in possession of all the cotton in the city of Savannah, or within the lines occupied by its garrison. It is all prize of war. He will also aid him by the impressment, if necessary, of laborers to handle and ship the cotton with the greatest possible expedition.

All vessels which have discharged supplies at this port will be loaded with cotton on their return voyages. From the day and hour in which they are relieved of their cargoes they will be at the charge and expense of the Treasury Department.

Vessels the property of the United States, or chartered for continuous service, will sail under such orders as may be requested by the treasury agent, and an account of the time at which they are placed on the duty of transporting cotton will be forwarded to the Quartermaster General, in order that the account may be collected from the Treasury Department, which will be chargeable for the time thus employed.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL AGENCY FOR
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY,
Savannah, Georgia, January 16, 1865.

GENERAL : I have the honor to transmit herewith, in accordance with your request, copies of the instructions given me by the Secretary of the Treasury, dated December 28, 1864, and of the communications dated January 7, 1864, addressed respectively to Mr. Brown and myself.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. DRAPER,

Special Agent Treasury Department.

Brevet Major General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General U. S. A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 28, 1864.

SIR : The large quantity of cotton reported to have been captured in the city of Savannah by the United States forces, which by law must be turned over to this department, and the value thereof, induce me to select you to proceed to that place and take such steps in connection therewith as will enable the government to realize its value at the earliest moment.

Upon the receipt of these instructions, therefore, you will at once give the necessary directions for one of the revenue steamers in your port to take on board the requisite supplies for yourself and assistants, and as early as possible proceed to the city of Savannah via Port Royal in fulfilment of the design above indicated.

I transmit herewith a copy of the regulations in relation to captured and abandoned property presented by this department and approved by the President, to which I respectfully refer you for your government in the examination of marks and numbers, former ownership as near as can be ascertained, and its shipment. In shipping you will consign it to yourself in New York.

The various laws in relation to captured and abandoned property contemplate that parties claiming any such property shall, if they desire, have recourse to the Court of Claims to establish any right which they allege. You will therefore record the statements of any persons or parties laying claim to said cotton or any portion thereof, and be careful in no case to commit the government further than to inform them that they have the right to present their claims to the Secretary of the Treasury or the Court of Claims.

The marks and number must be carefully recorded, not only such as are complete, but also such as have been in part obliterated, as nearly as can be ascertained.

The same course is to be pursued in relation to tobacco, rice, or any other product of insurrectionary States, captured by our forces, which may be turned over to you.

The law and regulations further provide that such articles as may be required and demanded by the military authorities for military purposes shall be appraised, the marks and numbers recorded, in accordance with this requisition ; receipts are to be taken therefor. These directions you will cause to be carefully observed, that the records may be complete in regard to any bales, or any package or number of packages, belonging to the same lot, so that any package or lot, or the proceeds thereof, may be clearly identified, should any question in relation thereto hereafter be brought before the Court of Claims.

It may be necessary before the cotton can be shipped to have the bales patched and recovered, and for this purpose you are authorized to obtain by purchase, on the best possible terms, and take with you, such reasonable amount of bale rope and bagging as in your judgment will be sufficient for these purposes.

A strict account of the uses of these materials, whether used by you or turned over to another person, must be kept, that your account may be rendered in full and complete manner.

The necessary expenses of handling, transporting, rebaling, or patching you are authorized to pay, being careful to charge against each lot the appropriate amount of such expenses, to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the cotton when disposed of.

You will be careful to ascertain the quantity of each bale and each lot of bales, have it classified as near as may be, and have your invoices in triplicate, one of which must be transmitted to this department.

You are requested to confer with General Sherman and ascertain as to the probability of obtaining further products, and give such direction in relation thereto as the circumstances of the case may demand.

When any cotton or other products shall be shipped by government transports, you will request the proper quartermaster to instruct the captains thereof to deliver the same at such points within the harbor of New York as you may indicate. You will give to the proper military authorities receipts for all products that may be turned over to you.

You have been selected for this work because of your familiarity with the business, and the vigilance, energy, and discretion which you are expected to apply to the work.

It is therefore unnecessary to give you further detailed instructions, having possessed you orally and fully of my wishes in relation thereto.

You are authorized to take with you such assistants as you may think necessary, being governed in all your actions by the strictest economy.

I transmit herewith an order to the collector of customs at Port Royal to place the revenue steamer *Nemaha* at your service during your stay at that port. Whatever coal is required for the steamers will be supplied upon requisition upon the quartermaster.

Mr. A. G. Browne, special agent of this department for that district, will be directed to confer with you in regard to this matter, and give you all the information concerning these products previously obtained by him, and also ordered, should he have taken possession thereof, or any portion of them, to turn them over to you.

The compensation to be allowed your employés, or any other officers of the government connected with these products, will be hereafter determined by me, and in nowise affected by any regulations in force in relation to captured and abandoned property.

You will report by return steamer, and by each successive steamer thereafter, the condition of affairs, and as soon as may be the quantity of products placed in your possession.

The foregoing instructions are given upon the supposition that the condition of affairs, as to which I am not yet advised, is such as will enable you to carry them out.

If on your arrival you find that the military department is not yet prepared for the course indicated in these instructions, you will, after due conference, act as your best judgment may dictate.

I am, very respectfully,

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SIMEON DRAPER, *Collector, New York.*

Memorandum.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL AGENCY.
FOR CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY,
Savannah, Georgia, January 17, 1865.

1. Cotton captured in Savannah, that is, all the cotton within the limits of the military post of Savannah and its defences, has been taken possession of and is now held by the Quartermaster General, under the order of the Secretary of War.

2. The Quartermaster General has also, under the order of the Secretary of War, detailed Lieutenant Colonel Ransom, of the quartermaster's department, to take charge of the cotton personally; to cause it to be weighed, and a careful and accurate account to be taken and recorded; to exclude all persons not employed by the United States and needed in this operation from the warehouses and docks and their vicinity; to transfer the cotton to the special agent of the Treasury Department, taking duplicate receipts therefor in detail—said receipts specifying the number and weight of every bale thus transferred to the special agent of the Treasury Department; to allow none of the cotton to leave the harbor until said receipts are given to him by the agent aforesaid; to take the transports employed by the quartermaster's department to bring supplies to Savannah, and, when their cargoes are discharged, to hold as many of them as may be necessary for the speedy shipment of the cotton to New York—the price to be paid to the vessels for this service to be at the rate of their present charter-parties with the quartermaster's department. This rate is generally specified, for sailing vessels, at fifteen cents per ton per day, of registered tonnage; the vessels to be at the charges of the special agent of the Treasury Department from the time they discharge their cargoes at Savannah until they discharge them at New York. The steamers and other vessels which may be employed, and which are the property of the quartermaster's department, or which are chartered for continuous service by the month or day, will look for their pay to the quartermaster's department, division of ocean transport service; and whatever sums may be justly chargeable to this cotton transportation will be a charge against the Treasury Department for reimbursement to the quartermaster's department. Sailing vessels and steamers on transient service will be paid by the special agent of the Treasury Department directly for this service, and not by the quartermaster's department.

3. The labor of handling, hauling, weighing, counting, stowing, &c., of the cotton will be managed and controlled by Lieutenant Colonel Ransom, who will keep accurate pay-rolls and accounts thereof, of which pay-rolls he will furnish to Simeon Draper, esq., special agent of the Treasury Department, copies in duplicate, properly certified. The men employed will be paid by said special agent upon these pay-rolls. The wages are fixed at one dollar per day for all laborers, and two dollars for stevedores; clerks, as may be decided upon by Lieutenant Colonel Ransom and Simeon Draper, special agent. All persons employed to be entitled to draw one ration daily in kind, but to no commutation for rations not drawn.

4. The original instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 28th of December, 1864, designated Simeon Draper, esq., as the special agent to take charge of the captured cotton, and to give receipts therefor as provided by law. The instructions of the 7th of January to Albert G. Browne, special agent, communicated also to Simeon Draper, esq., direct, that Mr. Browne shall receive from the military authorities who are in possession the cotton, and give receipts therefor in the form prescribed by the treasury regulations. Mr. Browne will, therefore, be recognized by Colonel Ransom instead of Simeon Draper as the agent from whom he is to take receipts and to whom he will transfer the cotton.

5. The bills of lading will be made out by Simeon Draper, esq., who is

charged by the Treasury Department with the shipment and transportation of the cotton to New York.

6. The orders to the vessels will be given by the quartermaster, Lieutenant Colonel Ransom, and will direct the masters to proceed to New York and report to the chief quartermaster of that depot, Brevet Brigadier General Van Vliet, and to deliver their cargoes as required by the bills of lading.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General.

ALBERT G. BROWNE,

Supervising Special Agent Treasury Department.

S. DRAPER,

Treasury Agent.

S. H. KAUFFMAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

January 7, 1865.

SIR: Referring to my letters to you of the 28th and 31st ultimo, in regard to the cotton, &c., captured at Savannah, and with the view of bringing the whole transaction, so far as this department is concerned, within the regulations of July 29, 1864, concerning abandoned and captured personal property, I desire that *you* shall receive such cotton and other property from the military authorities, giving your receipt therefor as provided in said regulations.

The property being thus in your possession, you will consign or turn it over to Mr. Draper in the manner directed in the fifteenth regulation, the only variation from the course therein indicated being that instead of transacting business in hand through the medium of correspondence, he is there to attend to it in person.

The object in view in sending Mr. Draper down was to have the transportation of the property under the supervision of a gentleman of commercial experience, unembarrassed for the time being by other duties, and not to take the case out of the usual course prescribed by the regulations, and I particularly desire that all officers of this department acting in the premises shall work in harmonious conjunction in protecting the public interests.

Respectfully,

W. P. FESSENDEN,

Secretary of the Treasury.

ALBERT G. BROWNE,

Special Agent, &c.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

January 7, 1865.

SIR: I enclose herewith for your information and guidance copy of a letter this day addressed to Supervising Special Agent Browne relative to the cotton, &c., captured at Savannah. The instructions therein given are not designed to interfere with your action under those heretofore given you, but to facilitate operations which it is desirable, for many and obvious reasons, should be conducted in accordance with the regulations heretofore prescribed under the law on the subject and to provide against any possible misunderstanding as to your relative duties in the premises.

Very respectfully,

W. P. FESSENDEN,

Secretary of the Treasury.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq.,

U. S. Cotton Agent, Savannah, Ga.

[Extract from account current.]

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 9, 1866.

* * * * *

"By amount received from net proceeds of 84 bales of cotton captured from mainland, Florida, sold by order of Colonel Charles Hamilton, commanding district, \$38,362 91."

Captain E. P. ALLEN,
*110th New York Volunteers and A. A. Q. M.,
Key West, Florida, August, 1864.*

This amount appears to have been carried into the account of quartermaster's department, and Captain Allen closed his account by transferring the balance due the United States, on the 31st of January, 1865, \$20,269 79, to Captain M. Martin, February 11, 1865, who acknowledges the amount, and expends it as quartermaster's funds.

○

TAXES PAID BY BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

FURTHER IN ANSWER

To a resolution of the House of 28th January last, relative to taxes paid by banking associations.

FEBRUARY 20, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 19, 1867.*

SIR: Referring to the preliminary report, dated February 4, 1867, of the Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Representatives, under its resolution of January 28, 1867, relative to taxes paid by national banking associations, the Secretary has the honor herewith to transmit a copy of a report from the Comptroller of the Currency, dated the 18th instant, with an accompanying tabular statement, from which it will be seen that the approximate amount of taxes paid by such associations to the several States in which they are located for the calendar year ending December 31, 1866, was \$7,849,451.

The Secretary understands that this completes the information upon this subject called for by the House of Representatives in the above resolution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, February 18, 1867.

SIR: Upon receipt of a copy of the following resolution of the House of Representatives, viz :

“Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be hereby instructed to report to this house, at as early a day as practicable, the amount of taxes annually paid by national banking associations to the United States; also, so far as he may be able to ascertain the same, the amount paid to the several States in which such associations may be located”—

I addressed a circular to each of the national banks, asking a statement of the amount of taxes paid or assessed against the banks by or under State authority for State, county, and municipal purposes.

Twelve hundred and eighteen banks have responded to this request, showing a total amount of taxes assessed and paid under State law of \$6,412,100.

Owing to a want of harmony between the State laws and the provisions of the national currency act upon the subject of State taxation, there has been considerable delay and litigation on the part of the banks. But since the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, affirming the right of the States to tax the shares of national banks, they generally seem disposed to acquiesce in the decision, and to pay the taxes assessed, although they may not be levied in strict conformity with the requirements of the act of Congress.

The largest portion of the amount stated has already been paid, and the balance is in process of collection.

Taking the average rate of taxation in each State, and applying it to those banks which have not reported, the total of State taxes paid would reach the sum of \$7,849,451.

This may be regarded as approximately correct.

Accompanying this will be found a tabular statement, showing the total number of banks in each State, with their total capital; the number of banks which have reported, with their capital; the total amount of taxes reported; the average rate in each State, and the amount which this average would produce if applied to the entire capital in the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted :

H. R. HULBURD, *Comptroller.*

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of taxes assessed upon national banks in the States and Territories for the year 1866.

State or Territory.	Total number of banks.	Total capital	Number of banks reported.	Capital of banks reported.	Amount of taxes reported.	Average rate of taxation.	This average, applied to those banks which have not reported, would give the total taxes for the State or Territory.
*Maine	61	\$9,085,000	49	\$6,525,000	\$151,246	.0231-6	\$210,370
*New Hampshire	39	4,715,118	35	4,185,000	87,838	.0209	98,961
*Vermont	49	4,310,012	26	4,710,000	91,639	.0194	122,414
*Massachusetts	207	32,000	180	69,292,000	1,073,044	.0154	1,230,953
*Rhode Island	63	84,800	20	4,700,950	51,527	.011	234,013
*Connecticut	62	84,220	56	16,713,500	243,212	.0143	356,471
New York	308	57,941	262	106,361,390	2,628,795	.0249	2,893,072
New Jersey	54	33,350	48	10,760,000	199,500	.019	213,433
†Pennsylvania	201	00,765	138	37,409,820	551,227	.0149	733,091
Maryland	32	90,262	29	12,340,202	170,594	.0138	173,795
‡District of Columbia	5	50,000					
Virginia	20	30,000	5	500,000	2,412	.005	12,500
West Virginia	15	16,400	9	1,495,900	37,875	.0254	55,984
Okla	135	94,700	118	19,925,200	353,281	.0179	390,304
Indiana	71	57,000	44	7,817,000	189,105	.02419	311,254
Illinois	82	70,000	58	7,465,000	185,750	.02488	287,861
Michigan	42	35,000	26	3,550,000	54,450	.01534	76,470
Wisconsin	37	35,000	32	2,625,000	109,023	.04133	121,889
Iowa	45	37,000	28	2,232,000	63,040	.02824	104,403
Minnesota	15	30,000	8	1,100,000	39,114	.03555	40,238
Kansas	4	25,000	2	200,000	10,480	.0324	17,030
Missouri	15	30,000	8	5,090,000	62,430	.01226	91,815
Kentucky	15	10,000	10	1,935,000	11,695	.00804	17,154
Tennessee	10	30,000	6	1,100,000	15,159	.01378	23,426
Louisiana	3	30,000	2	1,500,000	6,937	.00462	8,316
§ Nebraska	3	30,000					
Colorado	3	30,000					
¶ Mississippi	2	30,000					
Georgia	9	30,000	5	1,300,000	10,075	.00775	13,173
North Carolina	5	70,750	3	228,300	1,486	.00651	2,417
South Carolina	3	30,000	1	200,000	2,520	.0126	6,300
Arkansas	2	30,000					
Alabama	3	500,000	1	300,000	1,935	.00645	3,225
Utah	1	150,000					
Oregon	1	100,000					
Texas	4	548,700					
Delaware	11	1,428,185	8	1,223,185	6,794	.005	7,141
Total	1,645		1,218		6,412,100		7,819,451

* Taxes assessed upon the shares at the residences of the shareholders.

† In addition to a tax of one per cent. on capital, imposed by the legislature, some of the banks are assessed under local laws for schools, bounties, highways, poor rates, and net earnings.

‡ No taxes reported.

§ It is reported that there is no law by which taxes can be imposed on banks.

NOTE.—There are two banks in Montana and Nevada, (making the total number of banks 1,647,) which have not reported.

SALARY TAX UPON CLERKS TO POSTMASTERS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 12th of February, relative to salary tax upon clerks to postmasters, with the regulations of the department, &c.

FEBRUARY 20, 1867.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 15, 1867.

SIR: The Secretary of the Treasury has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the House of Representatives, viz:

“FEBRUARY 12, 1867.

“*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, requested to inform this house whether the various postmasters throughout the United States are required to account for and pay a salary tax upon the salaries of clerks employed by them where such salary is not fixed by law, but is paid out of funds furnished by the government; also, that he be requested to furnish a copy of the regulations and circulars of said department, if any such exist, requiring such payment; also, whether any such tax is collected or required to be accounted for from clerks of assessors of internal revenue, and, if any discrimination is made between said two classes of clerks in respect to said tax, why such discrimination is made.”

In obedience thereto he has the honor to submit the following report:

Postmasters' clerks are appointed by postmasters, and take the oaths of office prescribed in the 2d section of the act of July 2, 1862, and in the 2d section of the act of March 3, 1863.

Their salaries are not fixed in amount by law, but from time to time the Postmaster General fixes the amount allotted to each postmaster for clerk hire, under the authority conferred upon him by the ninth section of the act of June 5, 1836, and then the postmaster, as an agent for and in behalf of the United States, determines the salary to be paid to each of his clerks. These salaries are paid by the postmasters, acting as disbursing agents, from United States moneys advanced to them for this purpose, either directly from the Post Office Department in pursuance of appropriations made by law, or from the accruing revenues of their offices, under the instructions of the Postmaster General.

The receipts of such clerks constitute vouchers in the accounts of the postmasters acting as disbursing agents and in the settlements made with them by the Sixth Auditor. In all the foregoing transactions the postmaster acts not as a principal, but as an agent of the United States, and the clerks are not in his private employment, but in the public employment of the United States. Such being the facts, these clerks are subjected to and required to account for and pay the salary tax, imposed by the one hundred and twenty-third section of the internal revenue act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the ninth section of the internal revenue act of July 13, 1866, upon payments for services to persons in the civil employment or service of the United States.

Copies of the regulations under which such salary taxes are withheld and paid into the treasury to the credit of internal revenue collection account are herewith transmitted, marked A, B, and C. Clerks to assessors of internal revenue are appointed by the assessors. Neither law nor regulations require them to take an oath of office, because, as the law at present stands, they are not in the public service of the United States, through the agency of the assessor, but are in the private personal service of the assessor, as a principal, who employs them.

The salaries of such clerks are neither fixed in amount by law, nor are they regulated by any officer of the Treasury Department, except by the assessors by whom they are employed.

The only control exercised by the Treasury Department over the clerk hire of assessors is to prescribe a necessary and reasonable amount which shall not be exceeded in reimbursing the assessors for this item of their expenses.

No money is advanced by the United States for the payment of such salaries, nor do the assessors perform the duties of disbursing agents of the United States in paying their clerks. The entire amount allowed is paid directly to the assessor, and he is not accountable to the United States for its payment to his clerks, for the reason that he has paid them in advance, out of his own funds, and this is a reimbursement to him of such amount as the department decides to be reasonable. No salary tax is therefore collected, or required by the Treasury Department to be accounted for, or paid, on account of payments to assessors' clerks, as the United States pays no such clerks nor has them in its employ or service, and they do not come within the provisions of existing laws imposing such a tax.

Perhaps no better illustration of the difference between the status of postmasters' clerks and that of assessors' clerks can be given than the following: A postmaster became a defaulter, without paying his clerks; his successor received from the Postmaster General a new remittance for paying them; and if, at any time, the clerks in a post office do not receive their salaries, by reason of the death, resignation or removal of a postmaster, the new appointee is authorized by the regulations of the Post Office Department to pay them out of the proceeds of the office; and should there be no funds in his hands belonging to the department, a draft is issued to place money in his hands for that purpose.

If an assessor had not paid his clerks, they would have no legal claim upon the treasury for their salaries. A discrimination is made between postmasters' clerks and assessors' clerks to the extent and for the reasons hereinbefore set forth.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 16, 1866.*

Whereas the second section of the act of Congress approved September 2, 1789, entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," devolves upon the Secretary of the Treasury the duty of superintending the collection of the revenue, and of deciding on the forms of keeping and stating accounts and making returns; and whereas the third section of the internal revenue act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, devolves upon the Secretary of the Treasury the duty of making and issuing instructions upon the specific subject of collecting and paying into the treasury all moneys derived from the acts of Congress providing an internal revenue: It is therefore ordered, that hereafter all duties levied by the 123d section of the internal revenue act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, or any other provision of law or regulations, upon the salary, compensation, or payment for services of each and every officer or person in the service or employment of the United States, shall be collected, returned, and paid into the treasury of the United States, in the following manner, to wit: Every paymaster or disbursing agent, however known or styled, who shall withhold such duties upon payments required to be made by him, shall render a true statement of the amount and details thereof, and shall return said statement with his accounts, as now required by law or regulations. He will, however, make no deposits of the amounts of said statements, but will as at present required by law retain the amount thereof from his disbursements.

In lieu of depositing these amounts by the officer himself, it is hereby made the duty of the First and Second Comptrollers, the Commissioner of Customs, and the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, respectively, at the end of each month to properly consolidate the amount of said statements, under each head of appropriation; and from said appropriation to cause to be drawn, by requisition and warrant, (or otherwise, as may be most conducive to the public interests,) the proper amount of money due the United States for such duties under the internal revenue laws, and deposit the same in the treasury of the United States, to the credit of the Treasurer thereof, as a receipt on account of such duties from the parties, and composed of the amounts as specified on a list to be by these accounting officers furnished to accompany the covering warrants; and to furnish also the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with information of the amount thus drawn from each appropriation and deposited on account of such duties; and the record of the covering warrants issued in pursuance of this order should be good and sufficient evidence of the fact of such payment by the parties interested in the settlement of their accounts.

This order to take effect on and after the 1st day of September, 1866, except in cases of disbursing officers or agents upon the Pacific coast of the United States, in which cases, should it become necessary, it will take effect as soon as they can be advised of its provisions; and the aforesaid Comptrollers, Commissioner of Customs, and the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, are hereby required to prepare and issue, after having obtained the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury thereon, the requisite instructions to carry this order into effect.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

B.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 18, 1866.*

SIR: Herewith I transmit, for your information and guidance, a copy of an order of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated July 16, 1866, regulating the

manner of collecting and paying into the treasury internal revenue taxes on salaries.

You will please prepare and submit, for the Secretary's approval, the instructions necessary for carrying this order into effect so far as the officers whose accounts are under your supervision are concerned.

The provisions of this order are so far modified as to the consolidation of these amounts by your office as that the time allowed for so doing will be extended to three months, instead of one, to correspond with your quarterly settlements.

Respectfully, yours,

J. F. HARTLEY,
Assistant Secretary.

Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD,
Auditor of the Treasury for Post Office Department.

C.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
_____, 186 .

SIR: An order from the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of July 17, 1866, changes entirely the present system of collecting the revenue tax upon the salaries of postmasters and other employes of the Post Office Department.

Your careful attention is therefore invited to the following regulations, and a strict compliance with the same is earnestly requested:

1. From and after the 1st day of October, 1866, the tax upon the salary or compensation of postmasters and other employes will be charged to the postmaster in the settlement of his quarterly account current.

2. Postmasters will withhold the tax quarterly upon their own salaries and the salaries of such of their employes as are liable to tax, as heretofore instructed; but instead of depositing the amount of such tax, they will include it in the amount due the United States, and pay it over as other revenues of the department.

3. In rendering the quarterly account current, the postmaster will enter the amount of internal revenue tax on the debit side of the account, immediately below Article 24.

4. Printed forms of pay-rolls for clerks, containing a column for amount of internal revenue tax, will be furnished on application to the Post Office Department. Postmasters are requested to obtain these forms and use them in taking receipts from clerks and other employes.

5. At offices where the free-delivery system is in operation, the tax on the carriers' salaries must be deducted as heretofore, and the amount will be charged to the postmaster on his general account.

6. As these regulations go into effect on the 1st day of October next, postmasters are particularly cautioned against making deposits on account of revenue tax for any part of the quarter ending December 31, 1866. The tax for the quarter ending September 30 must be deposited as instructed by Circular No. 8.

Respectfully,

I. N. ARNOLD, *Auditor.*

The following section of the act approved July 13, 1866, provides for the payment on the salaries of persons in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, when exceeding six hundred dollars per annum, of a *tax of five per cent. on the excess above said six hundred dollars.*

No deductions whatever are authorized.

SECTION 165. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all salaries of officers, or payments for services to *persons* in the civil, military, naval, or other employment or service of the United States, including senators and representatives and delegates in Congress, when exceeding the rate of six hundred dollars per annum, a tax of five per centum on the excess above the said six hundred dollars, and a tax of ten per centum on the excess over five thousand dollars; and it shall be the duty of all paymasters and all disbursing officers under the government of the United States, or persons in the employ thereof, *when making any payment to any officers or persons as aforesaid*, or upon settling and adjusting the accounts of such officers or persons, *to deduct and withhold the aforesaid tax*; and they shall, at the same time, make a certificate stating the name of the officer or person from whom such deduction was made, and the amount thereof, which shall be transmitted to the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and entered as part of the internal tax; and the pay-roll, receipts, or account of officers or persons paying such tax as aforesaid shall be made to exhibit the fact of such payment. And it shall be the duty of the several Auditors of the Treasury Department, when auditing the accounts of any paymaster or *disbursing officer*, or any officer withholding his salary from moneys received by him, or when settling or adjusting the accounts of any such officer, to require evidence that the taxes mentioned in this section have been deducted and paid over to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or other officer authorized to receive the same: *Provided*, That payments of prize money shall be regarded as income from salaries, and the tax thereon shall be adjusted and collected in like manner: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to payments made to mechanics or laborers employed upon public works.

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A list of the names of persons employed in his department.

FEBRUARY 21, 1867.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 19, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the accompanying statements exhibiting the names, compensation, and residence of the clerks, messengers, and laborers of this department, and also the time each person was employed during the year 1866, as required by the eleventh section of the act of August 26, 1842.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Names of clerks and other persons who have been employed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury during the year 1866, as required by the eleventh section of the act of August 26, 1842.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Add'l compensation.	Amount paid.
Wm. H. West	Md.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	\$2,200 00	\$50 00	\$2,250 00
S. M. McKean	Penn.....	.....do.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
Wm. Haldy	Md.....	.....do.....	1,800 00	500 00	2,300 00
S. H. Kauffman	Ohio.....	.....do.....	1,800 00	.....	1,800 00
Aug. Edwards	Penn.....	.....do.....	1,800 00	550 00	2,350 00
Wm. Elder	Penn.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to Sept. 30, 1866.....	1,800 00	300 00	1,650 00
D. Lyman	Ohio.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,800 00	450 00	2,250 00
R. T. Birchett	Fla.....	.....do.....	1,800 00	300 00	2,100 00
Jno. H. Lovejoy	Va.....	.....do.....	1,800 00	100 00	1,900 00
Hamilton Seville	Ill.....	.....do.....	1,800 00	400 00	2,200 00
Lewis Heyl	Ohio.....	.....do.....	1,800 00	475 00	2,275 00
Albon Marr	N. Y.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to Aug. 31, 1866.....	1,800 00	.....	1,203 26
C. Eaton Creecy	D. C.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,800 00	500 00	2,300 00
Geo. B. McCartee	N. Y.....	March 13, 1866, to April 30, 1866.....	1,600 00	.....	216 31
Do.....	N. Y.....	May 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,800 00	.....	1,201 65
H. C. Niles	Ill.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to Feb. 28, 1866.....	1,600 00	.....	262 22
Do.....	Ill.....	March 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,800 00	100 00	1,605 00
S. H. Cutts	Md.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to Sept. 30, 1866.....	1,600 00	.....	1,200 00
Do.....	Md.....	Oct. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,800 00	200 00	650 00
E. B. Elliott	N. Y.....	Oct. 6, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,800 00	.....	425 55
Wm. Fessenden	Me.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,800 00	.....	1,800 00
A. F. Randall	Ill.....	.....do.....	1,800 00	100 00	1,900 00
Geo. S. Parker	Mass.....	.....do.....	1,800 00	.....	1,800 00
Simon Towle	Conn.....	March 23, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,800 00	.....	1,340 00
George Wood	Mass.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,600 00	500 00	2,100 00
H. C. Westervelt	N. Y.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	300 00	1,900 00
Jno. Pierpont	Mass.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to Aug. 27, 1866.....	1,600 00	.....	1,052 17
N. B. Deveraux	Penn.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,600 00	300 00	1,900 00
S. Yorke AtLee	Mich.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	300 00	1,900 00
J. Fred. Meyer	Ohio.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	100 00	1,700 00
Wm. Matthews	Ohio.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to Aug. 31, 1866.....	1,600 00	221 24	1,290 80
E. W. Hall	Me.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to Sept. 30, 1866.....	1,600 00	.....	1,200 00
Bushrod Birch	Ill.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,600 00	350 00	1,950 00
A. Lindsay	D. C.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	100 00	1,700 00
S. A. Johnson	Ohio.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to Feb. 28, 1866.....	1,400 00	.....	229 44
Do.....	Ohio.....	March 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,600 00	100 00	1,447 74
H. B. James	N. Y.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to May 31, 1866.....	1,400 00	.....	584 62
Do.....	N. Y.....	June 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,600 00	.....	931 47
A. W. Scharit	Mo.....	Jan. 12, 1866, to March 31, 1866.....	1,200 00	.....	260 00
Do.....	Mo.....	April 1, 1866, to Aug. 31, 1866.....	1,400 00	100 00	685 86
Do.....	Mo.....	Sept. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,600 00	.....	530 44
W. M. Mew	Penn.....	June 12, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,600 00	100 00	983 30
T. B. Sanders	Me.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to Sept. 30, 1866.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,150 00
Do.....	Me.....	Oct. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,600 00	.....	400 00
J. F. Evans	Va.....	Nov. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,600 00	.....	265 22
C. F. Conant	N. Y.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,600 00	50 00	1,650 00
Wm. A. Dumphy	N. Y.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to March 31, 1866.....	1,400 00	.....	350 00
Do.....	N. Y.....	April 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,600 00	.....	1,200 00
Garrett Luff	Del.....	March 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,600 00	.....	1,337 72
Fred. Chase	N. H.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to Nov. 30, 1866.....	1,600 00	.....	1,465 22
Do.....	N. H.....	Dec. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,800 00	300 00	451 62
E. W. Brown	Mass.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to March 31, 1866.....	1,400 00	.....	350 00
M. S. Noerr	Mo.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to April 30, 1866.....	1,400 00	.....	465 32
Do.....	Mo.....	May 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,600 00	.....	1,068 13
L. H. Crall	Ind.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to March 15, 1866.....	1,400 00	.....	297 77
H. Kallusowski	N. Y.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
C. F. A. Coltman	Cal.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to March 11, 1866.....	1,400 00	.....	262 33
W. H. Roberts	N. Y.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to Sept. 30, 1866.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,150 00
E. B. Fogg	Penn.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
G. E. Leefe	N. Y.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
Geo. B. Bailey	N. H.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to April 30, 1866.....	1,400 00	.....	465 34
T. D. Anderson	Me.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,400 00	.....	1,400 00
W. F. Harvey	N. H.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
R. A. Edwards	Penn.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
P. R. Darnall	Md.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	.....	1,400 00
F. H. Wight	Mass.....	Jan. 4, 1866, to March 31, 1866.....	1,200 00	.....	286 67
Do.....	Mass.....	April 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,150 00
Geo. T. Driggs	N. Y.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to March 31, 1866.....	1,200 00	.....	300 00
Do.....	N. Y.....	April 30, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,400 00	.....	1,050 00
H. Cushing	Ill.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to March 31, 1866.....	1,200 00	.....	300 00
Do.....	Ill.....	April 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,400 00	.....	1,050 00
E. S. Kimball	Md.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to April 30, 1866.....	1,200 00	.....	392 90
Do.....	Md.....	May 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,400 00	.....	934 62
A. E. Gould	N. Y.....	April 25, 1866, to May 31, 1866.....	1,200 00	.....	121 94
Do.....	N. Y.....	June 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,400 00	.....	815 22

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

3

Names of clerks and other persons employed, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Add'l compensation.	Amount paid.
C. B. Ramsdell	N. Y.	May 10, 1866, to June 30, 1866	\$1,200 00		\$171 41
Do	N. Y.	July 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,400 00		700 00
James Ryan	N. J.	June 8, 1866, to Aug. 31, 1866	1,200 00		277 99
Do	N. J.	Sept. 1, 1866, to Nov. 30, 1866	1,400 00		346 21
A. Y. Claggett	Ky.	May 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,400 00	\$100 00	1,034 62
Benj. Swallow	Ark.	Jan. 1, 1866, to Sept. 30, 1866	1,200 00		900 00
Do	Ark.	Oct. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,400 00		350 00
James West	D. C.	Jan. 1, 1866, to Sept. 30, 1866	1,200 00		900 00
Do	D. C.	Oct. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,400 00	100 00	450 00
C. W. Foulke	Penn.	Aug. 1, 1866, to Sept. 30, 1866	1,200 00		198 91
Do	Penn.	Oct. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,400 00	50 00	400 00
A. G. Mills	N. Y.	Sept. 7, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1866	1,200 00		179 35
Do	N. Y.	Nov. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,400 00		232 07
A. Rodrigue	Penn.	Aug. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1866	1,200 00		300 00
Do	Penn.	Nov. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,400 00		232 07
W. H. Foard	Md.	Sept. 7, 1866, to Nov. 30, 1866	1,200 00		277 17
Do	Md.	Dec. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,400 00		117 93
D. D. T. Leech	D. C.	do	1,400 00		117 93
W. W. Burnett	Penn.	Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
J. G. Macgregor	Minn.	Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 31, 1866	1,200 00		103 33
Do	Minn.	Feb. 1, 1866, to Feb. 28, 1866	1,400 00		108 88
Do	Minn.	March 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,600 00	100 00	1,437 78
J. B. Chapman	Ind.	Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
Samuel Wills	Me.	Jan. 1, 1866, to July 31, 1866	1,200 00	100 00	801 09
W. D. Lindsay	D. C.	Jan. 1, 1866, to May 31, 1866	1,200 00		501 10
D. D. Cone	Kansas	Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
Columbus Thaw	Ind.	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
William B. Stokes	Ind.	Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 19, 1866	1,200 00		1,160 87
Aaron Johns	Ohio	Jan. 1, 1866, to Feb. 28, 1866	1,200 00		196 67
Jno. L. Bentzler	D. C.	do	1,000 00		163 89
Do	D. C.	March 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,200 00	100 00	1,103 33
R. W. Webb	N. Y.	April 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,200 00		900 00
G. B. Chew	D. C.	May 3, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,200 00		781 30
H. E. Stoops	Md.	Jan. 1, 1866, to April 30, 1866	1,000 00		333 42
Do	Md.	May 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,200 00		801 10
Alfred Flowers	Minn.	June 8, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1866	1,200 00		476 90
A. E. Chamberlain	Penn.	June 4, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,200 00	100 00	785 70
O. D. Madge	Penn.	Sept. 12, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,200 00		358 69
T. J. Fallon	Me.	Jan. 1, 1866, to Feb. 28, 1866	840 00		137 67
Do	Me.	March 1, 1866, to Aug. 31, 1866	1,000 00		504 77
Do	Me.	Sept. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,200 00	100 00	497 82
Geo. E. Senseney	Va.	Sept. 26, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,200 00		313 04
C. Smith	Mass.	Jan. 1, 1866, to Sept. 30, 1866	1,000 00		750 00
Do	Mass.	Oct. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,200 00	100 00	400 00
R. H. T. Leipold	Penn.	Dec. 19, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,200 00		39 13
Wm. H. Goodacre	Md.	Jan. 1, 1866, to March 31, 1866	720 00		160 00
Do	Md.	April 1, 1866, to Sept. 30, 1866	960 00		480 00
Do	Md.	Oct. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,200 00		300 00
W. C. Harte	D. C.	Jan. 1, 1866, to Nov. 30, 1866	1,000 00		915 76
Do	D. C.	Dec. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,200 00	100 00	201 09
Horace Munroe	Me.	Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
J. C. R. Clarke	Miss.	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
Benj. Carr	Md.	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
Wm. L. Walker	Penn.	Jan. 1, 1866, to Aug. 28, 1866	1,200 00		723 13
E. A. Paul	Penn.	Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 17, 1866	1,200 00		1,151 08
J. C. McLaughlan	Cal.	Jan. 1, 1866, to Feb. 28, 1866	1,200 00		196 67
R. E. Thompson	Md.	Jan. 1, 1866, to Aug. 31, 1866	1,000 00	100 00	768 48
W. S. Hineine	N. J.	June 15, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,200 00		649 49
Wm. F. Williams	D. C.	Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00	100 00	840 00
Sidney Jocknick	Iowa	Jan. 1, 1866, to Sept. 30, 1866	720 00		540 00
Do	Iowa	Oct. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,000 00		250 00
E. A. Watson		Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,000 00	100 00	1,100 00
J. D. Hutton		Jan. 1, 1866, to Sept. 30, 1866	840 00	100 00	730 00
Henry Swan		Jan. 1, 1866, to Aug. 31, 1866	720 00		480 00
Do		Sept. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	960 00	100 00	418 26
N. K. Burkett		Jan. 1, 1866, to Nov. 30, 1866	720 00		660 00
Do		Dec. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,000 00	100 00	184 24
W. E. Doyle		Jan. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1866	576 00	100 00	580 00
J. R. Adams		Jan. 1, 1866, to Aug. 31, 1866	720 00		480 00
Do		Sept. 30, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,000 00	100 00	431 52
James Hayes		Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
James T. Adams		do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
Henry Cook		Jan. 1, 1866, to March 31, 1866	1,000 00		250 00
S. Johnson		Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,000 00	100 00	1,100 00
A. P. Reeves		Jan. 1, 1866, to June 30, 1866	960 00	100 00	580 00
Do		July 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,200 00		600 00
Thos. Cruz		Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00	100 00	820 00
F. Kauffman		do	720 00	100 00	820 00
James Dorsey		do	720 00	100 00	820 00
W. W. Stephens		do	720 00	100 00	820 00

Names of clerks and other persons employed, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Add'l compensation.	Amount paid.
Moses Furlong.....		Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	\$720 00	\$100 00	\$820 00
James Liston		do.....	720 00	100 00	820 00
Daniel Humphreys.....		do.....	720 00	100 00	820 00
H. J. Higgins.....		do.....	720 00	100 00	820 00
Michael Byern.....		do.....	720 00	100 00	820 00
A. Demeester.....		do.....	720 00	100 00	820 00
N. Warner		do.....	720 00	100 00	820 00
Henry Fries.....		do.....	720 00	100 00	820 00
C. W. Moxley.....		Jan. 1, 1866, to Feb. 28, 1866	720 00	100 00	820 00
F. Courtney.....		Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00	100 00	820 00
Richard Morris		Jan. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1866	720 00	100 00	700 00
Thomas Cox.....		Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00		720 00
W. R. Baker		do.....	720 00		720 00
Jno. Gray.....		Jan. 7, 1866, to April 17, 1866	720 00		199 62
Chas. W. Handy.....		Jan. 1, 1866, to March 31, 1866	720 00		120 00
Do.....		April 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	900 00		720 00
Samuel Adams		Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00		720 00
Jno. Johnson.....		do.....	720 00		720 00
M. A. Dillon		Jan. 1, 1866, to April 17, 1866	720 00		337 52
Wm. H. Douglass.....		Jan. 1, 1866, to April 30, 1866	432 00		144 00
Do.....		May 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00		480 00
W. E. Cheneworth.....		Jan. 1, 1866, to Feb. 28, 1866	720 00		120 00
Gerry Lovering		April 2, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00		528 02
James Furlong		April 2, 1866, to Nov. 30, 1866	720 00		478 02
Henry Matthews		April 2, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00		528 02
Peter Brannan.....		do.....	720 00		528 02
James Goodman.....		do.....	720 00		528 02
Peter Cassidy		April 2, 1866, to Sept. 30, 1866	720 00		352 02
James Green		April 22, 1866, to July 31, 1866	720 00		193 34
Chas. H. Lemos.....		May 17, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00		445 71
George Barnes.....		May 21, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00		437 20
M. Lindsay.....		June 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00		412 02
Benj. Schwartz.....		June 26, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00		367 99
Jas. E. Willard.....		Oct. 20, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00		139 56
Jno. Blair.....		Oct. 17, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00		143 47
B. J. Gant.....		Nov. 22, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00		75 06
Alex. Girvin.....		do.....	720 00		75 06
Chas. Gibbs.....		Nov. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00		120 00
J. H. Rawlings.....		Dec. 8, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00		43 04
Thomas Lewis.....		Oct. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00		176 74
James B. Kinney		Oct. 3, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00		172 92
C. A. Sengsteck		Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00	100 00	820 00
W. C. Goddard		do.....	720 00	100 00	820 00
Jno. E. Scheel		Jan. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1866	720 00	100 00	700 00
J. Wolfstiner		Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00	100 00	820 00
E. Brown		do.....	720 00		720 00
Jno. Myers		do.....	720 00	100 00	820 00
Michael Long.....		do.....	720 00	100 00	820 00
Michael Garvin.....		do.....	720 00	100 00	820 00
Geo. B. Burgess.....		March 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00	100 00	720 00
C. Donovan		Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00	100 00	820 00
G. Chaves.....		do.....	720 00	100 00	820 00
Richard Donovan.....		do.....	720 00	100 00	820 00
Jno. Martin		do.....	720 00	100 00	820 00
Peter Flynn.....		do.....	720 00	100 00	820 00
C. Chaves.....		do.....	720 00	100 00	820 00
Chas. M. McCarthy.....		Aug. 26, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00		247 83
Nathan Webster.....		Jan. 1, 1866, to Feb. 28, 1866	720 00	100 00	820 00
Louis Dupau.....		do.....	720 00	100 00	820 00
E. Purcell.....		do.....	720 00	100 00	820 00
Jno. C. Hatter.....		Nov. 7, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00		104 35
Wm. H. Wood		do.....	720 00		104 35
V. Chandone		do.....	720 00		104 35
H. F. Crossman.....		Nov. 20, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00		81 52
Jno. Croggan.....		Dec. 29, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00		21 52
Benj. Lanston		Dec. 10, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00		41 08
Simon Stern.....		Jan. 1, 1866, to Sept. 30, 1866	720 00		540 00
Do.....		Nov. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	720 00	100 00	820 00
W. J. McGregor		Jan. 1, 1866, to April 30, 1866	720 00		240 00
H. Sipe		Jan. 1, 1866, to Sept. 29, 1866	720 00	100 00	634 13
Richard B. Gardner.....		May 17, 1866, to July 31, 1866	720 00		145 71
Mrs. H. L. Kimball		Jan. 1, 1866, to June 30, 1866	720 00		360 00
Do.....		July 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	900 00	100 00	550 00
Miss A. Szymanoski.....		Jan. 1, 1866, to June 30, 1866	720 00		360 00
Do.....		July 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	900 00		480 00
Miss Helen Griffing.....		Jan. 1, 1866, to June 30, 1866	720 00		360 00
Do.....		July 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	900 00	100 00	520 00
Mrs. C. A. Morris.....		Jan. 1, 1866, to June 30, 1866	720 00		360 00
Do.....		July 1, 1866, to Aug. 31, 1866	900 00	100 00	251 64
Mrs. Mary Johnson.....		Jan. 1, 1866, to June 30, 1866	720 00		360 00
Do.....		July 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	900 00	100 00	550 00

Names of clerks and other persons employed, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Add'l compensation.	Amount paid.
M. F. Lackey	Mich	Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	\$1,800 00	\$300 00	\$2,100 00
J. L. Rowland	D. C.	Oct. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	1,200 00	.....	300 00
Mrs. M. W. Tod.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to June 30, 1866.....	720 00	.....	360 00
Do	July 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	900 00	100 00	550 00
Mrs. H. C. Briggs.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to June 30, 1866.....	720 00	.....	360 00
Do	July 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	900 00	100 00	550 00
Miss J. G. Shearer	Jan. 1, 1866, to June 30, 1866.....	720 00	.....	360 00
Do	July 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	900 00	100 00	550 00
Miss C. E. Bowie	Jan. 1, 1866, to June 30, 1866.....	720 00	.....	360 00
Do	July 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	900 00	100 00	550 00
Miss S. G. Anderson.....	Jan. 1, 1866, to June 30, 1866.....	720 00	.....	360 00
Do	July 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	900 00	100 00	550 00
Miss Eva Sprague	Jan. 1, 1866, to June 30, 1866.....	720 00	.....	360 00
Do	July 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.....	900 00	100 00	550 00

NOTE DIVISION.

A. S. Pratt	N. Y.	January 1 to December 31	\$1,800 00	\$550 00	\$2,350 00
E. S. Turner	N. Y. ....	.....do.....	1,800 00	200 00	1,967 22
F. K. Arnold	Mass	January 1 to May 31.....	1,600 00	50 00	685 35
C. L. Washburne.....	Maine	January 1 to December 31.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,385 86
J. N. Burket	Penn.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	200 00	1,600 00
J. J. Suman.....	Mass .....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,467 23
Thomas S. Parvin.....	Penn.....	.....do.....	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00
J. K. Moore.....	Mich .....	.....do.....	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00
George H. Jackson.....	Vt. ....	.....do.....	1,200 00	100 00	1,183 15
Thomas A. Grestorex.....	N. Y. ....	.....do.....	1,200 00	100 00	1,150 00
Walter S. Pratt.....	N. Y. ....	.....do.....	\$48 p. mo.	100 00	456 42
Thomas R. Willard	Ill.	May 5 to December 31	1,200 00	.....	787 89
Isaac Thornton.....	Vt. ....	.....do.....	1,000 00	.....	589 15
Asbury Dickens.....	D. C.	May 8 to December 31.....	\$48 p. mo.	.....	373 16
W. S. Bentley	Mass	June 28 to July 19	1,200 00	.....	71 85
N. A. West	Mich	August 1 to December 31.....	1,600 00	100 00	765 22

Ladies.

Mary Ashby.....	Maine	January 1 to December 31	900 00	100 00	910 00
E. Lester	D. C. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
E. J. Hartwell	Oregon.....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
A. E. Sommers	Va. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
E. Wingate.....	Md. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
S. E. Malone.....	D. C. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
H. Handy	Md. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
E. C. Washburne.....	Ill. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
F. C. Snead	Ky. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
C. M. Bloor	D. C. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
C. McIntyre.....	D. C. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
N. C. Beard	D. C. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
F. C. Steele	D. C. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
Mary E. Little.....	D. C. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
E. MacLeod	D. C. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
W. W. Markley.....	D. C. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
A. G. Sprigg	D. C. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
M. A. Willis	D. C. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
H. Hanscom	Maine .....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
Nettie Shaw.....	D. C. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
H. M. Joslyn.....	Ohio .....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
Katie Kearon.....	Maine .....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
L. M. Johns.....	D. C. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
H. Brown	Conn.....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
N. Saunders	Ind. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
M. E. Glines	Maine .....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
L. E. Everett	Md. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
M. E. Kelley	D. C. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
C. O. Whittier	Mass .....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
Anne Haywood.....	Ky. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
E. E. Spannier	N. Y. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
L. M. Chaffee	Penn.....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
M. A. Newkirk	Mass .....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
M. A. Gibson	Penn.....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
Ella Barber.....	N. Y. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
Margaret Bennett.....	Corn.....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
C. L. Cutter.....	D. C. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
M. A. E. Keen	Penn.....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
V. Carter	D. C. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
S. A. Draine	D. C. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
S. A. Mason	D. C. ....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Names of clerks and other persons employed, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Add'l compensation.	Amount paid.
L. C. O'Flynn	Ill.....	January 1 to December 31	\$900 00	\$100 00	\$910 00
A. McWilliams.....	Penn.....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
H. R. De Ronceray.....	Md.....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
S. E. Thomason.....	Penn.....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
A. H. Forster	D. C.....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
Susan Hebb	D. C.....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
L. A. Rogers.....	N. Y.....	.....do.....	900 00	.....	810 00
M. Caney.....	N. Y.....	.....do.....	900 00	.....	810 00
C. Emmons.....	D. C.....	.....do.....	900 00	.....	810 00
M. J. Flood.....	Army.....	.....do.....	900 00	.....	810 00
M. V. Tennison	D. C.....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
P. Rodier.....	D. C.....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
E. J. Stevens	Wis.....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
P. Tyler.....	Ind.....	.....do.....	900 00	.....	810 00
A. E. Cunningham	D. C.....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
M. E. Alter	Ind.....	January 1 to April 30	720 00	.....	239 34
J. S. Wheelock.....	Mich.....	January 1 to December 31.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
M. F. Calvert	Ind.....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
Mollie M. Little	D. C.....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
S. C. Harrison	D. C.....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
L. H. Chase.....	Maine.....	January 1 to September 30.....	720 00	.....	585 00
Fannie H. Chase	Maine.....	October 1 to December 31	900 00	.....	225 00
Fannie M. Gilbert.....	N. H.....	January 1 to December 31.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
Sarah Hughes	Mass.....	January 1 to July 31.....	900 00	100 00	535 82
J. E. Jennings	Wis.....	January 1 to December 31.....	900 00	.....	810 00
Martha Stewart.....	Penn.....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
Cecilia Barr	N. Y.....	.....do.....	900 00	.....	810 00
Sarah Stratton.....	D. C.....	January 1 to April 17	720 00	.....	213 62
May Roach.....	D. C.....	January 1 to December 31.....	900 00	.....	810 00
Sophie Pochon	Md.....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	910 00
Margaret Mitchell.....	Ill.....	.....do.....	900 00	.....	810 00
H. C. Crosby.....	.....	.....do.....	900 00	.....	810 00
Lucile De Land.....	Maine.....	January 1 to June 30.....	720 00	100 00	460 00
E. R. L. Norris.....	Mich.....	January 1 to November 30	900 00	100 00	834 12
G. K. Pearson.....	.....	April 16 to June 15.....	720 00	.....	122 64
A. C. Cavender .....	.....	January 22 to December 31.....	900 00	.....	731 31
M. M. Norris .....	.....	January 20 to December 31.....	900 00	.....	772 00
C. A. Davis .....	.....	May 2 to December 31	900 00	.....	568 62
S. C. Meade.....	.....	March 1 to December 31.....	900 00	.....	622 00
Annie M. Clarke .....	.....	March 13 to May 21	720 00	.....	137 68
Mary Black .....	.....	March 13 to December 31.....	900 00	.....	622 00
Auna Platt.....	.....	April 19 to December 31.....	900 00	.....	557 72
Kate Dulaney .....	.....	April 25 to December 31.....	900 00	.....	522 53
Amanda Crosby .....	.....	April, (3 days).....	720 00	.....	5 83
Alice Downman .....	.....	April 10 to December 31	900 00	.....	612 19
Mary Flagler.....	.....	April 11 to December 31.....	900 00	.....	610 22
L. Conkling .....	.....	April 17 to December 31	900 00	.....	522 35
Josephine Cluskey.....	.....	May 7 to December 31	900 00	.....	570 66
Hattie A. Cromwell.....	.....	May 8 to December 31	900 00	.....	556 21
Eliza Anderson.....	.....	May 11 to July	900 00	.....	176 20
Ada Connally .....	.....	July 2 to July 30.....	900 00	.....	73 37
Annie Donaldson .....	.....	July 18 to July 30.....	900 00	.....	34 34
S. E. Miller .....	.....	July 3 to December 31.....	900 00	.....	330 16
J. Morse.....	.....	July 3 to December 31	900 00	100 00	545 10
O. Lawrence.....	.....	July 2 to December 31	900 00	.....	447 55
Mary E. Greer.....	.....	July 9 to December 31	900 00	.....	430 45
M. Lee.....	.....	August 6 to December 31.....	900 00	.....	361 96
C. J. O'Dell.....	.....	September 26 to December 31	900 00	.....	237 25
M. F. Tinney .....	.....	September 3 to December 31	900 00	.....	223 42
M. V. Heath .....	.....	October 11 to December 31	900 00	.....	200 54
Maggie McCarthy.....	.....	October 5 to December 5	900 00	.....	151 62
M. W. Smart .....	.....	October 17 to December 31	900 00	.....	185 76
M. M. Brewer.....	.....	November 1 to December 31	900 00	.....	149 12
Bessie Clarke.....	.....	November 14 to December 31.....	900 00	.....	117 39
E. J. Dunnett.....	.....	November 13 to December 31.....	900 00	.....	119 24
A. G. Gantt.....	.....	October 5 to December 31.....	900 00	.....	215 21
Helen M. Sayles .....	.....	November 9 to December 31	900 00	.....	129 62
Maggie Doran .....	.....	December 10 to December 31.....	900 00	.....	53 21
M. F. Eakle.....	.....	December 1 to December 31	900 00	.....	75 22
L. M. K. Sheldon.....	.....	December 20 to December 31.....	900 00	.....	29 35
H. L. Wright .....	.....	December 1 to December 31.....	900 00	.....	75 22
Ella Mygatt	D. C.....	January 1 to November 31.....	900 00	100 00	819 53
L. Smith .....	.....	January 1 to December 31.....	900 00	100 00	726 00
J. Duvall.....	.....	.....do.....	900 00	100 00	722 02
Ella Ladde	R. I.....	January 1 to November 30.....	900 00	.....	734 12
H. J. Wetmore.....	N. Y.....	January 1 to March 31.....	720 00	.....	120 00
Emily Wilkes.....	N. Y.....	January 1 to February 28	720 00	.....	112 00
Jennie A. Tall.....	N. Y.....	January 1 to December 9.....	900 00	100 00	856 19
Julia Gustin.....	Mich.....	January 1 to February 28	720 00	.....	112 00

Names of clerks and other persons employed, &c.—Continued.

LOAN BRANCH, SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Names.	Time.	Time employed.	Capacity.	Salary.	Am't paid.	Extra.	Total paid.
	<i>Mo.</i>	<i>Days.</i>					
B. W. Marsh	7	January 1 to July 31	Clerk in charge	\$2,000 00	\$1,168 48	\$500 00	\$2,500 00
Do	6	August 1 to December 31	Clerk	2,000 00	631 52		2,631 52
W. H. Andrews	7	January 1 to July 31	Fourth class	1,800 00	1,051 63	450 00	2,533 15
Do	6	August 1 to December 31	Clerk in charge	2,000 00	631 52		2,631 52
William H. Fry	10	January 1 to October 30	Fourth class	1,800 00	1,501 63	900 00	3,701 63
Thomas G. Jones	12	January 1 to December 31	do	1,800 00	1,800 00		3,600 00
J. H. Joslin	12	do	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	100 00	3,700 00
John Irwin	12	do	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	300 00	3,900 00
George A. Bates	12	do	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	300 00	3,900 00
William A. Meloy	12	do	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	300 00	3,900 00
John J. Knox	12	do	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	300 00	3,900 00
John P. Bigelow	6	January 1 to June 30	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	325 00	2,125 00
Do	6	July 1 to December 31	do	1,800 00	800 00	300 00	2,900 00
C. H. Stocking	6	do	Fourth class	1,800 00	900 00		2,700 00
Do	6	do	Third class	1,600 00	800 00	100 00	2,500 00
F. G. Ranney	6	do	Fourth class	1,900 00	900 00		2,800 00
Do	6	do	Third class	1,600 00	800 00	150 00	2,550 00
C. C. Sniffon	3	do	Fourth class	1,800 00	900 00		2,700 00
Do	7	do	Third class	1,600 00	400 00	150 00	2,150 00
E. L. Wells	10	do	Fourth class	1,800 00	1,051 63		2,851 63
Do	2	do	Third class	1,400 00	1,334 78		2,734 78
Edward Moran	10	January 1 to October 30	Fourth class	1,800 00	298 37		2,098 37
Do	2	November 1 to December 31	Third class	1,600 00	1,334 78	100 00	3,034 78
Daniel Baker	10	January 1 to October 30	Fourth class	1,800 00	298 37		2,098 37
Do	2	November 1 to December 31	Third class	1,600 00	1,334 78		2,934 78
George L. Warren	10	January 1 to October 30	Fourth class	1,800 00	298 37		2,098 37
Do	2	November 1 to December 31	Third class	1,600 00	1,334 78	100 00	3,034 78
Mark Andrews	12	do	do	1,800 00	1,800 00		3,600 00
A. William Lee	12	do	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	100 00	3,700 00
Walter Stewart	12	do	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	150 00	3,750 00
William Fletcher	12	do	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	100 00	3,700 00
O. Corwin	12	do	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	200 00	4,000 00
A. Q. Stebbins	7	January 1 to July 31; January 1 to February 28	do	1,800 00	1,800 00		3,600 00
Henry B. Hall	9	April 1 to October 30	do	1,800 00	934 78		2,734 78
F. V. Robinson	12	January 1 to December 31	do	1,600 00	1,197 00		2,797 00
George Williams	12	do	Second class	1,400 00	1,600 00		3,000 00
Henry Lawrence	12	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00	2,900 00
J. H. Reiss	12	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	50 00	2,850 00
S. R. B. Tilley	12	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00	2,900 00
William H. Royer	12	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00	2,900 00
George Shuffelbotham	12	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00	2,900 00

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Names of clerks and other persons employed, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Time.		Time employed.	Capacity.	Salary.	Am't paid.	Extra.	Total paid.
	Mos.	Days.						
W. H. H. Bates	12	12	January 1 to December 31	Second class	\$1,400 00	\$1,400 00	\$100 00	\$1,500 00
Richard Sloops	12	12	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
Nelson A. West	7	7	January 1 to July 31	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
George W. Maher	9	9	January 1 to September 30	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
Do	3	3	October 1 to December 31	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
J. M. Coburn	9	9	January 1 to September 30	Third class	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
Do	3	3	October 1 to December 31	Second class	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
S. P. Dalbair	9	9	January 1 to September 30	Third class	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
Do	3	3	October 1 to December 31	Second class	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
G. F. Brainerd	6	6	January 1 to June 30	Second class	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
Do	6	6	July 1 to December 31	Third class	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
E. N. Wood	3	15	January 1 to March 15	Second class	1,400 00	1,400 00	287 77	287 77
G. Thomas Noyes	3	3	January 1 to September 30	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
Do	3	3	October 1 to December 31	Third class	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
W. G. Murdoch	9	9	January 1 to September 30	Second class	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
J. E. Forster	11	11	January 1 to May 31; July 1 to December 31	First class	1,400 00	1,101 10	100 00	1,501 10
J. L. Rowland	9	9	January 1 to September 30	do	1,200 00	900 00	100 00	1,000 00
A. H. Dibble	2	2	January 1 to February 28	do	1,200 00	196 67	100 00	1,396 67
Julius Goley	6	6	January 1 to August 31	do	1,200 00	802 18	100 00	1,302 18
Do	4	4	September 1 to December 31	Second class	1,400 00	464 14	100 00	1,564 14
A. T. Huntington	3	3	January 1 to February 28	First class	1,200 00	196 67	100 00	1,396 67
Do	5	25	March 1 to August 25	Second class	1,400 00	883 60	100 00	1,583 60
W. P. Bacon	10	10	January 1 to October 30	First class	1,200 00	1,001 09	100 00	1,301 09
Henry P. Stoddard	6	6	do	do	1,200 00	600 00	100 00	1,300 00
Do	4	4	do	do	1,400 00	467 93	100 00	1,567 93
William H. Clark	12	12	do	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
George R. McCartee	7	7	do	do	1,400 00	1,04 99	100 00	1,504 99
Samuel A. Wiegman	3	3	do	do	1,400 00	817 93	100 00	1,517 93
C. W. Hancock	3	3	do	do	1,200 00	198 91	100 00	1,398 91
Do	3	3	do	do	1,400 00	332 07	100 00	1,532 07
Charles E. Babie	3	3	do	do	1,200 00	205 43	100 00	1,305 43
Do	3	3	do	do	1,400 00	332 07	100 00	1,532 07
W. H. Rogers	9	15	November 1 to December 31; December 1 to October 31; December 17 to December 31	First class	1,200 00	947 69	100 00	1,347 69
J. P. Smith	9	9	September 1 to October 31	Second class	1,400 00	223 07	100 00	1,523 07
R. T. Shillinglaw	9	9	do	First class	1,200 00	198 91	100 00	1,398 91
Do	9	9	do	Second class	1,400 00	232 07	100 00	1,532 07
F. E. Garnett	3	16	September 13 to December 31	First class	1,200 00	338 70	100 00	1,338 70
H. H. McIntyre	3	3	October 1 to December 31	do	1,200 00	300 00	100 00	1,300 00
J. R. Burton	3	3	October 10 to December 31	do	1,200 00	970 64	100 00	1,370 64
H. Cushing	1	1	December 1 to December 31	Second class	1,400 00	117 93	100 00	1,517 93
Benjamin Burdett	14	14	December 13 to December 26	First class	1,200 00	45 43	100 00	1,345 43
A. H. Parks	13	13	December 19 to December 31	do	1,200 00	49 20	100 00	1,349 20

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

	Copies	Per Copy	Total
Mary B. Moore	6	720 00	360 00
Do.	6	900 00	450 00
Mira L. Knatts	6	720 00	360 00
Do.	6	900 00	450 00
Mildred C. Webb	6	720 00	360 00
Do.	6	900 00	450 00
A. E. Prescott	6	720 00	360 00
Do.	6	900 00	450 00
Sarah Kolb	6	720 00	360 00
Do.	6	900 00	450 00
Georgiana J. Cooper	6	720 00	360 00
Do.	6	900 00	450 00
Annie Hiltelberger	8	720 00	360 00
Do.	5	900 00	374 18
William Slade	11	1,000 00	915 76
William Wheeler	12	840 00	840 00
Roman F. Kesch	8	720 00	490 00
Do.	4	1,000 00	331 52
James L. Thomas	12	720 00	720 00
Remus Foster	12	720 00	720 00
Watkins Addison	12	720 00	720 00
Henry Brown	10	720 00	600 00
John J. Crawford	3	720 00	201 34
Harrison Urook	3	720 00	180 00
Robert L. Taylor	15	720 00	29 34
Total			84,430 39

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, January 7, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the 11th section of the act of August 26, 1842, I have the honor to transmit the accompanying statement, showing in detail the names, grade, and time employed and compensation of the clerks and other persons employed in this office during the year 1866.

Very respectfully yours,

R. W. TAYLOR, *Comptroller.*

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement exhibiting the names, grade, compensation, and time employed of the clerks, messenger, and laborers in the office of the First Comptroller during the year 1866, as required by the 11th section of the act of August 26, 1842.

Names.	Grade.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual sal- ary.	Amount paid.	Add'l com- pensation.	Amount paid.	Total.
William Hemphill Jones	Chief clerk	Delaware	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866	\$2,000 00	\$1,930 00	\$425 00	\$403 75	\$2,333 75
John Y. Laub	4th class clerk	District of Columbia	do	1,800 00	1,740 00	250 00	237 50	1,977 50
A. B. Claxton	do	do	do	1,800 00	1,740 00	250 00	237 50	1,977 50
C. S. Mygatt	do	Ohio	From Jan. 1 to March 31, 1866	1,800 00	435 00			1,435 00
George Chipman	do	Vermont	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866	1,800 00	1,740 00			1,740 00
James Auld	do	District of Columbia	do	1,800 00	1,740 00	250 00	237 50	1,977 50
Donald MacLeod	do	Maryland	do	1,800 00	1,740 00			1,740 00
William Ferguson	do	Pennsylvania	do	1,800 00	1,740 00			1,740 00
William Anderson	3d class clerk	Tennessee	do	1,600 00	1,550 00	50 00	47 50	1,787 50
Brooke Mackall	do	Maryland	do	1,600 00	1,550 00			1,550 00
A. Jackson Jones	do	District of Columbia	do	1,600 00	1,550 00			1,550 00
J. Ad. Thomson	do	Pennsylvania	do	1,600 00	1,550 00			1,550 00
B. A. Barnes	do	do	do	1,600 00	1,550 00	250 00	237 50	1,787 50
Wm. Brewster	do	do	do	1,600 00	1,550 00			1,550 00
Silas C. Clarke	do	Michigan	From Jan. 1 to April 2, 1866	1,600 00	396 02	100 00	95 00	491 02
George B. Sherman	do	Connecticut	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866	1,600 06	1,550 00	200 00	190 00	1,740 00
Z. M. Lawrence	do	Iowa	do	1,600 00	1,550 00	200 00	190 00	1,740 00
Do	do	Mississippi	From April 3 to Dec. 31, 1866	1,600 00	1,501 45	150 00	142 50	1,643 95
John R. Garrison	2d class clerk	do	From Jan. 1 to April 2, 1866	1,400 00				
George Neilson	do	Virginia	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866	1,400 00	1,360 00			1,360 00
Charles P. Morrill	do	Maryland	do	1,400 00	1,360 00			1,360 00
H. B. Bennett	do	Maine	do	1,400 00	1,360 00			1,360 00
C. N. Wilson	do	Massachusetts	do	1,400 00	1,360 00			1,360 00
George Taylor	do	Ohio	From Jan. 1 to July 31, 1866	1,400 00	794 56	50 00	47 50	1,407 50
Do	do	do	From Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866	1,400 00				794 56
Thomas Johnson	1st class clerk	do	From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1866	1,200 00	1,201 50			1,201 50
Horace S. Fuller	do	District of Columbia	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866	1,200 00	1,170 00			1,170 00
D. R. Lockwood	do	Ohio	From April 9 to July 31, 1866	1,200 00	365 33			365 33
William F. Scott	do	Vermont	From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1866	1,200 00	678 25			678 25
Do	do	Iowa	From Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, 1866	1,200 00	517 94			517 94
F. Brannigan	2d class clerk	do	From Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866	1,400 00				
Do	do	Pennsylvania	do	1,400 00	517 94			517 94
Otto Weber	1st class clerk	do	From Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, 1866	1,200 00				
Elijah Ourand	do	Ohio	From Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866	1,200 00	98 56			98 56
John McMahon	Messenger	Maryland	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866	1,000 00	980 00			980 00
Thomas Barrett	Laborer	Ireland	do	720 00	714 00			714 00
	do	do	do	720 00	714 00			714 00

The foregoing statement exhibits in detail the names, grade, time during which they were employed, and the compensation of the several clerks, messenger, and other persons in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury during the year ending the 31st December, 1866, together with the States and Territories of which they were respectively citizens at the time of their appointment.

The clerks and other employes have been generally assiduous in the discharge of their duties, the pressure of public business requiring, in some instances, attendance at the office beyond the usual working hours, and showing the necessity for the continued useful employment of the entire force of the office in future.

Several of the clerks have been promoted during the year. The salaries named are those paid at the close of the year. The columns headed "amount paid" and "total" show the actual amount received by each clerk respectively during the year.

B. W. TAYLOR, *Comptroller*.

JANUARY 7, 1867.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Comptroller's Office, January 9, 1867.

SIR: I herewith transmit the annual list of names of clerks and other persons employed in this office during the year 1866, with the residence of each when appointed, and the total compensation allowed, as required by acts of Congress April 20, 1818, August 26, 1842, and House resolution January 13, 1846.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRODHEAD, *Comptroller*.

Hon. H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement exhibiting the names, residences, whence appointed, time employed, and amount paid each of the clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury during the year 1866, as required by the ninth section of the act of April 20, 1818, the eleventh section of the act of August 26, 1842, and the resolution passed by the House of Representatives January 13, 1846.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Grade.	Extra compensation.		Annual salary.	Amount paid.
				Act of March 2, '65.	Act of July 22, '66.		
G. Buckingham	Iowa	From January 1 to September 30	Chief clerk	\$425 00		\$2,000 00	\$1,925 00
J. Wesley Smith	Iowa	From October 1 to December 31	do	250 00		2,000 00	2,000 00
George D. Abbot	Dist. of Columbia	From January 1 to December 31	4th class			1,800 00	1,800 00
John C. Wilson	New Hampshire	do	do	250 00		1,800 00	2,050 00
James T. Clark	Dist. of Columbia	do	do	100 00		1,800 00	1,900 00
R. L. B. Clarke	Iowa	do	do	250 00		1,800 00	2,050 00
J. A. Coburn	Indiana	do	do	250 00		1,800 00	2,050 00
F. A. Jennings	Minnesota	do	do	250 00		1,800 00	2,050 00
James S. Delano	Illinois	do	do	250 00		1,800 00	2,050 00
J. W. Butterfield	Maine	do	do	250 00		1,800 00	2,050 00
E. B. Curtis	New York	do	do	250 00		1,800 00	2,050 00
Charles Colné	Pennsylvania	do	do	250 00		1,800 00	2,050 00
E. F. French	do	do	do	100 00		1,800 00	1,900 00
J. A. Prescott	do	do	do			1,800 00	1,800 00
M. Campbell	do	do	3d class	250 00		1,600 00	1,850 00
D. S. Hubbard	do	do	do	250 00		1,600 00	1,850 00
J. L. Gabeart	Dist. of Columbia	do	do	250 00		1,600 00	1,850 00
Alexander Ewins	Massachusetts	do	do			1,600 00	1,600 00
William S. Fort	New Jersey	do	do			1,600 00	1,600 00
Norton Spencer	Illinois	do	do			1,600 00	1,600 00
L. M. Vinson	Kentucky	do	do			1,600 00	1,600 00
William W. Sneed	New Jersey	do	do	250 00		1,600 00	1,850 00
A. J. Chipman	Kansas	do	do	200 00		1,600 00	1,800 00
John Prince	Massachusetts	do	do	250 00		1,600 00	1,850 00
Joseph W. Cox	New Jersey	do	do	250 00		1,600 00	1,850 00
T. Farrington	Illinois	do	do	250 00		1,600 00	1,850 00
G. C. Stevens	Iowa	do	do	250 00		1,600 00	1,850 00
W. J. Dockstader	Ohio	do	do	250 00		1,600 00	1,850 00
G. E. Dalley	Connecticut	do	do	250 00		1,600 00	1,700 00
John B. Motley	Missouri	do	do	100 00		1,600 00	1,600 00
C. Horner	Illinois	do	do	250 00		1,600 00	1,850 00
H. Spalding	Connecticut	do	do			1,600 00	1,600 00
Joseph B. Stitt	Tennessee	From January 1 to February 28	do	50 00		1,600 00	313 23
Joseph F. Evans	Illinois	From January 1 to October 31	do	300 00		1,600 00	1,534 79
Levi S. Thomas	Iowa	From January 1 to December 31	2d and 3d class	250 00		\$1,400 & 1,600	1,617 22
James T. Pike	New Hampshire	do	do	150 00		1,400 & 1,600	1,563 15

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Statement exhibiting the names, residences, &c., of clerks and others in the Second Comptroller's office—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Grade.	Extra compensation.		Annual salary.	Amount paid.
				Act of March 2, '65.	Act of July 23, '66.		
Joseph T. Adams	Massachusetts	From January 1 to December 31	2d class		\$100 00	\$1,400 00	\$1,500 00
J. N. Dickson	Pennsylvania	do	do		100 00	1,400 00	1,500 00
E. L. Thomas	Dist. of Columbia	do	do		100 00	1,400 00	1,500 00
E. N. Lewis	Dist. of Columbia	do	do		100 00	1,400 00	1,500 00
Alexander R. Leeb	Indiana	do	do		100 00	1,400 00	1,500 00
M. B. Goodwin	New Hampshire	do	do		100 00	1,400 00	1,500 00
H. S. Marwin	Missouri	do	do		100 00	1,400 00	1,500 00
E. Marriott	Maryland	do	do	\$50 00	100 00	1,400 00	1,500 00
William P. Freeman	Maine	do	do		100 00	1,400 00	1,500 00
J. D. Bartlett	Dist. of Columbia	do	do		100 00	1,400 00	1,500 00
David Potts	Ohio	do	do	100 00	100 00	1,400 00	1,500 00
D. W. C. Brodhead	Pennsylvania	do	do	250 00	100 00	1,400 00	1,500 00
W. C. Fienner	Dist. of Columbia	do	do	50 00	100 00	1,400 00	1,500 00
E. R. Tracy	Pennsylvania	do	do		100 00	1,400 00	1,500 00
H. S. Cummings	New Hampshire	do	do		100 00	1,400 00	1,500 00
S. C. Buckingham	Dist. of Columbia	do	do		100 00	1,400 00	1,500 00
Thomas H. Trott	Dist. of Columbia	do	do		100 00	1,400 00	1,500 00
Solon E. Peck	New York	do	do		100 00	1,400 00	1,500 00
N. C. Sweet	New Hampshire	do	do		100 00	1,400 00	1,500 00
O. D. Thacher	Minnesota	do	do		100 00	1,400 00	1,500 00
James Story	Kentucky	From January 1 to April 30	do		100 00	1,400 00	485 36
O. T. Atwood	New York	From January 1 to June 30	do		100 00	1,400 00	700 00
A. B. White	Indiana	From January 1 to July 1	do	150 00	100 00	1,400 00	891 84
J. M. Cobb	Ohio	From January 1 to August 4	do	150 00	100 00	1,400 00	983 14
N. J. Henderbott	Pennsylvania	From January 1 to September 30	do		100 00	1,400 00	1,150 00
J. Wesley Smith		do	do	150 00		1,400 00	1,200 00
John H. Houston		From January 1 to December 31	1st and 2d class	250 00		\$1,200 & 1,400	1,617 23
J. D. Turrell		do	do		100 00	1,200 & 1,400	1,416 48
William Gray	Dist. of Columbia	do	do		100 00	1,200 & 1,400	1,383 48
John M. Gardner	New York	do	do		100 00	1,200 & 1,400	1,366 32
Thomas Raftery	Virginia	do	do		100 00	1,200 & 1,400	1,350 00
N. Lemen	Illinois	do	do		100 00	1,200 & 1,400	1,350 00
Edgar Sloves	New Hampshire	do	do		100 00	1,200 & 1,400	1,333 16
R. N. Tilton	Connecticut	do	do		100 00	1,200 & 1,400	1,250 00
A. F. Munroe	Pennsylvania	do	1st class			1,200 & 1,400	1,200 00
William A. Roston	Michigan	do	do			1,200 00	1,200 00
J. W. Rabbitt	Dist. of Columbia	do	do			1,200 00	1,200 00
J. H. Selfert	Dist. of Columbia	do	do			1,200 00	1,163 34
Joseph Patch	Dist. of Columbia	From January 12 to December 31	do			1,200 00	1,153 33
M. M. McKee	Dist. of Columbia	From March 22 to December 31	do			1,200 00	680 00
F. W. Neuhorn	New York	From April 4 to December 31	do			1,200 00	

A. W. Stratton	Virginia	From April 21 to December 31	do.	1,200 00	834 06
A. H. Nelson	Illinois	do.	do.	1,200 00	834 06
A. Hubbell	New York	do.	do.	1,200 00	834 06
William G. Green	New York	From April 23 to December 31	do.	1,200 00	837 47
H. H. Stewart	Rhode Island	From May 1 to December 31	do.	1,200 00	801 10
Thomas E. Martin	Maryland	From May 12 to December 31	do.	1,200 00	764 82
Josiah Q. Kern	Ohio	From May 17 to December 31	do.	1,200 00	848 34
Addison Ware	Missouri	From June 21 to December 31	do.	1,200 00	636 26
H. D. Seymour	Dist. of Columbia	From August 14 to December 31	do.	1,200 00	456 51
Thomas Mitchell	Connecticut	From August 16 to December 31	do.	1,200 00	449 99
Bernard May	Kansas	From August 18 to December 31	do.	1,200 00	443 47
S. Townshend	Illinois	From August 23 to December 31	do.	1,200 00	427 17
P. F. Nason	Massachusetts	From September 3 to December 31	do.	1,200 00	391 30
J. W. Hobbs	New Hampshire	From April 20 to December 31	do.	1,200 00	837 35
Thomas McEniry	Kentucky	From April 28 to December 31	do.	1,200 00	810 98
E. Spalding	Arizona	From September 3 to December 31	do.	1,200 00	391 30
E. G. Luce	Ohio	From November 16 to December 31	do.	1,200 00	150 00
George B. Ely	Wisconsin	From December 24 to December 31	do.	1,200 00	26 08
A. W. Nichols	Michigan	From January 1 to January 19	do.	1,200 00	63 33
William H. Redden	Illinois	From January 1 to June 30	do.	1,200 00	600 00
Charles T. Greene	New York	From January 1 to October 3	do.	1,200 00	909 78
Thomas L. Rye	Illinois	From January 1 to November 9	do.	1,200 00	1,070 43
E. A. Camp		From February 17 to May 31	do.	1,200 00	344 43
T. B. Moody	Virginia	From March 2 to May 31	do.	1,200 00	278 00
A. R. Jacobs		From March 2 to September 12	do.	1,200 00	641 31
D. Tullar		From April 6 to August 31	do.	1,200 00	485 68
Allen Smith		From April 13 to June 14	do.	1,200 00	207 66
Joseph T. Brown	Dist. of Columbia	From April 20 to November 7	do.	1,200 00	661 26
S. H. Beckwith	Illinois	From May 1 to November 2	do.	1,200 00	608 71
Additional clerks under act of May 20, 1862.					
George R. Edwards	Illinois	From April 2 to December 31	3d class	1,600 00	1,195 61
L. F. Thomas	Dist. of Columbia	From January 1 to December 31	Clerk	800 00	900 00
A. S. Clements	Dist. of Columbia	From November 15 to December 31	do.	800 00	102 17
Under act of July 2, 1864.					
Peter Ahl, jr.	Pennsylvania	From April 20 to December 31	1st class	1,200 00	837 35
B. W. Johnson	Florida	From May 24 to December 31	do.	1,200 00	725 26
Charles H. Leonard		From May 22 to August 7	do.	1,200 00	255 77
Wenzel Holy	Dist. of Columbia	From September 3 to September 18	do.	1,200 00	52 17
Ladies employed in the same office.					
Emma Howard	Dist. of Columbia	From January 1 to December 31	Clerk	\$720 & 900	910 00
Della Sloane	Ohio	do.	do.	720 & 900	910 00
R. C. Whitman	Maine	do.	do.	720 & 900	910 00
Ellen Hebb	Dist. of Columbia	do.	do.	720 & 900	910 00
M. A. Stetson	Massachusetts	do.	do.	720 & 900	910 00
L. R. Russel	Dist. of Columbia	do.	do.	720 & 900	910 00

Statement exhibiting the names, residences, &c., of clerks and others in the Second Comptroller's office—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Grade.	Extra compensation.		Annual salary.	Amount paid.
				Act of March 2, '63.	Act of July 23, '66.		
A. A. Roberts	Vermont	From January 1 to December 31	Clerk .....	.....	.....	\$720 & 900	\$810 00
Lucia Whitman	Dist. of Columbia	do	do .....	.....	\$100 00	720 & 900	910 00
A. C. Houston	Dist. of Columbia	do	do .....	.....	100 00	720 & 900	910 00
M. C. Douglas	Dist. of Columbia	do	do .....	.....	.....	720 & 900	810 00
F. B. Newell	New Hampshire	From March 5 to December 31	do .....	.....	.....	720 & 900	684 00
L. G. McEhan	Dist. of Columbia	From July 1 to December 31	do .....	.....	.....	900 00	450 00
M. H. Nicholls	Tennessee	From January to September 30	do	100 00	.....	720 & 900	685 00
M. R. Nicholls	Tennessee	From October 1 to December 31	do .....	.....	.....	900 00	225 00
Sunle H. Owen .....	.....	From February 6 to June 30	do .....	.....	.....	720 00	286 00
<i>Messengers and laborers.</i>							
William Chambers	Dist. of Columbia	From January 1 to December 31	Messenger .....	.....	100 00	1,000 00	1,100 00
John McCormick	Dist. of Columbia	do	Asst. Messenger .....	.....	100 00	840 00	940 00
Jacob Lion	Dist. of Columbia	do	Laborer .....	.....	100 00	720 00	820 00
Charles W. Davis	Dist. of Columbia	do	do .....	.....	.....	\$25 & 30 p. mo.	345 00
John Hoyer	Dist. of Columbia	From May 1 to December 31	do .....	.....	.....	30 p. mo.	240 00

Statement exhibiting the names, time employed, compensation, and residence when appointed, of the clerks, messengers, and laborers in the office of the First Auditor of the Treasury during the year 1866; prepared in compliance with the 4th section of the act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bill without authority of law, approved August 26, 1842.

Names.	Grade.	Salary.	Amount paid.	Additional compensation.	Total.	Residence when appointed.	Time employed.
David W. Mahon...	Chief clerk..	\$2,000	\$2,000 00	\$450	\$2,450 00	Pa....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
M. H. Miller.....	4th class cl'k	1,800	900 00	100	1,000 00	Ohio..	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1866.
L. B. S. Miller.....	.....do.....	1,800	1,800 00	250	2,050 00	Wis....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
Henry Townsend....	.....do.....	1,800	1,700 00	250	1,950 00	Mass {	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
Do.....	3d class cl'k	1,600					Jan. 1 to June 30, 1866.
James Colegate.....	.....do.....	1,600	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00	Md....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
John Trader.....	.....do.....	1,600	1,600 00	200	1,800 00	N. C....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
George Hartwell....	.....do.....	1,600	1,600 00	200	1,800 00	N. Y....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
R. E. Preston.....	.....do.....	1,600	1,600 00	200	1,800 00	Va....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
John H. Bartlett....	.....do.....	1,600	1,600 00	200	1,800 00	D. C....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
Geo. E. W. Sharretts	.....do.....	1,600	1,600 00	200	1,800 00	Pa....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
John P. Bentley....	.....do.....	1,600	1,600 00	300	1,900 00	W. Va..	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
D. M. Kelsey.....	.....do.....	1,600	1,600 00	200	1,800 00	Neb....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
A. P. Hibshman.....	.....do.....	1,600	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00	Pa....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
Thad. Sturgis.....	.....do.....	1,600	800 00	300	1,800 00	Ga.. {	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
Do.....	2d class cl'k	1,400	700 00				Jan. 1 to June 30, 1866.
George C. Rice.....	3d class cl'k	1,600	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00	Ill.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
J. D. Bradley.....	2d class cl'k	1,400	1,400 00	50	1,450 00	Mich...	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
John H. Nicolay....	.....do.....	1,400	1,400 00	50	1,450 00	Ill.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
W. T. Brooke.....	.....do.....	1,400	1,400 00	50	1,450 00	D. C....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
John W. Foster.....	.....do.....	1,400	1,400 00	200	1,600 00	Wis....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
F. J. Jones.....	.....do.....	1,400	1,400 00	200	1,600 00	Pa....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
Charles A. Taylor...	.....do.....	1,400	1,400 00	200	1,600 00	Md....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1836.
L. A. McCord.....	.....do.....	1,400	1,400 00	50	1,450 00	Md....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
F. A. Leuber.....	.....do.....	1,400	1,400 00	50	1,450 00	Md....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
D. Pool.....	.....do.....	1,400	1,400 00	50	1,450 00	Pa....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
Gershom Goble.....	.....do.....	1,400	1,050 00	50	1,400 00	Pa.. {	April 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
Do.....	1st class cl'k	1,200	300 00				Jan. 1 to March 31, 1866.
H. K. Leaver.....	2d class cl'k	1,400	1,050 00	100	1,450 00	N. H. {	April 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
Do.....	1st class cl'k	1,200	300 00				Jan. 1 to March 31, 1866.
George W. Fales....	.....do.....	1,200	1,200 00	50	1,250 00	Maine..	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
H. C. Dailey.....	.....do.....	1,200	1,200 00	50	1,250 00	Conn..	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
A. B. Jamison.....	.....do.....	1,200	1,200 00	50	1,250 00	Pa....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
R. M. Bracher.....	.....do.....	1,200	584 17	.....	584 17	D. C....	Jan. 1 to May 13, 1866.
Isaac O. Shelby....	.....do.....	1,200	741 76	.....	741 76	Ill.....	May 19 to Dec. 31, 1866.
A. F. McMillan....	.....do.....	1,200	903 33	.....	903 33	Mich..	Mar. 31 to Dec. 31, 1866.
Charles H. Evans....	.....do.....	1,200	1,115 21	.....	1,115 21	Md....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 5, 1866.
John W. Porter.....	.....do.....	1,200	1,200 00	50	1,250 00	Ohio....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
W. D. Dana.....	.....do.....	1,200	1,200 00	50	1,250 00	Maine..	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
John F. Wildman....	.....do.....	1,200	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00	Ind....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
William P. Marsh....	.....do.....	1,200	1,140 00	.....	1,140 00	Cal....	Jan. 19 to Dec. 31, 1866.
John N. Henderson..	.....do.....	1,200	616 48	.....	616 48	Pa....	June 26 to Dec. 31, 1866.
E. R. Magown.....	.....do.....	1,200	642 51	.....	642 51	Mass..	June 9 to Dec. 31, 1866.
C. C. Baugh.....	.....do.....	1,200	498 91	.....	498 91	Ohio..	Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
James W. Garner....	Messenger.	1,000	1,000 00	50	1,050 00	D. C....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
Frederick Pfaff....	.....do.....	840	364 61	50	414 61	D. C....	Jan. 1 to June 10, 1866.
Arthur Chew.....	.....do.....	840	475 39	50	837 92	D. C. {	June 11 to Dec. 31, 1866.
Do.....	Laborer....	720	312 53				Jan. 1 to June 10, 1866.
C. H. Burrell.....	.....do.....	720	399 56	.....	399 56	Mass..	June 11 to Dec. 31, 1866.

I hereby certify that the clerks, messengers, and laborers named in the foregoing list were actually and usefully employed during the period of time therein stated, that the services of none of them could be dispensed with without detriment to the public service, and that no greater allowance has been made to any such clerk or other person than is authorized by law.

T. L. SMITH, Auditor.

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

January 5, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement showing the names of the clerks and other persons employed in this office during the year 1866, or any part thereof, the time each person was so employed, the amount paid to each, and the place of residence of each at the time of appointment; prepared in pursuance of the 11th section of the act of 26th August, 1842.

Very respectfully,

E. B. FRENCH, Auditor.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Statement of the names of the clerks and other persons employed during the year 1866, or any part thereof, in the office of the Second Auditor, together with the time that each clerk, or any other person, was actually employed, and the sum paid to each. Prepared in pursuance of the 11th section of the act of 26th August, 1842, and resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th January, 1846.

No.	Names.	Residence when appointed.	Time for which paid.	Annual salary.	Extra compen'n.	Amount paid each.
1	F. Andrews.....	Massachusetts.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31....	\$2,000 00	\$500 00	\$2,500 00
2	John M. Sims.....	Pennsylvania.....	.....do.....	1,800 00	500 00	2,300 00
3	R. W. Middleton.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,800 00	.....	1,800 00
4	D. H. Lusk.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,800 00	500 00	2,300 00
5	Chas. P. Blackmar.....	Connecticut.....	.....do.....	1,800 00	500 00	2,300 00
6	S. I. Kimball.....	Massachusetts.....	.....do.....	1,800 00	500 00	2,300 00
7	John B. Patterson.....	New Hampshire.....	.....do.....	1,800 00	500 00	2,300 00
8	Theo. L. Moody.....	Maine.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00
9	J. W. Brown.....	North Carolina.....	Jan. 1 to May 20....	1,600 00	.....	619 77
10	Chas. W. Forrest.....	Dist. of Columbia..	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31....	1,600 00	200 00	1,800 00
11	F. H. Morgan.....	New Hampshire.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00
12	O. C. Houghton.....	Maine.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	400 00	2,000 00
13	A. W. Eastlack.....	Virginia.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00
14	E. F. Ferris.....	Pennsylvania.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	200 00	1,800 00
15	Channing Richards.....	Ohio.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00
16	James McQueen.....	Michigan.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	50 00	1,650 00
17	John G. Buxman.....	Tennessee.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	50 00	1,650 00
18	T. C. Smart.....	Maine.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	200 00	1,800 00
19	O. L. Keene.....	Florida.....	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31....	1,600 00	50 00	167 75
20	Joseph Barton.....	New York.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31....	1,600 00	150 00	1,750 00
21	J. M. Colby.....	Maryland.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	200 00	1,800 00
22	Wm. E. Spencer.....	Wisconsin.....	Jan. 1 to March 31..	1,600 00	.....	450 00
23	S. H. Goodman.....	Illinois.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31....	1,600 00	100 00	1,700 00
24	John V. Wilson.....	California.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	50 00	1,650 00
25	Samuel B. Morse.....	Wisconsin.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	200 00	1,800 00
26	Frank G. Brown.....	Ohio.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	200 00	1,800 00
27	R. E. O'Neill.....	Illinois.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	200 00	1,800 00
28	John H. Thompson.....	Ohio.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	200 00	1,800 00
29	Henry A. Whallon.....	New York.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	200 00	1,800 00
30	Chas. H. Moulton.....	Maine.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	200 00	1,800 00
31	J. B. Lawyer.....	New York.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	200 00	1,800 00
32	J. D. Stevens.....	New Hampshire.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	200 00	1,800 00
33	Wm. A. Hill.....	Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 1 to Oct. 13....	1,600 00	.....	1,226 52
34	E. G. Luce.....	New York.....	Jan. 1 to May 9....	1,600 00	.....	571 72
35	F. A. Schmidt.....	Ohio.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31....	1,600 00	100 00	1,700 00
36	V. Harrington.....	Iowa.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00
37	B. F. Baker.....	Indiana.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	50 00	1,650 00
38	Wm. F. Farish.....	California.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00
39	H. C. Harmon.....	Massachusetts.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	200 00	1,800 00
40	Dudley Webster.....	Colorado Territory	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00
41	B. F. Parsons.....	Missouri.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	200 00	1,713 14
42	Jas. B. Osgood.....	Maine.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00
43	Alex. Williamson.....	Dist. of Columbia..	.....do.....	1,600 00	50 00	1,650 00
44	Geo. W. Akers.....	Michigan.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	200 00	1,800 00
45	Chas. H. Dwinal.....	Maine.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00
46	A. V. S. Smith.....	Connecticut.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	150 00	1,750 00
47	Geo. Gamba.....	New York.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	50 00	1,650 00
48	E. H. Taylor.....	New Jersey.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	150 00	1,750 00
49	John Mather.....	Pennsylvania.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00
50	Henry Krauskoff.....	Indiana.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00
51	Daniel A. Pierce.....	Wisconsin.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00
52	A. P. White.....	New York.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00
53	J. C. Canby.....	Illinois.....	Jan. 1 to May 4....	1,600 00	.....	549 45

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Residence when appointed.	Time for which paid.	Annual salary.	Extra compen'n.	Amount paid each.
54	M. J. Grealish.....	Kansas.....	Jan. 1 to July 31....	\$1,600 00	.....	\$934 78
55	S. R. Brown.....	Ohio.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00
56	T. C. Bailey.....	Pennsylvania.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	\$200 00	1,800 00
57	Wm. B. Storm.....	New York.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00
58	A. A. Smith.....	Kansas.....	Jan. 1 to April 23..	1,600 00	.....	501 09
59	Geo. T. Dickinson.....	New York.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00
60	G. B. Patch.....	Vermont.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	100 00	1,700 00
61	F. H. Goodall.....	New Hampshire.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	50 00	1,650 00
62	Rollinson Colburn.....	Maryland.....	Jan. 1 to Feb. 9....	1,400 00	.....	.....
	Do.....	do.....	Feb. 10 to Dec. 31..	1,600 00	.....	1,541 78
63	Ben'g. F. Ford.....	Colorado Territory.....	Jan. 1 to April 30....	1,400 00	.....	.....
	Do.....	do.....	May 1 to Dec. 31....	1,600 00	.....	1,533 51
64	A. W. Riley.....	New York.....	Jan. 1 to April 30....	1,400 00	.....	.....
	Do.....	do.....	May 1 to Dec. 31....	1,600 00	.....	1,533 51
65	J. W. Vanderpoel.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to May 12....	1,400 00	.....	.....
	Do.....	do.....	May 13 to Dec. 31..	1,600 00	.....	1,526 90
66	A. F. Wight.....	Maine.....	Jan. 1 to May 29....	1,400 00	.....	.....
	Do.....	do.....	May 30 to Dec. 31..	1,600 00	.....	1,517 57
67	Wm. Williamson.....	Massachusetts.....	Jan. 1 to July 13....	1,400 00	100 00	.....
	Do.....	do.....	July 14 to Dec. 31..	1,600 00	.....	1,592 40
68	John D. Smith.....	Indiana.....	Jan. 1 to Aug. 7....	1,400 00	100 00	.....
	Do.....	do.....	Aug. 8 to Dec. 31..	1,600 00	.....	1,579 35
69	D. F. Merrill.....	Alabama.....	Jan. 1 to Oct. 19....	1,400 00	.....	.....
	Do.....	do.....	Oct. 20 to Dec. 31..	1,600 00	.....	1,539 69
70	Geo. W. Cushing, jr.....	Maine.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
71	Edward Taylor.....	Ohio.....	Jan. 1 to June 30....	1,400 00	.....	700 00
72	S. G. Arnold.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
73	S. D. Charles.....	New York.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
74	John D. McGill.....	Massachusetts.....	Jan. 1 to Feb. 28....	1,400 00	.....	229 44
75	B. Newton Brown.....	Virginia.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
76	A. B. Kingsland.....	New York.....	Jan. 1 to June 2....	1,400 00	.....	592 31
77	John A. Flynn.....	Kentucky.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
78	Stephen P. Hill.....	Dist. of Columbia.....	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31....	1,400 00	.....	120 56
79	Wm. Houston.....	Tennessee.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
80	McPherson Barnitz.....	Pennsylvania.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
81	A. H. Brown.....	Illinois.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
82	Thomas H. Rawson.....	Massachusetts.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
83	Walter A. Blake.....	Indiana.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
84	Geo. N. Roberts.....	Delaware.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	150 00	1,500 00
85	R. B. Hughes.....	Maryland.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
86	C. W. Holcomb.....	Connecticut.....	Jan. 1 to July 5....	1,400 00	100 00	819 02
87	Lafayette Sykes.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31....	1,400 00	.....	120 56
88	Abram Elkin, jr.....	Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
89	James W. Steele.....	New York.....	Jan. 1 to April 30....	1,400 00	100 00	463 38
90	Wm. A. Moorhead.....	Maine.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
91	John T. De Ford.....	Delaware.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
92	M. S. McCullough.....	Illinois.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
93	Isaac Silsby.....	Rhode Island.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
94	David Davis.....	New Jersey.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
95	Richard Ricketts.....	Dist. of Columbia.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
96	J. Irving Burns.....	New York.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
97	W. S. Strawn.....	Iowa.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
98	W. C. Tyler.....	Connecticut.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
99	Thos. P. Keene.....	Maine.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
100	Alonso Bell.....	New York.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
101	B. F. M. Hurley.....	Maryland.....	Jan. 1 to June 30....	1,400 00	100 00	800 00
102	H. F. Hirst.....	Dist. of Columbia.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
103	Wm. Cromwell.....	Illinois.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
104	Geo. C. Ballard.....	Maine.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
105	M. T. Wallace.....	New York.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
106	Wm. E. Kennaugh.....	Dist. of Columbia.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
107	John W. McGill.....	Ohio.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	150 00	1,550 00
108	Konrad Wehs.....	New York.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
109	A. H. Wright.....	Massachusetts.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
110	Caleb Parkinson.....	Michigan.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
111	Joseph W. Meeks.....	New York.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
112	Ira C. Chace.....	Rhode Island.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
113	F. S. Gaither.....	Dist. of Columbia.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
114	James Russell.....	Maryland.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
115	James S. Sharpe.....	West Virginia.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
116	Myron V. Hall.....	Illinois.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
117	Lee Loveridge.....	New York.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	150 00	1,550 00
118	E. Hodges.....	Minnesota.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
119	James O. McClellan.....	Illinois.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
120	L. D. Isham.....	New York.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
121	S. H. Raybold.....	Delaware.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
122	John M. Hinkle.....	Illinois.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
123	Wm. E. Kelsey.....	Michigan.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
124	E. E. Ashley.....	New York.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Residence when appointed.	Time for which paid.	Annual salary.	Extra compen'n.	Amount paid each.
125	H. R. Grannis.....	Ohio	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	\$1,400 00	\$100 00	\$1,500 00
126	Burns Harlan.....	Illinois	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
127	Orrin Wilcox.....	New York	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
128	C. B. Smith.....	Vermont	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
129	James J. Colby.....	New Jersey	Jan. 1 to Jan. 18...	1,400 00	.....	70 00
130	John C. Lemmon.....	New York	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
131	Chas. Mueller.....	Ohio	Jan. 1 to July 24...	1,400 00	100 00	891 31
132	Benj. S. Pike.....	Massachusetts	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
133	Chas. C. Ewer.....	do	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
134	Madison Whipple.....	New York	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31...	1,400 00	.....	350 00
135	E. J. Booraem.....	New Jersey	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
136	D. S. Burnham.....	New Hampshire	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
137	David Hine.....	Ohio	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
138	H. A. Merrill.....	Maine	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
139	Wm. H. Walker.....	Massachusetts	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
140	Benj. Eglis.....	Pennsylvania.....	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
141	James F. Parker.....	New Hampshire	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
142	F. L. Sarmento.....	Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 1 to July 31...	1,400 00	100 00	917 73
143	Charles Lowell.....	Maine	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
144	Charles E. Jewett.....	Wisconsin	Jan. 1 to April 24...	1,400 00	.....	440 30
145	M. B. Taylor.....	Ohio	Jan. 1 to April 5...	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
146	Henry Moore.....	Kansas	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
147	R. H. Ingersoll.....	Maine	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
148	S. W. Burr.....	New York	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
149	Thomas Rathbone.....	do	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
150	Horace L. Piper.....	Maine	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
151	Edward L. Rice.....	Pennsylvania.....	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
152	Chas. S. Patterson.....	New Hampshire	Jan. 1 to Aug. 20...	1,400 00	100 00	994 02
153	Theo. O. Ebaugh.....	Vermont	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
154	James T. Sweetman.....	New York	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
155	P. A. Flynn.....	Pennsylvania.....	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
156	James P. Hawes.....	New York	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
157	James A. Nelson.....	Iowa	Jan. 1 to April 15...	1,400 00	.....	407 69
158	Fitch J. Porter.....	Illinois	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
159	Granville Malcom.....	Kentucky	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
160	Clifton Lowe.....	Iowa	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
161	T. Corwin Taylor.....	Ohio	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
162	B. M. Barker.....	New York	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
163	H. A. Higgins.....	Maine	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
164	F. A. Springer.....	Illinois	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
165	L. M. Saunders.....	New York	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
166	John O. Neill.....	Pennsylvania.....	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
167	Edward White.....	do	Jan. 1 to Feb. 9...	1,200 00	.....	.....
	Do.....	do	Feb. 10 to June 27...	1,400 00	.....	685 46
168	John Deering, jr.....	Massachusetts	Jan. 1 to April 30...	1,200 00	.....	.....
	Do.....	do	May 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	100 00	1,433 32
169	S. E. Faunce.....	do	Jan. 1 to April 30...	1,200 00	.....	.....
	Do.....	do	May 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	100 00	1,433 32
170	Geo. A. Bullard.....	Vermont	Jan. 1 to April 30...	1,200 00	.....	.....
	Do.....	do	May 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	100 00	1,433 32
171	Thomas Little.....	Maine	Jan. 1 to April 30...	1,200 00	.....	.....
	Do.....	do	May 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	100 00	1,433 32
172	J. H. Claflin.....	Massachusetts	Jan. 1 to April 30...	1,200 00	.....	.....
	Do.....	do	May 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	100 00	1,433 32
173	John Skinner.....	Dist. of Columbia..	Jan. 1 to April 30...	1,200 00	.....	.....
	Do.....	do	May 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	.....	1,333 32
174	R. B. Taylor.....	New York	Jan. 1 to April 30...	1,200 00	.....	.....
	Do.....	do	May 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	100 00	1,433 32
175	S. C. Montgomery.....	do	Jan. 1 to April 30...	1,200 00	.....	.....
	Do.....	do	May 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	100 00	1,433 32
176	Lucian Jones.....	do	Jan. 1 to April 30...	1,200 00	.....	.....
	Do.....	do	May 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	50 00	1,353 32
177	Frank Burlingame.....	Rhode Island	Jan. 1 to April 30...	1,200 00	.....	.....
	Do.....	do	May 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	.....	1,333 32
178	Charles Lyman.....	Connecticut.....	Jan. 1 to April 30...	1,200 00	.....	.....
	Do.....	do	May 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	100 00	1,433 32
179	W. W. Lesh.....	Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 1 to April 30...	1,200 00	.....	.....
	Do.....	do	May 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	.....	1,333 32
180	C. W. Rudyard.....	do	Jan. 1 to May 11...	1,200 00	.....	.....
	Do.....	do	May 12 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	.....	1,327 45
181	A. Niemeyer.....	Wisconsin	Jan. 1 to May 28...	1,200 00	.....	.....
	Do.....	do	May 29 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	.....	1,318 11
182	B. Brekhaupt.....	Ohio	Jan. 1 to July 12...	1,200 00	100 00	.....
	Do.....	do	July 13 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	.....	1,391 49
183	Victor G. Powell.....	do	Jan. 1 to July 12...	1,200 00	100 00	.....
	Do.....	do	July 13 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	.....	1,391 49
184	J. R. McConnell.....	Army	Jan. 1 to July 12...	1,200 00	.....	.....
	Do.....	do	July 13 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	.....	1,291 49
185	Samuel Baxter.....	do	Jan. 1 to July 12...	1,200 00
	Do.....	do	July 13 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	1,291 49

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

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Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Residence when appointed.	Time for which paid.	Annual salary.	Extra compen'n.	Amount paid each.
186	Richard H. Jackson	Illinois	Jan. 1 to July 12..	\$1,200 00	\$100 00	.....
	Do	do	July 13 to Dec. 31..	1,400 00	.....	\$1,391 49
187	W. C. Benton	Indiana	Jan. 1 to July 12..	1,200 00	100 00	.....
	Do	do	July 13 to Dec. 31..	1,400 00	.....	1,391 49
188	C. J. Stoddard	Massachusetts	Jan. 1 to July 12..	1,200 00	100 00	.....
	Do	do	July 13 to Dec. 31..	1,400 00	.....	1,391 49
189	H. C. Fillebrown	Army	Jan. 1 to July 29..	1,200 00	.....	.....
	Do	do	July 30 to Dec. 31..	1,400 00	.....	1,233 24
190	Thomas E. Baden	Dist. of Columbia	Jan. 1 to Aug. 6..	1,200 00	100 00	.....
	Do	do	Aug. 7 to Dec. 31..	1,400 00	.....	1,379 91
191	T. J. Stalley	Iowa	Jan. 1 to Aug. 6..	1,200 00	100 00	.....
	Do	do	Aug. 7 to Dec. 31..	1,400 00	.....	1,379 91
192	Sidney L. Wailes	Maryland	Jan. 1 to Aug. 20..	1,200 00	100 00	.....
	Do	do	Aug. 21 to Dec. 31..	1,400 00	.....	1,355 97
193	Thomas H. Speir	New York	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30..	1,200 00	100 00	.....
	Do	do	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31..	1,400 00	.....	1,350 00
194	John J. Stevens	do	Jan. 1 to Oct. 18..	1,200 00	.....	.....
	Do	do	Oct. 19 to Dec. 31..	1,400 00	.....	1,240 21
195	Geo. M. Howard	Virginia	Jan. 1 to June 30..	1,200 00	100 00	700 00
196	Frank A. Spencer	Ohio	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
197	Thomas Hagerty	Dist. of Columbia	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,081 52
198	A. Burlingame	New York	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30..	1,200 00	100 00	1,000 00
199	Geo. H. Paulsen	do	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
200	Thomas Pugh	Pennsylvania	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
201	James N. Leeds	New York	Jan. 1 to June 30..	1,200 00	100 00	700 00
202	Daniel Taggart	New Jersey	do	1,200 00	100 00	700 00
203	Alfred Cloughly	New York	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
204	James M. Cushing	do	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
205	Geo. W. Flynn	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31..	1,200 00	100 00	902 18
206	Thos. B. Creighton	Virginia	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
207	Lucius H. Cole	Connecticut	Jan. 1 to June 30..	1,200 00	100 00	700 00
208	Byron Sykes	Wisconsin	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
209	Stephen H. Gratiot	do	Jan. 1 to Dec. 18..	1,200 00	100 00	1,257 61
210	F. D. Connelly	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
211	Enoch E. Brown	Maine	Jan. 1 to June 30..	1,200 00	100 00	700 00
212	David M. Smith	Minnesota	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
213	Josiah Humphery	Michigan	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
214	A. H. Sawyer	New Hampshire	Jan. 1 to March 19..	1,200 00	.....	260 00
215	Geo. G. Colby	Missouri	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
216	David V. Chambers	Vermont	Jan. 1 to Sep. 30..	1,200 00	100 00	1,000 00
217	C. C. Stevens	do	Jan. 1 to Jan. 20..	1,200 00	.....	66 67
218	Thomas Shepard	Maine	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
219	William B. Dyer	Connecticut	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
220	Geo. W. Rose	New York	Jan. 1 to June 30..	1,200 00	100 00	700 00
221	Charles E. Beale	Maine	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
222	James Larry	Virginia	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
223	Thomas E. Wharff	Maine	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31..	1,200 00	100 00	902 18
224	Samuel R. Ward	Vermont	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
225	F. Mouris	Maryland	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
226	W. W. Gould	Pennsylvania	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
227	C. H. Holden	Michigan	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
228	Geo. A. Lathrop	New York	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
229	Thomas P. Graham	do	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
230	John Dickinson	Pennsylvania	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
231	Thomas C. Molloy	New York	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
232	Joseph Safford	do	Jan. 1 to April 19..	1,200 00	.....	362 62
233	E. M. Crittenden	Michigan	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
234	R. J. Cunningham	Missouri	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
235	Geo. L. Brown	Ohio	Jan. 1 to Jan. 16..	1,200 00	.....	53 33
236	Wm. F. Townsend	do	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
237	P. A. Morton	Maine	Jan. 1 to Jan. 15..	1,200 00	.....	50 00
238	Josiah Q. Kern	Wisconsin	Jan. 1 to May 16..	1,200 00	.....	451 64
239	John McKinlay	New York	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
240	F. A. Burr	Iowa	Jan. 1 to Aug. 6..	1,200 00	100 00	720 00
241	P. W. Pritchard	do	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
242	J. B. Atkinson	Illinois	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
243	Fayette Greene	New Jersey	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
244	Geo. H. Henderson	Wisconsin	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
245	Wm. S. Frost	Massachusetts	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31..	1,200 00	100 00	902 10
246	S. J. Ballou	Illinois	Jan. 1 to March 31..	1,200 00	.....	300 00
247	R. Worthington	Nevada	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
248	Malverd C. Tucker	Vermont	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
249	Samuel R. Hersey	Massachusetts	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
250	E. H. Mann	do	Jan. 1 to March 31..	1,200 00	.....	300 00
251	Chas. F. Herring	do	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
252	Samuel Stalley	Kansas	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
253	Samuel G. Hinckley	New York	Jan. 1 to July 31..	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
254	M. M. Kalghn	New York	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
255	Frederick King	Connecticut	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
256	Wm. W. Hobbs	Maine	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Residence when appointed.	Time for which paid.	Annual salary.	Extra compen'n.	Amount paid each.
257	John M. Lugenbeel	Dist. of Columbia..	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	\$1,200 00	\$100 00	\$1,300 00
258	Geo. G. Cornish	New York	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
259	Thomas T. Stewart	Vermont	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
260	J. E. S. Cony	Maine	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
261	James R. Raymond	Dist. of Columbia..	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
262	C. D. Willard	Wisconsin	Jan. 1 to April 23..	1,200 00		375 51
263	E. L. Stillson	Michigan	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
264	W. Waterman	Minnesota	Jan. 1 to March 31..	1,200 00		300 00
265	A. S. Wight	California	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
266	J. W. Carter	Wisconsin	Jan. 1 to Sept. 1...	1,200 00	100 00	902 15
267	A. E. Spencer	do	Jan. 1 to June 30...	1,200 00		600 00
268	Geo. W. French	New Hampshire ..	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00		1,200 00
269	John Morrison	New Jersey	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
270	Frauk J. Norton	Maine	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
271	Wm. Bickell	Indiana	Jan. 1 to Sept. 13..	1,200 00		844 57
272	Geo. Mulliken	do	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00		1,200 00
273	John M. Judd	New York	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
274	Samuel A. Wiggin	Army	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31...	1,200 00		300 00
275	E. O. Durfee	Michigan	Jan. 1 to Mar. 15...	1,200 00		246 67
276	Samuel W. Tucker	New York	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00		1,200 00
277	Franklin McGrath	do	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31...	1,200 00		842 15
278	Herbert L. Shepard	do	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00		1,200 00
279	Robert A. Champion	do	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
280	George D. Scott	do	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
281	Louis S. La Bille	Dist. of Columbia..	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
282	John B. Foster	Ohio	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
283	J. M. Donnell	Maine	Jan. 1 to June 30...	1,200 00		600 00
284	Francis L. McKenna	Maryland	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
285	G. W. Street	New York	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
286	Wm. H. Harrison	Maryland	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
287	Edmund Beach	Connecticut	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
288	Fred'k R. Jackson	do	Jan. 1 to June 30...	1,200 00		600 00
289	Vinson G. Willard	Wisconsin	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00		1,200 00
290	A. H. Kinney	Connecticut	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
291	F. A. Forsythe	New York	Jan. 1 to Feb. 28...	1,200 00		1,200 00
292	Richard S. Evans	do	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31...	1,200 00		300 00
293	John C. Gosman	Indiana	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00		1,200 00
294	Frisby Strause	Maryland	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
295	Rufus S. Smith	Massachusetts	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
296	S. D. Humason	Ohio	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
297	Robert Wright	Maryland	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30...	1,200 00		1,092 51
298	Z. Forrest	Dist. of Columbia..	Jan. 1 to June 31...	1,200 00		600 00
299	Wm. N. Pearce	do	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00		1,200 00
300	S. P. Haverfield	Ohio	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
301	Miley B. Wesson	do	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
302	Thomas H. Hogan	New York	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
303	W. W. Work	Indiana	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
304	Henry R. Curtiss	Army	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
305	Henry Coon	Ohio	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
306	Henry S. Willey	New Hampshire ..	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
307	H. Henry Ham	Maine	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
308	A. Ballou	Illinois	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
309	Geo. Q. Richmond	Maine	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
310	Daniel S. Foster	Pennsylvania	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
311	Thomas C. Pearmoll	Virginia	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
312	Valentine H. Cuming	New York	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
313	Adam Gieb	do	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
314	J. M. Gurley	Dist. of Columbia..	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
315	O. W. Dimick	New Hampshire ..	Jan. 1 to Feb. 22...	1,200 00		176 65
316	Chase Andrews	Maine	Jan. 1 to Aug. 22...	1,200 00		772 12
317	E. D. Tallman	Wisconsin	Jan. 1 to Dec. 7...	1,200 00		1,121 74
318	Edward Simonton	Maine	Jan. 1 to April 25...	1,200 00		322 45
319	J. C. Currier	New Hampshire ..	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00		1,200 00
320	Clark B. Porter	Pennsylvania	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
321	Newton J. Cox	Virginia	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
322	A. W. Chilton	Vermont	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
323	L. P. Williams	Army	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
324	Walter S. Johnston	Pennsylvania	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
325	O. S. Firmin	Wisconsin	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
326	J. Q. A. Pfeiffer	Pennsylvania	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
327	Lorin H. Milliken	Maine	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
328	Latour M. Crist	Wisconsin	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
329	W. D. Williams	Illinois	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
330	James R. Lathrop	New York	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
331	Daniel R. Boice	Ohio	do	1,200 00		1,200 00
332	Charles S. Wheeler	Maryland	Jan. 1 to Feb. 28...	1,200 00		196 75
333	Augustus H. F. Hain	Dist. of Columbia..	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
334	T. J. Robinson	Kentucky	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31...	1,200 00		100 00
335	John W. Bean	New Hampshire ..	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00		1,200 00
336	W. C. Wilkinson	Illinois	do	1,200 00		1,200 00

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Residence when appointed.	Time for which paid.	Annual salary.	Extra compen'n.	Amount paid each.
337	T. B. Kalbfus.....	Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31....	\$1,200 00		\$1,200 00
338	C. A. Prentiss.....	Missouri.....	Jan. 8 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		1,176 67
339	H. K. Van Buskirk.....	California.....	Jan. 9 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		1,173 33
340	Martin V. Hottell.....	Indiana.....	Jan. 10 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		1,169 99
341	E. C. Sterling.....	Maryland.....	Jan. 10 to Aug. 27....	1,200 00		859 13
342	B. C. Bristol.....	New York.....	Jan. 14 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		1,156 67
343	J. W. Wilsey.....	do.....	Jan. 15 to June 30....	1,200 00		556 33
344	Samuel M. Thatcher.....	Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 16 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		1,150 00
345	John J. Legro.....	New Hampshire....	Jan. 18 to Oct. 20....	1,200 00		908 57
346	Nath'l O. Chapman.....	Ohio.....	Jan. 22 to Dec. 30....	1,200 00		1,130 00
347	J. B. Ten Eyck.....	Michigan.....	Jan. 25 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		1,120 00
348	J. A. Doyle.....	Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 29 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		1,106 87
349	Albert M. Read.....	Michigan.....	Feb. 1 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		1,096 67
350	Charles A. White.....	Army.....	Jan. 27 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		1,113 54
351	E. A. Jacobs.....	Massachusetts.....	Feb. 10 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		1,066 67
352	Henry A. Wilder.....	do.....	Feb. 26 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		1,013 33
353	Wm. D. Putnam.....	Ohio.....	Feb. 28 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		1,006 67
354	Gilmore Jordan.....	Indiana.....	March 26 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		920 00
355	Geo. M. Holmes.....	Illinois.....	March 7 to June 30....	1,200 00		363 33
356	Hayden McLellan.....	Dist. of Columbia..	March 12 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		966 67
357	H. T. Bingham.....	Pennsylvania.....	March 14 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		960 00
358	Wm. S. Dodge.....	Kentucky.....	do.....	1,200 00		960 00
359	Gilbert J. Raynor.....	New York.....	do.....	1,200 00		960 00
360	Beale Hale.....	Kentucky.....	March 19 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		944 34
361	H. T. Wiswall.....	New Hampshire....	March 21 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		936 67
362	D. F. McGowan.....	Maryland.....	March 26 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		920 00
363	Wm. H. Farlee.....	New York.....	do.....	1,200 00		920 00
364	J. J. Cochrane.....	Connecticut.....	March 27 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		916 67
365	E. R. Cunningham.....	Maine.....	do.....	1,200 00		916 67
366	J. T. Stratton.....	Pennsylvania.....	April 1 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		903 34
367	Thomas G. Allan.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00		903 34
368	John R. Knapp.....	Ohio.....	April 3 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		893 41
369	L. H. Bennett.....	New York.....	April 5 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		886 82
370	Wm. H. Bailey.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00		886 82
371	J. M. Shepard.....	Connecticut.....	do.....	1,200 00		886 82
372	Jacob Wagner.....	Pennsylvania.....	April 9 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		873 64
373	Robert R. Selden.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00		873 64
374	F. W. Bevan.....	Maryland.....	do.....	1,200 00		873 64
375	Wm. P. Hallett.....	New York.....	April 12 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		863 78
376	Denis Fealy.....	Dist. of Columbia..	April 13 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		860 46
377	A. K. Bush.....	Indiana.....	April 16 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		850 58
378	Geo. B. Jones.....	Illinois.....	April 17 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		847 28
379	John M. Cyrus.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00		847 28
380	Robert M. McDuell.....	Maryland.....	April 21 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		834 10
381	J. K. P. Gleason.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	1,200 00		834 10
382	John H. Coale.....	Illinois.....	April 24 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		824 22
383	Francis Best.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	1,200 00		824 22
384	H. W. Huguley.....	Maine.....	May 4 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		791 22
385	James H. Benson.....	Vermont.....	May 8 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		778 04
386	B. C. Smith.....	Ohio.....	May 10 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		771 45
387	J. M. Kennedy.....	Dist. of Columbia..	May 23 to Sept. 10....	1,200 00		363 35
388	F. A. Young.....	New York.....	May 23 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		728 56
389	A. Erdman.....	Tennessee.....	June 1 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		698 90
390	H. B. Moulton.....	New Hampshire....	June 7 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		678 13
391	E. L. Wright.....	Wisconsin.....	June 8 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		674 83
392	W. A. Prentiss.....	do.....	June 11 to Nov. 10....	1,200 00		499 61
393	Jesse Arnold.....	Ohio.....	May 25 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		721 97
394	A. D. Willard.....	Maine.....	June 15 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		652 74
395	M. A. Dillon.....	New Hampshire....	July 2 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		596 74
396	S. V. Reeve.....	New York.....	July 3 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		593 47
397	Charles E. Brown.....	Rhode Island.....	July 5 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		586 95
398	Wm. P. Gillette.....	Dist. of Columbia..	July 7 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		580 43
399	John T. Neeley.....	Kentucky.....	July 11 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		567 39
400	John E. Crooks.....	Ohio.....	do.....	1,200 00		567 39
401	H. B. Quimby.....	New Hampshire....	July 12 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		564 13
402	James Marix.....	Dist. of Columbia..	July 14 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		557 61
403	R. R. Wallach.....	Kentucky.....	July 17 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		547 82
404	Charles Mays.....	New York.....	do.....	1,200 00		547 82
405	H. L. Haskell.....	California.....	July 19 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		541 30
406	Ben. Austin.....	Pennsylvania.....	July 23 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		528 26
407	W. H. Neuman.....	Ohio.....	do.....	1,200 00		528 26
408	I. S. Lyon.....	Missouri.....	do.....	1,200 00		528 26
409	Josiah McLeod.....	Iowa.....	July 24 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		525 00
410	Geo. L. Starkey.....	Maine.....	Aug. 1 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		498 91
411	W. C. Trumbull.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	1,200 00		498 91
412	P. H. Donegan.....	Dist. of Columbia..	Aug. 3 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		492 39
413	N. E. Young.....	New York.....	Aug. 7 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		479 34
414	Eugene B. Williams.....	California.....	Aug. 11 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		466 30
415	Robert S. Gillis.....	Nebraska.....	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		397 82
416	A. V. Gray.....	Virginia.....	Sept. 3 to Dec. 31....	1,200 00		391 30

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Residence when appointed.	Time for which paid.	Annual salary.	Extra compen'n.	Amount paid each.
417	Orrin M. Dearborn	New Hampshire ...	Sept. 4 to Dec. 31 ..	\$1,200 00	.....	\$388 04
418	J. W. Thompson	Pennsylvania	Sept. 6 to Dec. 31 ..	1,200 00	.....	381 52
419	R. H. Speake	Dist. of Columbia..	Sept. 15 to Dec. 31 ..	1,200 00	.....	352 17
420	A. H. McRea	Virginia	Sept. 18 to Dec. 31 ..	1,200 00	.....	342 39
421	E. H. Thompson	Dist. of Columbia..	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 ..	1,200 00	.....	300 00
422	A. Y. Lakeman	do	Oct. 11 to Dec. 31 ..	1,200 00	.....	267 39
423	E. G. Guest	Maryland	Oct. 15 to Dec. 31 ..	1,200 00	.....	254 34
424	Mark Reeves	New Jersey	do	1,200 00	.....	254 34
425	George A. Whitcomb	Dist. of Columbia..	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31 ..	1,200 00	.....	198 91
426	James B. Smallwood	Maryland	Nov. 16 to Dec. 31 ..	1,200 00	.....	150 00
427	David Fairly	New Jersey	do	1,200 00	.....	150 00
428	John D. Smith	Massachusetts	Nov. 17 to Dec. 31 ..	1,200 00	.....	146 74
429	George H. Heron	New Jersey	Nov. 20 to Dec. 31 ..	1,200 00	.....	136 96
430	A. A. Boyens	New York	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31 ..	1,200 00	.....	198 91
431	Richard Frost	Indiana	Nov. 28 to Dec. 31 ..	1,200 00	.....	110 87
432	Frank E. West	do	Dec. 13 to Dec. 31 ..	1,200 00	.....	61 95
433	Wm. A. Prentiss	Wisconsin	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31 ..	1,200 00	.....	101 09
434	J. H. Rathbone	New York	Dec. 15 to Dec. 31 ..	1,200 00	.....	55 43
435	George Derwan	California	Dec. 26 to Dec. 31 ..	1,200 00	.....	19 56
<i>Chief messenger.</i>						
	Fred'k Sheridan .....	.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 ..	1,000 00	\$100 00	1,100 00
<i>Assistant messengers.</i>						
	W. C. Trumbull .....	.....	Jan. 1 to July 31 ..	840 00	100 00	590 00
	G. A. Whitcomb .....	.....	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 ..	840 00	100 00	800 00
	Thomas Mylor .....	.....	Aug. 11 to Dec. 31 ..	840 00	.....	363 04
	Menzo Wixon .....	.....	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31 ..	840 00	.....	140 00
	Thomas Arnold .....	.....	June 1 to Dec. 31 ..	840 00	.....	490 00
	Charles M. Floyd .....	.....	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31 ..	840 00	.....	140 00
<i>Laborers.</i>						
	Menzo Wixon .....	.....	June 27 to Oct. 31 ..	720 00	.....	247 91
	Charles M. Floyd .....	.....	July 10 to Oct. 31 ..	720 00	.....	223 04
	John Brent .....	.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 ..	720 00	100 00	820 00
	John H. Nichols .....	.....	do	720 00	100 00	820 00
	George Hickman .....	.....	do	720 00	100 00	820 00
	James H. Paynter .....	.....	do	720 00	100 00	820 00
	Abraham Clark .....	.....	do	720 00	100 00	820 00
	John Hathaway .....	.....	do	720 00	100 00	820 00
	Peter M. Smith .....	.....	June 1 to Dec. 31 ..	720 00	.....	420 00
	John Tidball .....	.....	Jan. 1 to April 30 ..	720 00	.....	240 00
	Charles A. Demieux .....	.....	Jan. 1 to June 30 ..	720 00	.....	60 00

I certify that the clerks and others named in the foregoing list were actually and usefully employed during the periods of time therein stated; that the exigencies of the office demand the continued service of the entire force at present employed; and that no changes are at this time required for the better despatch of business.

E. R. FRENCH, Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, February 16, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement showing the names of the clerks and other persons employed in this office during the year 1866, or any part thereof, with the time each person was so employed, the amount paid to each, and also the places of their respective residences when appointed; prepared in pursuance of the 11th section of the act of Congress of August 26, 1842, chapter 202.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILSON, Third Auditor.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement showing the names of the clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury during the year 1866, or any part thereof, with the time such person was so employed, and the sum paid to each, and also the places of their respective residence, when appointed; prepared in pursuance of the 11th section of the act of Congress of August, 1842, chapter 202.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Add'l compensation.	Amount paid.
A. M. Gangewer	Ohio	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	\$2,000 00	\$500 00	\$2,500 00
Thomas J. Hobbs	Maine .....	.....do.....	2,000 00	400 00	2,400 00
Charles Vinson	District Columbia..	.....do.....	1,800 00	400 00	2,200 00
W. P. Shearman	New York .....	.....do.....	1,800 00	500 00	2,300 00
A. J. Bentley	Ohio .....	.....do.....	1,800 00	400 00	2,200 00
John L. Carleton	New Hampshire	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30..	1,800 00	.....	1,301 09
James Fishback	Illinois	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,800 00	300 00	2,100 00
H. K. Randall	Maryland .....	.....do.....	1,800 00	400 00	2,200 00
A. Cauldwell	New York .....	.....do.....	1,800 00	400 00	2,200 00
G. Doolittle	Iowa .....	.....do.....	1,800 00	.....	1,800 00
E. Eveleth	Florida .....	.....do.....	1,800 00	400 00	2,200 00
John T. Vinson	Maryland .....	.....do.....	1,800 00	400 00	2,200 00
H. Sherman	Connecticut .....	.....do.....	1,800 00	300 00	2,100 00
L. L. Tilden	Pennsylvania .....	.....do.....	1,800 00	.....	1,800 00
H. C. Gill .....	.....do.....	Feb. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,800 00	166 66	1,811 66
John Trimble	Illinois	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30 ..	1,600 00	.....	1,616 01
Do .....	.....do.....	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,600 00	.....	.....
Charles Roeser	Wisconsin	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00
S. G. Brandebury	Utah .....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00
J. F. Jones	Missouri .....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00
John J. Platt	Kentucky .....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00
Wm. G. Finney	Ohio .....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00
T. E. G. Pettengill	New York .....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00
W. Gadsby	District Columbia..	Jan. 1 to Aug. 2 ...	1,600 00	.....	943 48
W. H. Gardner	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 ...	1,600 00	150 00	1,484 78
W. S. Stetson	Ohio	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,600 00	150 00	1,750 00
J. S. Ashby	Maine .....	.....do.....	1,600 00	200 00	1,800 00
C. H. Brown	Connecticut .....	.....do.....	1,600 00	200 00	1,800 00
B. A. Janvier	Delaware .....	.....do.....	1,600 00	100 00	1,700 00
D. R. Wilson	Illinois	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31 ...	1,600 00	.....	400 00
O. R. Merrill	Maine	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00
O. W. Cooke	New York	Jan. 1 to Nov. 12 ...	1,600 00	150 00	1,546 95
I. S. Smith	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,600 09	150 00	1,750 00
S. C. Roberts .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	200 00	1,800 00
W. D. Clements	District Columbia..	.....do.....	1,600 00	200 00	1,800 00
A. L. Hazelton	New York .....	.....do.....	1,600 00	200 00	1,800 00
L. E. Sleigh	Ohio .....	.....do.....	1,600 00	200 00	1,800 00
P. H. Cooney	Kentucky .....	.....do.....	1,600 00	200 00	1,800 00
James Printy	Pennsylvania .....	.....do.....	1,600 00	200 00	1,800 00
J. S. Tichner	California .....	.....do.....	1,600 00	200 00	1,800 00
C. T. Yoder	Pennsylvania .....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00
J. H. Aldrich	Massachusetts	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 ...	1,600 00	.....	1,069 50
E. M. Cushman	Rhode Island	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00
H. D. Tyler	Wisconsin .....	.....do.....	1,600 00	100 00	1,700 00
H. H. Morton	Ohio .....	.....do.....	1,600 00	50 00	1,650 00
J. O. Fanning	New York	Jan. 1 to Feb. 15...	1,600 00	.....	204 45
Henry Rogers	Pennsylvania	Feb. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,600 00	100 00	1,682 83
Do .....	.....do.....	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31 ...	1,600 00	.....	.....
W. T. Van Doren	Indiana	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,600 00	100 00	1,700 00
M. A. Decker	Oregon	Jan. 1 to Feb. 28 ...	1,400 00	.....	902 12
Do .....	.....do.....	Mar. 1 to July 31 ...	1,600 00	.....	.....
J. R. Thompson	Massachusetts	Jan. 1 to Feb. 28 ...	1,400 00	150 00	1,717 34
Do .....	.....do.....	Mar. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,600 00	.....	.....
R. Oulahan	New York	Jan. 1 to July 31 ...	1,400 00	100 00	1,583 15
Do .....	.....do.....	Aug. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	1,600 00	.....	.....
Wm. Thompson	Iowa	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31...	1,200 00	.....	1,365 30
Do .....	.....do.....	April 1 to Oct. 31 ...	1,400 00	.....	.....
Do .....	.....do.....	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	1,600 00	.....	.....
W. H. Gaines	Ohio	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30...	1,400 00	100 00	1,517 30
Do .....	.....do.....	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	1,600 00	.....	.....
M. Eastwood	New York	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30...	1,400 00	100 00	1,517 30
Do .....	.....do.....	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,600 00	.....	.....
T. R. Jones	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31...	1,200 00	.....	1,365 30
Do .....	.....do.....	April 1 to Nov. 30...	1,400 00	.....	.....
Do .....	.....do.....	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	1,600 00	.....	.....
G. P. Hopkins	New York	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30...	1,400 00	100 00	1,517 30
Do .....	.....do.....	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	1,600 00	.....	.....
Archibald McNeil	Tennessee	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
H. J. Cronson	District Columbia..	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
R. S. Jordan .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
N. Quackenbush	New York .....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
J. L. Graham .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,450 53

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Add'l com- pensation.	Amount paid.
C. R. Vaughn	Maine	Jan. 1 to May 31...	\$1,400 00	.....	\$524 00
A. Penfield	Ohio	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	\$100 00	1,500 00
J. E. Weems	Illinois	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
Oliver Dufour	Indiana	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
J. W. F. Cunz	New York.....	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
James E. Black	Delaware	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30..	1,400 00	100 00	1,484 61
R. C. Stickney.....	Maine	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
Thomas W. Acton	New Jersey	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
James F. Allen.....	New Hampshire	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
Enoch Ordway	Arkansas.....	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
G. H. Thurston.....	Massachusetts	do.....	1,400 00	200 00	1,600 00
J. H. Young	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
J. Baxter	New York.....	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
G. W. Nutt.....	Kansas	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
G. P. Williamson	Ohio	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30..	1,400 00	100 00	1,322 52
Isaac B. Dunn.....	Wisconsin	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
M. A. Tappan.....	New York.....	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
V. Hannot.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
Benjamin Nute, Jr	Kansas	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
A. A. Shisler	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
Hugh Tuohy	New Jersey	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
T. S. Warren	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
W. H. Sutton	New York.....	Jan. 1 to May 16 ..	1,400 00	.....	526 92
G. H. Emerson.....	New Hampshire	Jan. 1 to Sept. 15..	1,400 00	100 00	1,092 92
J. D. Gangower	Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 1 to Nov. 15 ..	1,400 00	100 00	1,325 99
W. E. Ayres	Massachusetts	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
H. W. Brelsford	Illinois	do.....	1,400 00	50 00	1,450 00
H. M. Robbins	New York.....	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
N. H. Zook	Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 1 to Jan. 11 ..	1,400 00	.....	42 77
C. C. King	New York.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	150 00	1,550 00
H. M. Baker	New Hampshire	Jan. 1 to April 30 ..	1,400 00	.....	465 36
Allen Hersh.....	Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
W. B. Matchett	New York.....	Jan. 1 to Jan. 17 ..	1,400 00	.....	66 11
J. R. Brown	Virginia	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
F. W. Byrod	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
J. M. Stockton.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,430 76
E. J. Pattee	Maine	Jan. 1 to March 15 ..	1,400 00	.....	227 77
H. W. Dennison	New Hampshire	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
John Hurst.....	Indiana	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
J. E. Smith.....	Dist. of Columbia..	Jan. 1 to Aug. 21 ..	1,400 00	100 00	1,035 96
C. H. Conrad.....	New York.....	Jan. 1 to Feb. 28 ..	1,200 00	100 00	1,467 23
Do.....	do.....	March 1 to Oct. 31..	1,400 00	.....	.....
L. F. Prudhomme	Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 1 to Feb. 28 ..	1,200 00	100 00	920 37
Do.....	do.....	March 1 to Sept. 10.	1,400 00	.....	.....
J. R. Creed.....	Arkansas.....	Jan. 1 to Feb. 28 ..	1,200 00	100 00	1,116 99
Do.....	do.....	March 1 to Sept. 30.	1,400 00	.....	.....
E. C. Webb	New York.....	Jan. 1 to Feb. 28 ..	1,200 00	100 00	717 23
Do.....	do.....	March 1 to June 30.	1,400 00	.....	.....
Ambrose Hine.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to Feb. 28 ..	1,200 00	100 00	1,467 23
Do.....	do.....	March 1 to Dec. 31.	1,400 00	.....	.....
F. S. Deland	Maine	Jan. 1 to June 30 ..	1,200 00	.....	1,300 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31 ..	1,400 00	.....	.....
L. E. Gannon	New Jersey	Jan. 1 to June 30 ..	1,200 00	.....	1,300 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31 ..	1,400 00	.....	.....
F. L. Sarmiento	Pennsylvania.....	Aug. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	.....	522 07
J. Van Offenbacher.....	Ohio	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
W. H. Treadway	Michigan	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
W. McLeod	Dist. of Columbia..	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
E. B. Daskan	Connecticut	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
H. H. Bates	New York.....	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
J. C. Greene	Kansas	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
G. W. Knox	Minnesota	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
A. W. Rowell.....	New Jersey	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
Alfred Wetherill.....	Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 1 to Feb. 28 ..	1,400 00	.....	229 44
James Dwyer.....	Ohio	Jan. 1 to April 30 ..	1,400 00	.....	465 36
C. H. Beach	New York.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
E. H. Davis	Maine	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
L. L. Henshaw	Dist. of Columbia..	Jan. 1 to Sept. 14..	1,400 00	100 00	1,089 12
D. H. Smith	New York.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
W. H. Seward, jr.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
M. Lathrop	Maine	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
C. K. Gardner	Dist. of Columbia..	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
H. C. Nesbitt.....	Maryland.....	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
C. G. Johnson.....	Ohio	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
W. J. Parrington.....	Dist. of Columbia..	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
J. E. Low	Michigan	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
C. G. Morrill.....	Maine	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
R. M. Jones	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
D. B. Nicholls.....	Illinois	Jan. 1 to Nov. 12..	1,400 00	100 00	1,313 36
Lawrence Wilson.....	Ohio	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	100 00	1,462 36

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compen'n.	Amount paid.
N. B. Bartlett	Ohio	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	\$1,400 00	\$100 00	\$1,500 00
James McGay	California	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
Hartwell Lincoln	Massachusetts	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
T. H. Martin	Pennsylvania	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
Baker W. Johnson	Florida	Jan. 1 to Jan. 15	1,400 00	.....	58 33
W. E. Bailey	Nevada	Jan. 1 to Feb. 28	1,400 00	.....	229 44
S. L. Loomis	Connecticut	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30	1,400 00	100 00	1,382 09
T. H. Pratt	do	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
T. B. Campbell	California	do	1,400 00	.....	1,400 00
W. H. Sprague	Massachusetts	Jan. 1 to April 30	1,400 00	.....	465 38
Samuel G. Newton	New Hampshire	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
W. H. Browne	Maine	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
L. W. Kimball	Vermont	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
D. S. M. Ford	New York	Jan. 1 to Oct. 27	1,400 00	.....	1,152 72
F. J. Craig	Minnesota	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
J. G. Nokes	Pennsylvania	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
W. J. Tilley	Rhode Island	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
E. W. Deeth	Maryland	do	1,400 00	.....	1,400 00
D. E. Cooper	Iowa	Jan. 1 to May 27	1,400 00	.....	569 22
B. Mattice	New York	Jan. 1 to April 30	1,400 00	.....	465 38
C. F. Wyman	Wisconsin	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	.....	1,400 00
C. B. Vickery	New York	do	1,400 00	.....	1,400 00
S. S. Stearns	Maine	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
J. T. Hall	Indiana	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
J. Huntington	New York	do	1,400 00	.....	1,400 00
W. P. Dunwoody	Iowa	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
A. G. Hatfield	Pennsylvania	do	1,400 00	.....	1,400 00
J. N. Whitney	Maine	Jan. 1 to March 31	1,200 00	100 00	1,450 00
Do	do	April 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	.....	.....
E. W. Creecy	Dist. of Columbia	May 1 to May 31	1,400 00	.....	119 24
W. F. Crane	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30	1,200 00	.....	1,216 84
Do	do	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	.....	.....
W. H. Walton	Massachusetts	Jan. 1 to Dec. 18	1,200 00	.....	1,207 05
Do	do	Dec. 19 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	.....	.....
J. M. Weatherby	New York	Jan. 1 to April 30	1,200 00	.....	1,333 52
Do	do	May 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	.....	.....
P. Bogert	Maryland	Jan. 1 to June 30	1,200 00	100 00	1,400 00
Do	do	July 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	.....	.....
J. O. Karrick	Iowa	Jan. 1 to June 30	1,200 00	.....	1,300 00
Do	do	July 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	.....	.....
C. B. Blanchard	Illinois	Jan. 1 to June 30	1,200 00	100 00	1,400 00
Do	do	July 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	.....	.....
J. Q. Thompson	Ohio	Aug. 1 to Nov. 30	1,400 00	.....	264 68
I. N. Arnold	do	Jan. 1 to July 31	1,200 00	.....	1,111 96
Do	do	Aug. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	.....	.....
W. Lamborn	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to June 30	1,200 00	.....	1,300 00
Do	do	July 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	.....	.....
W. A. Wilkinson	New York	Jan. 1 to Oct. 2	1,200 00	.....	1,242 41
Do	do	Oct. 3 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	.....	.....
J. S. Phelps	Vermont	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30	1,200 00	.....	1,216 84
Do	do	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	.....	.....
E. M. Dawson, jr.	Maryland	July 9 to Nov. 30	1,200 00	.....	600 74
Do	do	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	.....	.....
Priestley Young	Massachusetts	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30	1,200 00	.....	1,216 84
Do	do	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	.....	.....
D. W. Batchelder	Ohio	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30	1,200 00	100 00	1,316 84
Do	do	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	.....	.....
Isaac H. Benedict	New York	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30	1,200 00	.....	1,216 84
Do	do	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	.....	.....
Augustus Ward	Ohio	Jan. 11 to Nov. 30	1,200 00	.....	1,183 51
Do	do	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	.....	.....
G. G. Cox	Dist. of Columbia	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30	1,200 00	.....	1,216 84
Do	do	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	.....	.....
N. S. Dodge	Kansas	Feb. 10 to Nov. 30	1,200 00	.....	1,083 50
Do	do	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	.....	.....
C. E. Blanchard	Illinois	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30	1,200 00	.....	1,216 84
Do	do	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	.....	.....
C. S. Wheeler	Maryland	March 1 to Nov. 30	1,200 00	100 00	1,120 17
Do	do	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	.....	.....
R. R. Wallach	Kentucky	Jan. 1 to July 16	1,200 00	100 00	753 17
S. W. Bassett	Louisiana	Jan. 1 to March 5	1,200 00	.....	213 33
H. C. Jennings	Ohio	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15	1,200 00	100 00	804 35
R. S. Hughston	New York	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
J. W. Scott	Missouri	do	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00
C. N. Franciscus	Pennsylvania	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
R. B. Haskell	New York	Jan. 1 to Feb. 6	1,200 00	.....	123 33
John N. Ehle	Wisconsin	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
William Pope	Dist. of Columbia	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
Ich. Goodwin	New Hampshire	Jan. 1 to June 30	1,200 00	100 00	700 00
S. J. Franks	New York	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Add'l com- pensation.	Amount paid.
R. E. Brewster.....	New York.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	\$1,200 00		\$1,200 00
E. G. Wilcox.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	\$100 00	1,300 00
Edson Fobes.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
H. D. Leonard.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
W. G. Tomer.....	New Jersey.....	do.....	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
P. E. Jones.....	New York.....	do.....	1,200 00		1,200 00
W. H. Whitney.....	New Hampshire.....	do.....	1,200 00		1,200 00
W. A. Lake.....	Indiana.....	Jan. 1 to May 31...	1,200 00		501 10
Theodore Trivett.....	New York.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
L. F. Ward.....	Illinois.....	do.....	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
Stephen E. Gough.....	New Jersey.....	do.....	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
H. M. Bennett.....	Massachusetts.....	do.....	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
A. F. Brooks.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to Feb. 15...	1,200 00		153 33
John S. Hatch.....	Michigan.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
Ashbel Ingerson.....	Minnesota.....	do.....	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
G. F. Robinson.....	Maine.....	Jan. 1 to Oct. 30...	1,200 00		1,001 09
Charles White.....	New York.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
David Wagener, jr.....	Ohio.....	do.....	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
W. D. Crawford.....	Illinois.....	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31...	1,200 00	100 00	902 18
James H. Barker.....	Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
E. N. Lamont.....	New York.....	do.....	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
Benjamin F. Bingham.....	Alabama.....	do.....	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
Eleazer Brown.....	Dist. of Columbia.....	do.....	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
F. R. Eastman.....	Michigan.....	do.....	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
M. M. Bailey.....	New York.....	March 3 to Oct. 12...	1,200 00		785 79
William Dunham.....	Massachusetts.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
W. A. Short.....	Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 1 to Sept. 22...	1,200 00	100 00	902 18
F. C. Long.....	New York.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
Moses B. Robbins.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31...	1,200 00		802 13
H. V. V. Blanchard.....	Massachusetts.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
Lemuel Burwley.....	Maine.....	Jan. 1 to Oct. 4....	1,200 00		913 04
B. Potter Cutter.....	Massachusetts.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
J. C. Elchholz.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	1,200 00	100 00	1,173 60
B. F. Gray.....	Illinois.....	do.....	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
George McCeney.....	Dist. of Columbia.....	Jan. 1 to April 30...	1,260 00		398 90
Lewis Mayo.....	Illinois.....	Jan. 1 to May 5....	1,200 00		415 38
John Robb.....	Maryland.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
M. Trimble.....	Ohio.....	do.....	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
C. E. Swearingen.....	Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 1 to May 31...	1,200 00		501 10
John A. Halleck.....	Iowa.....	do.....	1,200 00		501 10
Albert Walker.....	Ohio.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00		1,200 00
Charles H. Townsend.....	New York.....	do.....	1,200 00		1,200 00
W. S. Bease.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to Feb. 13...	1,200 00		146 66
W. Clendenin.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00		1,200 00
W. H. Stephens.....	Ohio.....	do.....	1,200 00		1,200 00
Josiah Bellows.....	New Hampshire.....	do.....	1,200 00		1,200 00
T. W. Lindsay.....	Nevada.....	do.....	1,200 00		1,200 00
R. H. T. Leibold.....	Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 19...	1,200 00		1,160 86
H. C. McCoy.....	Missouri.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00		1,200 00
E. F. Hodges.....	Massachusetts.....	do.....	1,200 00		1,200 00
N. C. Martin.....	New York.....	do.....	1,200 00		1,200 00
W. L. Cobb.....	Massachusetts.....	Jan. 1 to Feb. 19...	1,200 00		166 66
J. H. Nightingale.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00		1,160 86
J. E. Doughty.....	Minnesota.....	Jan. 1 to Aug. 7....	1,200 00		704 34
Lewis B. Wynn.....	Illinois.....	Jan. 1 to Feb. 28...	1,200 00		196 67
F. N. Williams.....	Army.....	Jan. 1 to May 2....	1,200 00		405 50
J. M. Smythe.....	Ohio.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00		1,200 00
S. E. Fullinwider.....	Iowa.....	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31...	1,200 00		942 39
I. R. Ashley.....	Minnesota.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00		1,200 00
Sherman Platt.....	Wisconsin.....	do.....	1,200 00		1,200 00
A. Campbell.....	West Virginia.....	do.....	1,200 00		1,200 00
T. E. Sands.....	Dist. of Columbia.....	Sept. 25 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00		319 56
D. V. Chambers.....	Vermont.....	Oct. 4 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00		290 21
W. J. Craigen.....	West Virginia.....	Oct. 2 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00		296 78
H. C. Dawagh.....	New York.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00		1,200 00
T. A. Stone.....	Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 1 to July 31...	1,200 00		701 09
H. S. Boynton.....	Vermont.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00		900 00
J. C. Mockabee.....	Tennessee.....	do.....	1,200 00		1,200 00
Henry A. Davis.....	Maine.....	do.....	1,200 00		1,200 00
W. N. Chamberlin.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	1,200 00		1,200 00
N. H. Thompson.....	Michigan.....	do.....	1,200 00		1,200 00
Josiah Keene.....	Minnesota.....	do.....	1,200 00		1,200 00
D. W. Seiders.....	Missouri.....	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31...	1,200 00		1,001 09
W. H. H. Alden.....	Illinois.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00		1,200 00
A. G. Mills.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to Sept. 6....	1,200 00		821 74
Carey Gwynne.....	Indiana.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00		1,200 00
Joseph R. Cobb.....	Ohio.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 5....	1,200 00		1,115 21
R. Brooks.....	Dist. of Columbia.....	Jan. 1 to Jan. 6....	1,200 00		80 00
G. R. Huron.....	Indiana.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00		1,200 00
W. Russell.....	Connecticut.....	do.....	1,200 00		1,200 00

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compen'n.	Amount paid.
W. H. Shelmire	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	\$1,200 00	.....	\$1,200 00
J. K. C. Forrest	Illinois	Jan. 1 to July 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	643 33
Uri J. Baxter	Michigan	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00
N. L. Gage	Nevada	do	1,200 00	.....	1,140 00
W. H. Randall	Kentucky	Feb. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	1,096 67
C. G. Wood	Michigan	Feb. 3 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	1,089 99
A. M. Judson	Pennsylvania	do	1,200 00	.....	1,089 99
I. F. Meginnis	do	Feb. 5 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	1,083 33
E. J. Smithers	Delaware	Feb. 6 to Aug. 8 ...	1,200 00	.....	607 17
John C. Swift	Ohio	Feb. 6 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	1,090 00
A. J. Whitaker	Illinois	Feb. 10 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	1,026 67
W. P. White	New Jersey	Feb. 13 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	1,066 66
E. L. Campbell	do	Feb. 15 to Aug. 16 ...	1,200 00	.....	603 25
W. H. H. Derwort	South Carolina	Feb. 15 to Oct. 2 ...	1,200 00	.....	806 47
William T. Pierson	Maryland	Feb. 16 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	1,046 66
A. Kaga	Ohio	Feb. 17 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	697 67
C. A. Sturgis	Wisconsin	Feb. 23 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	1,023 33
S. C. Vedder	New York	do	1,200 00	.....	1,023 33
W. H. H. Barclay	Dist. of Columbia	Jan. 1 to June 30 ...	1,200 00	.....	600 00
Alfred Wetherill	Pennsylvania	Mar. 1 to June 30 ...	1,200 00	.....	403 33
C. T. Robbins	New York	Mar. 3 to Nov. 30 ...	1,200 00	.....	814 04
J. G. Mitchell	Maryland	Mar. 6 to June 14 ...	1,200 00	.....	252 90
O. Malmberg	Illinois	Mar. 8 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	980 00
F. G. Newland	New York	Mar. 9 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	976 67
M. D. Montis	Ohio	Mar. 13 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	966 33
E. B. Belding	do	Mar. 13 to June 30 ...	1,200 00	.....	356 67
W. M. Robertson	Maryland	Mar. 16 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	953 34
George N. Middlebrook	New York	Mar. 2 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	896 67
J. E. Lewis	do	Feb. 23 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	1,023 33
W. C. Reddall	Dist. of Columbia	Oct. 2 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	296 73
J. S. Reed	Maryland	Oct. 15 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	254 34
L. P. Tidball	do	Oct. 23 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	228 25
James T. Close	Virginia	Oct. 27 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	208 69
J. S. Williams	Maryland	Mar. 31 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	903 33
E. M. Hinds	New York	April 3 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	893 33
G. M. Yates	Wisconsin	April 3 to May 5 ...	1,200 00	.....	108 76
C. A. White	Pennsylvania	April 4 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	890 00
J. S. Herrick	Ohio	do	1,200 00	.....	890 00
J. A. H. Clements	Dist. of Columbia	April 7 to July 7 ...	1,200 00	.....	303 04
E. Stumfels	New York	April 7 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	880 10
John Morris	Pennsylvania	April 10 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	870 31
H. C. McLean	Maryland	April 12 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	863 72
John Gormley	Dist. of Columbia	April 17 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	847 24
Jeff. Barrett	Indiana	April 19 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	840 65
Peter Lammond	Dist. of Columbia	April 21 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	834 06
S. H. Stearns	Maine	do	1,200 00	.....	834 06
W. A. Crafts	New Hampshire	April 21 to May 21 ...	1,200 00	.....	102 17
N. S. Constable	Missouri	May 4 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	791 18
J. A. Renshaw	Dist. of Columbia	May 10 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	771 40
Arthur Gilbert	Pennsylvania	May 12 to Nov. 10 ...	1,200 00	.....	600 51
Walter B. Shaw	Maine	May 18 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	745 04
A. W. Bailey	Nevada	April 25 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	820 87
A. R. Sparks	Tennessee	April 26 to Nov. 26 ...	1,200 00	.....	703 45
J. F. Meacham	Indiana	June 4 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	688 99
J. H. Danforth	New York	do	1,200 00	.....	688 99
T. C. Dickinson	Illinois	Jan. 1 to April 30 ; June 5 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00 1,200 00	.....	1,064 59
E. R. McKean	Missouri	June 6 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	682 40
H. M. Ewing	Iowa	June 8 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	675 80
Isidore Townsend	New Jersey	June 12 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	662 62
F. M. Everett	Maryland	do	1,200 00	.....	662 62
L. B. Brady	Ohio	June 18 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	642 84
R. E. Redway	do	June 23 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	626 36
W. H. Hull	Dist. of Columbia	June 35 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	619 77
J. S. Holland	Tennessee	June 30 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	603 29
F. R. Jackson	Connecticut	do	1,200 00	.....	603 29
W. B. Waller	Dist. of Columbia	June 30 to Aug. 21 ...	1,200 00	.....	171 85
W. H. Lester	Ohio	July 2 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	596 73
J. W. Wilsey	New York	do	1,200 00	.....	596 73
G. M. Howard	Virginia	July 2 to Oct. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	397 82
R. T. Shillinglaw	Dist. of Columbia	July 2 to Aug. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	198 91
W. P. Worrell	New Jersey	July 3 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	593 40
W. N. Foard	Maryland	July 7 to Sept. 6 ...	1,200 00	.....	202 17
G. B. Coburn	Massachusetts	July 7 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	580 41
T. R. Lally	Delaware	July 10 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	570 64
J. M. Vale	Iowa	do	1,200 00	.....	570 64
A. F. Boyle	Dist. of Columbia	July 12 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	570 64
C. S. Gurley	do	July 12 to Aug. 15 ...	1,200 00	.....	114 12
C. E. Lewis	New York	July 13 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	554 34
W. Riley	Pennsylvania	July 17 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	541 30

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compen'n.	Amount paid.
A. Pinney	Iowa	July 30 to Dec. 31..	\$1,200 00	.....	\$508 17
P. S. Faucett	Delaware	Aug. 4 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	429 12
O. M. Somervill	West Virginia	Aug. 9 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	472 81
R. E. Hackett	Pennsylvania	Aug. 25 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	420 64
W. F. Hall	Dist. of Columbia..	Aug. 13 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	449 92
T. M. McRoberts	Illinois	Oct. 2 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	296 73
J. T. Cox	Kansas	Oct. 8 to Nov. 30..	1,200 00	.....	232 03
T. B. F. Spangler	Pennsylvania	Oct. 19 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	339 12
T. L. Wilson	Tennessee	do	1,200 00	.....	339 12
A. Flowers	Minnesota	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	198 91
J. M. Vickers	Maryland	Nov. 3 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	192 39
D. Davidson	do	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	198 91
G. H. Leonard	Dist. of Columbia..	Nov. 10 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	169 56
G. M. Howard	Virginia	Nov. 17 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	146 74
A. Jackson	Pennsylvania	Nov. 19 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	140 21
E. P. McCeney	Dist. of Columbia..	do	1,200 00	.....	140 21
J. C. Fay	do	do	1,200 00	.....	140 21
W. P. Bacon	do	Nov. 20 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	136 55
W. C. Zantzinger	Pennsylvania	Nov. 23 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	127 16
John S. Gallagher	Dist. of Columbia..	Nov. 24 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	123 40
W. F. Cummings	Ohio	Nov. 27 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	114 12
J. W. Dwyer	do	Nov. 28 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	110 26
J. O. Burnside	Maine	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	101 09
R. F. Radebaugh	Indiana	Dec. 3 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	94 56
G. F. Johnson	Dist. of Columbia..	Dec. 12 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	63 21
W. B. Stokes	Indiana	Dec. 20 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	39 12
Horace Thurston	Connecticut	Dec. 19 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	42 35
E. A. Paul	Dist. of Columbia..	Dec. 17 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	42 91
A. S. Byran	New York	Dec. 22 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	32 60
W. H. Parker	New Hampshire	Dec. 24 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	26 08
I. L. Davis	Kentucky	Dec. 21 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	33 26
W. R. Murphy	Tennessee	Dec. 29 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	9 78
P. D. Barron	Minnesota	Dec. 22 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	32 60
W. J. Barnard	Wisconsin	Dec. 27 to Dec. 31..	1,200 00	.....	16 30
Theo. S. Lumb	Virginia	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31..	1,300 00	.....	101 09
John A. Botts	do	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	900 00	.....	900 00
J. C. Wooley	New York	July 20 to Dec. 31..	900 00	.....	401 08
H. H. McIntyre	Vermont	July 23 to Sept. 30..	900 00	.....	171 19
D. Radebaugh	Dist. of Columbia..	July 23 to Dec. 31..	900 00	.....	396 19
Lucretia Kleiber	do	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	\$720 to J'e 30, \$900 f'm July 1 to Dec. 31	\$100 00	910 00
Jennie Devin Reilly	Illinois	do	do	100 00	910 00
Virginia Nicholls	Dist. of Columbia..	Jan. 1 to March 12..	do .....	.....	141 20
Harriett Heald	do	Jan. 1 to June 30..	do	100 00	460 00
Mary F. Hamilton	New York	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	do	100 00	910 00
H. A. Sweeney	Wisconsin	Jan. 1 to Feb. 28..	do .....	.....	112 00
Frances H. Plummer	Dist. of Columbia..	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	do	100 00	910 00
M. A. Lauck	do	do	do	100 00	910 00
Frances F. Richardson	Michigan	do	do	100 00	910 00
Emma Richmond	New York	do	do	100 00	910 00
Amelia P. Elkins	Illinois	do	do .....	.....	210 00
Caroline A. Keeling	Alabama	do	do .....	.....	210 00
Eliza Johnson	Dist. of Columbia..	do	do .....	.....	210 00
Mary M. Doughty	do	March 13 to Dec. 31..	do .....	.....	477 23
Leah Hatfield	Pennsylvania	April 12 to Dec. 31..	do	100 00	702 24
Thomas Foster	Dist. of Columbia..	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	1,000 00	100 00	1,100 00
P. Donnelly	Pennsylvania	do	840 00	100 00	940 00
John Walters	Dist. of Columbia..	do	840 00	100 00	940 00
C. H. W. Stokely	New York	do	840 00	100 00	940 00
E. McManus	Dist. of Columbia..	do	720 00	100 00	820 00
Lewis Simpson	Army	do	720 00	100 00	820 00
Benj. McCoy	Dist. of Columbia..	do	720 00	100 00	820 00
G. F. Johnson	do	Jan. 1 to Dec. 11..	720 00	100 00	720 00
J. E. Polkaty	do	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	720 00	100 00	820 00
M. M. Green	do	do	720 00	.....	360 00
H. Chandler	do	Nov. 14 to Dec. 31..	720 00	.....	93 91
W. A. Freeman	do	Dec. 6 to Dec. 31..	720 00	.....	50 26

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fourth Auditor's Office, January 16, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a list of clerks and others employed in this office during the year ending December 31, 1866.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. J. W. TABOR, Auditor.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

List of clerks, messengers, laborer, &c., in the office of the Fourth Auditor Treasury Department, showing the time each person was actually employed and the amount paid to each for their services during the year ending December 31, 1866.

Names.	Capacity.	Annual salary.	Time actually employed.	Amount paid.	Add'l compensation.
S. J. W. Tabor.....	Auditor.....	\$3,000 00	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	\$3,000 00	\$500 00
William B. Moore.....	Chief Clerk.....	2,000 00	do.....	2,000 00	450 00
Charles Spencer.....	4th class clerk.....	1,800 00	do.....	1,800 00	.....
T. D. Winter.....	do.....	1,800 00	do.....	1,800 00	200 00
A. C. Adamson.....	do.....	1,800 00	do.....	1,800 00	200 00
Robert Ricketts.....	do.....	1,800 00	do.....	1,800 00	200 00
S. M. B. Servoss.....	do.....	1,800 00	do.....	1,800 00	200 00
George M. Head.....	3d class clerk.....	1,600 00	do.....	1,600 00	200 00
David Higgins.....	do.....	1,600 00	do.....	1,600 00	.....
W. L. Waller.....	do.....	1,600 00	do.....	1,600 00	200 00
J. P. McElderry.....	do.....	1,600 00	do.....	1,600 00	.....
George E. Tingle.....	do.....	1,600 00	do.....	1,600 00	.....
R. T. McGill.....	do.....	1,600 00	do.....	1,600 00	.....
P. H. Fossum.....	do.....	1,600 00	do.....	1,600 00	.....
Robert Krawn.....	do.....	1,600 00	do.....	1,600 00	.....
P. T. Roache.....	do.....	1,600 00	do.....	1,600 00	100 00
Thomas Jones.....	do.....	1,600 00	do.....	1,600 00	.....
William J. Smith.....	do.....	1,600 00	do.....	1,600 00	.....
B. P. Davis.....	do.....	1,600 00	do.....	1,600 00	200 00
William Conard.....	do.....	1,600 00	do.....	1,600 00	.....
E. B. Wibirt.....	do.....	1,600 00	do.....	1,600 00	50 00
J. E. Darnall.....	do.....	1,600 00	do.....	1,600 00	.....
J. G. Chamberlain.....	do.....	1,600 00	do.....	1,600 00	.....
D. M. Lawrence.....	do.....	1,600 00	do.....	1,600 00	.....
Charles Cook.....	2d and 3d class clerk...	1,400 and \$1,600.	do.....	1,483 15	100 00
John E. Lovejoy.....	1st and 3d class clerk...	1,200 and \$1,600.	Jan. 1 to July 11, 3d class; July 30 to Dec. 31, 1st class.	1,353 25	.....
Milo Lewis.....	2d class clerk.....	1,400 00	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	1,400 00	100 00
H. R. Jones.....	do.....	1,400 00	do.....	1,400 00	100 00
William Mertz.....	do.....	1,400 00	do.....	1,400 00	100 00
Max Conheim.....	do.....	1,400 00	Jan. 1 to March 31...	350 00	.....
O. H. Granger.....	do.....	1,400 00	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	100 00
T. W. Patchin.....	do.....	1,400 00	do.....	1,400 00	100 00
Edward Kenney.....	do.....	1,400 00	do.....	1,400 00	100 00
M. A. Watson.....	do.....	1,400 00	do.....	1,400 00	100 00
W. E. Gray.....	do.....	1,400 00	do.....	1,400 00	100 00
A. H. Marlow.....	do.....	1,400 00	do.....	1,400 00	100 00
J. H. Demeritt.....	do.....	1,400 00	do.....	1,400 00	100 00
J. B. Tarr.....	do.....	1,400 00	do.....	1,400 00	100 00
William F. Stidham.....	do.....	1,400 00	do.....	1,400 00	100 00
H. V. Cole.....	do.....	1,400 00	do.....	1,400 00	100 00
Ogden Wyckoff.....	do.....	1,400 00	do.....	1,400 00	100 00
D. S. Holland.....	1st class clerk.....	1,200 00	do.....	1,200 00	100 00
J. W. Martin.....	do.....	1,200 00	Jan. 1 to Feb. 28 ...	196 67	.....
Victor Bielaski.....	do.....	1,200 00	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	100 00
A. J. Bartlett.....	do.....	1,200 00	do.....	1,200 00	100 00
Sam. Houston.....	1st and 2d class clerk...	1,200 and \$1,400.	do.....	1,350 00	100 00
H. C. Sherman.....	1st class clerk.....	1,200 00	do.....	1,200 00	100 00
William H. Frazier.....	do.....	1,200 00	do.....	1,200 00	100 00
William Smith.....	do.....	1,200 00	do.....	1,260 00	100 00
David Keener.....	1st and 2d class clerk...	1,200 and \$1,400.	do.....	1,283 16	100 00

List of clerks, messengers, laborer, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Capacity.	Annual salary.	Time actually employed.	Amount paid.	Add'l compensation.
C. R. Young	1st class clerk	\$1,900 00	Jan. 1 to Oct. 25	\$981 50	\$100 00
J. T. Leavy	do	1,200 00	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,200 00	100 00
J. A. Beckwith	do	1,200 00	do	1,200 00	100 00
B. E. Messer	do	1,200 00	do	1,200 00	100 00
L. Carpenter	do	1,200 00	do	1,200 00	100 00
W. M. White	do	1,200 00	do	1,200 00	100 00
John N. McElwaine	do	1,200 00	do	1,200 00	100 00
George Anthony	do	1,200 00	do	1,200 00	100 00
F. C. Rau	do	1,200 00	do	1,200 00	100 00
Abel Murr	do	1,200 00	do	1,200 00	100 00
L. S. Abbott	do	1,200 00	do	1,200 00	
William M. Clarke	do	1,200 00	do	1,200 00	
Hobart Berlan, Jr.	do	1,200 00	do	1,200 00	
Aristides Rodriguez	do	1,200 00	Jan. 1 to July 31	701 00	
James Whitehill	do	1,200 00	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,200 00	
Henry S. Hall	do	1,200 00	do	1,200 00	
John Cook	do	1,200 00	do	1,200 00	
Lewis S. Mos	do	1,200 00	Jan. 1 to March 31	300 00	
Herman Forster	do	1,200 00	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,200 00	
J. W. Mullooney	do	1,200 00	do	1,200 00	
James Meldrum	do	1,200 00	do	1,200 00	
Joseph H. Hays	do	1,200 00	Jan. 1 to May 10	431 86	
H. H. Hitchcock	do	1,200 00	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,200 00	
G. L. Clarke	do	1,200 00	do	1,200 00	
C. B. Parkman	do	1,200 00	do	1,200 00	
B. J. Gam	do	1,200 00	do	1,200 00	
Richard Goodhart	do	1,200 00	Jan. 12 to Dec. 31	1,163 33	
George P. Ramadell	do	1,200 00	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,200 00	
L. K. Brown	do	1,200 00	do	1,200 00	
Henry J. Cuthbert	do	1,200 00	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	802 18	
B. H. Morse	do	1,200 00	Jan. 27 to July 31	614 43	
A. J. Garrett	do	1,200 00	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,200 00	
Charles H. Dickson	do	1,200 00	do	1,200 00	
John J. Callahan	do	1,200 00	Oct. 16 to Dec. 31	239 97	
C. A. McEwen	do	1,200 00	Sept. 3 to Dec. 31	381 30	
E. G. Smith	do	1,200 00	Jan. 1 to Aug. 1; Aug. 15 to Dec. 31	1,154 43	100 00
David Hines	do	1,200 00	Sept. 27 to Nov. 21	188 56	
George M. Ritz	Messenger	1,000 00	Jan. 1 to July 31	564 24	100 00
Alexander L. Redden	do	1,000 00	Aug. 9 to Dec. 31	394 00	
A. A. Watts	Assistant messenger	840 00	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	840 00	100 00
Edward Quann	Laborer	720 00	do	720 00	100 00
<i>Ladies employed as copyists.</i>					
Mary F. Wade		June 30	Jan. 1 to Oct. 15	621 67	100 00
Amanda A. Dodd			Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	810 00	100 00
Russie Thatcher			Jan. 1 to Jan. 10	90 00	
Sidney W. Dowds			Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	810 00	100 00
Julia A. Palms			do	810 00	100 00
Julia M. Adams			do	810 00	100 00
Mary P. Middleton			do	810 00	100 00
Mary F. Bennett			do	810 00	100 00
A. E. C. Terwitt			do	810 00	100 00
J. E. Huldock			do	810 00	100 00
Clara K. Smead			do	810 00	100 00
Kate Quinn			do	810 00	100 00
Mary E. Grendle			do	810 00	
Adelaide H. Kennon			do	810 00	100 00
Cornelia L. Lineburner			Feb. 24 to Dec. 31	700 00	

Respectfully submitted:

STEPHEN J. W. TABOR, Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
January 29, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a list of all the clerks and employes that have been engaged in this office during the last current year, with the amounts paid to each, and their residences at the time of appointment.

All of the clerks in the list have been diligently and usefully employed in the discharge of their official duties during the period named, and the services of none could at the present time be dispensed with.

Very respectfully,

C. M. WALKER, *Auditor.*

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

H. Ex. Doc. 100—3.

List of all clerks and other employes in the office of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury during the year 1866, or part thereof, with the time each person was actually employed, and the sums paid to them, and the residence of each at the time of appointment.

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Names.	Capacity.	Residence.	Time actually employed.	Promotions.	Amount paid.	Additional compensation.	Remarks.
T. M. Smith.....	Chief clerk.....	Indiana.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	.....	\$2,000 00	\$350 00	
J. B. Mann.....	4th class clerk.....	Massachusetts.....	.....do.....	.....	1,800 00	300 00	
George Cowle.....	do.....	Iowa.....	.....do.....	.....	1,800 00	300 00	
Thomas Mustin.....	3d class clerk.....	Virginia.....	.....do.....	.....	1,600 00	100 00	
C. F. Schmidt.....	do.....	Kentucky.....	.....do.....	.....	1,600 00	100 00	
H. Warrington.....	do.....	Dist. of Columbia.....	.....do.....	.....	1,600 00	100 00	
L. Beardsley.....	do.....	New York.....	Jan. 1 to May 31.....	.....	668 13		Resigned.
E. King.....	2d class clerk.....	Minnesota.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	To 3d class June 1.....	1,516 49	300 00	
W. S. Mills.....	do.....	Ohio.....	.....do.....	To 3d class Sept. 1.....	1,466 30	200 00	
O. McKnight.....	do.....	do.....	.....do.....	.....	1,400 00	200 00	
Amos L. Allen.....	do.....	Maine.....	Jan. 1 to April 20.....	.....	426 92		Resigned.
Amos Young.....	do.....	Virginia.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	.....	1,400 00	100 00	
Hiram Pitts.....	do.....	Ohio.....	.....do.....	.....	1,400 00	100 00	
R. B. Detrick.....	do.....	Dist. of Columbia.....	.....do.....	.....	1,400 00	50 00	
J. Pigott.....	1st class clerk.....	do.....	.....do.....	.....	103 33		Resigned.
George A. Digges.....	do.....	Maryland.....	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31.....	.....	1,200 00		
S. H. Galpin.....	do.....	Connecticut.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	To 2d class June 1.....	1,316 48	100 00	
Simcon Mead.....	do.....	New Jersey.....	.....do.....	.....	1,200 00	100 00	
H. L. Beavorth.....	do.....	Illinois.....	.....do.....	To 2d class April 2.....	1,349 45	150 00	
E. R. Skinner.....	do.....	Ohio.....	Jan. 1 to April 30.....	.....	398 90	100 00	
E. D. Kinne.....	do.....	Michigan.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	To 2d class April 20.....	1,339 55	100 00	
E. R. Tyler.....	do.....	Vermont.....	.....do.....	To 2d class May 16.....	1,325 26	100 00	
John F. Joseph.....	do.....	New York.....	.....do.....	do.....	1,325 26	100 00	Absent, since May 1, without pay.
William Woodburn.....	do.....	Ohio.....	.....do.....	.....	1,200 00	100 00	
C. M. Heaton, jr.....	do.....	Indiana.....	.....do.....	.....	1,200 00	100 00	
F. B. Rheem.....	do.....	Pennsylvania.....	.....do.....	.....	1,200 00		
J. D. Latham.....	do.....	Maryland.....	.....do.....	.....	1,200 00		
F. Kroell.....	do.....	Ohio.....	Jan. 30 to Sept. 11.....	To 2d class May 16.....	802 51	50 00	Transferred to Treasurer's office.
A. O. Latham.....	do.....	West Virginia.....	Mar. 13 to Dec. 31.....	To 2d class Nov. 1.....	996 49	50 00	
O. S. Coddling.....	do.....	Ohio.....	Mar. 17 to Nov. 30.....	.....	847 66		Dismissed.
M. H. Lawrence, jr.....	do.....	New York.....	May 19 to Dec. 31.....	.....	741 75		
John F. Crowe.....	do.....	Indiana.....	July 5 to Dec. 31.....	.....	586 95		
C. Bromahan.....	Messenger.....	Dist. of Columbia.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	.....	1,000 00	100 00	
M. Fleming.....	Laborer.....	do.....	.....do.....	.....	720 00	100 00	
Ladies employed, salary rating at \$750, from January 1 to June 30, 1866, and at \$800 per annum from July 1 to December 31, 1866.							
H. P. Tinkham.....	Copyist.....	Ohio.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	.....	810 00		
L. E. Gibson.....	do.....	Dist. of Columbia.....	.....do.....	.....	810 00	100 00	

M. M. Field	do.	Massachusetts	Jan. 1 to Aug. 10	460 28	100 00	Resigned.
M. Linton	do.	Dist. of Columbia	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	810 00	100 00	
I. Mackall	do.	do.	do.	810 00	100 00	
H. A. Walker	do.	Ohio	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	660 82	100 00	Absent, on account of sickness, since November 1, without pay. Transferred.
W. H. Bernard	do.	Dist. of Columbia	Aug. 3 to Aug. 19	41 57		
H. M. Bernard	do.	do.	Aug. 17 to Dec. 31	335 04		
<i>List of temporary clerks.</i>						
W. Sommers	3d class clerk	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,666 30		
Warren Carter	1st class clerk	Tennessee	do.	1,200 00		
E. D. Webb	do.	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31	103 33		Resigned.
J. W. Burnham	do.	Maryland	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,200 00		
J. R. Fairbank	do.	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to Jan. 9	30 00		Resigned.
C. D. F. Kasson	do.	New York	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,266 32		
William Bratton	do.	Pennsylvania	Feb. 20 to Dec. 31	1,033 33		
John Trzeclak	do.	Virginia	May 1 to Dec. 31	801 10		
D. F. Sules	do.	Dist. of Columbia	June 4 to Dec. 31	688 99		

C. M. WALKER, Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, January 20, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 22, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement exhibiting the names of the clerks and other persons employed in this office during the year ending December 31, 1866, or any part thereof; the time each was actually employed: the sums paid to each, and the place of residence of each person at the time of appointment.

I have also to state that the clerks and other persons named have been usefully employed, that their services cannot be dispensed with without detriment to the public service, and that, should any changes become necessary to the better despatch of business, I shall have the honor to report them as they occur.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. J. ANDERSON, *Auditor.*

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A statement of the names and annual compensation of and amounts actually paid to the clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department during the year ending December 31, 1866, or any part thereof; also, the respective places of residence of said clerks and other persons at date of appointment.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Add'l compensation.	Amount paid.
J. M. McGrew.....	Ohio	Whole year.....	\$2,000 00	\$450 00	\$2,450 00
C. Hazlett.....	do.....	do.....	2,000 00	200 00	2,200 00
E. W. Fortney	Dist. of Columbia..	do.....	1,800 00	200 00	2,000 00
F. I. Seybolt	New York.....	do.....	1,800 00	200 00	2,000 00
B. Lippincott	Pennsylvania	do.....	1,800 00	200 00	2,000 00
J. A. Ware.....	Maine.....	do.....	1,800 00	200 00	2,000 00
G. B. Holden.....	Wisconsin.....	do.....	1,800 00	200 00	2,000 00
I. W. Nicholls	Delaware	do.....	1,800 00	200 00	2,000 00
L. J. Anderson	Dist. of Columbia..	do.....	1,600 00		1,600 00
F. M. Ballinger	Iowa.....	do.....	1,600 00		1,600 00
D. Bassett.....	Dist. of Columbia..	do.....	1,600 00		1,600 00
S. V. Boyd.....	New York.....	do.....	1,600 00		1,600 00
J. A. Chamberlin.....	New Hampshire	do.....	1,600 00		1,600 00
W. H. Colledge.....	Ohio.....	do.....	1,600 00		1,600 00
E. J. Evans.....	New York.....	do.....	1,600 00		1,600 00
F. A. Foster	Massachusetts	do.....	1,600 00		1,600 00
Joel Gurley	Illinois.....	Jan. 1 to Sept. 10 ..	1,600 00		1,113 04
S. Harkness	Dist. of Columbia..	Jan. 1 to Feb. 8....	1,600 00		173 34
Henry Howes	Vermont.....	Whole year.....	1,600 00		1,600 00
F. A. Holden	Virginia.....	do.....	1,600 00		1,600 00
J. A. Jenkins.....	Illinois.....	do.....	1,600 00		1,600 00
J. Grey Jewell	Mississippi	do.....	1,600 00		1,600 00
John Kearns.....	New Jersey.....	do.....	1,600 00		1,600 00
Garrett Luff.....	Delaware	Jan. 1 to Feb. 28....	1,600 00		262 12
John Lynch.....	Indiana.....	Whole year.....	1,600 00		1,600 00
J. B. Potter	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to March 31 ..	1,600 00		400 00
C. B. Shaw.....	Virginia.....	Whole year.....	1,600 00		1,600 00
W. H. Sullivan.....	Pennsylvania	do.....	1,600 00		1,600 00
G. A. Tavenner	Virginia.....	do.....	1,600 00	200 00	1,800 00
E. C. Torrey	Michigan.....	do.....	1,600 00		1,600 00
J. P. Wheeler	Dist. of Columbia..	do.....	1,600 00	200 00	1,800 00
J. O. Wilson.....	Massachusetts	do.....	1,600 00	200 00	1,800 00
J. B. Will.....	Ohio.....	do.....	1,600 00	150 00	1,750 00
M. L. Higgins	Michigan.....	Jan. 1 to Feb. 15....	1,400 00		174 25
Do.....	do.....	Feb. 16 to Dec. 31..	1,600 00		1,396 50
C. Robb.....	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to March 2 ..	1,400 00		237 22
Do.....	do.....	March 3 to Dec. 31 ..	1,600 00		1,328 50
William Child	do.....	Jan. 1 to April 10 ..	1,400 00		328 40
Do.....	do.....	April 11 to Dec. 31 ..	1,600 00		1,112 00
William Ryan	Maine.....	Jan. 1 to Sept. 19 ..	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
Do.....	do.....	Sept. 20 to Dec. 31 ..	1,600 00		447 50
S. S. Bean.....	Temporary	Sept. 18 to Dec. 31 ..	1,600 00		456 12

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Add'l compensation.	Amount paid.
C. L. Alexander	Dist. of Columbia	Whole year	\$1,400 00	\$100 00	\$1,500 00
C. D. Appleton	Massachusetts	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
J. W. Baden	Dist. of Columbia	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
J. Balloch	Maryland	do	1,400 00	200 00	1,600 00
C. H. Bliss	Ohio	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
R. G. Blaine	Maine	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
J. H. Brown	Rhode Island	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
A. H. Bradley	Dist. of Columbia	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
J. A. S. Carpenter	Missouri	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
N. B. Clarke	Massachusetts	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
J. W. Compton	Dist. of Columbia	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
C. B. R. Colledge	Pennsylvania	do	1,400 00	200 00	1,600 00
W. H. Davis	Maine	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
W. O. Denison	Kentucky	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
S. E. Dickinson	Pennsylvania	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
Zabina Ellis	New York	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
E. W. Foster	Massachusetts	do	1,400 00	200 00	1,600 00
T. G. Forster	Pennsylvania	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
Z. P. Gunion	Indiana	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
W. H. Gunnison	Maryland	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
W. R. Hooper	Massachusetts	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
C. Hendley	Kentucky	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
C. W. Kleeberg	Pennsylvania	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
W. B. Laub	Dist. of Columbia	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
F. B. Lilley	New York	do	1,400 00	200 00	1,600 00
J. L. Lake	do	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
W. C. Lipscomb, jr	Dist. of Columbia	do	1,400 00	200 00	1,600 00
C. G. McLeran	Illinois	do	1,400 00	200 00	1,600 00
J. R. McGregor	Virginia	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
J. F. Maguire	Pennsylvania	do	1,400 00	200 00	1,600 00
A. F. Marsh	New York	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
C. E. Meyer	Wisconsin	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
Alden Miller	Maine	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
J. S. Moffatt	Wisconsin	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
M. C. Munson	Virginia	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
George F. Needham	New York	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
J. E. O'Brien	do	do	1,400 00	200 00	1,600 00
J. W. Oliver	California	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
Joseph Peck	Dist. of Columbia	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
Garden Perkins	Illinois	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	1,400 00	.....	1,050 00
H. Richter	Iowa	Whole year	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
John Ryan	Massachusetts	Jan. 1 to May 7	1,400 00	.....	492 30
Eugene Story	Kentucky	Whole year	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
A. W. Scharit	Missouri	Jan. 1 to Jan. 14	1,400 00	.....	54 44
S. F. Sharretts	Maryland	Whole year	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
D. R. Smiley	New Hampshire	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
J. E. Sheppard	New Jersey	do	1,400 00	200 00	1,600 00
S. Stettinius	Dist. of Columbia	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
M. A. Turner	Pennsylvania	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
E. C. Tallmadge	Connecticut	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
G. H. Thomas	New York	do	1,400 00	200 00	1,600 00
H. S. Towle	Indiana	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	1,400 00	100 00	1,150 00
J. K. Upton	New Hampshire	Whole year	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
D. P. Waters	Massachusetts	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
Arthur West	Dist. of Columbia	Jan. 1 to Feb. 14	1,400 00	.....	175 00
R. Widdicomb	do	Whole year	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
R. S. Widdicomb	Missouri	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
W. W. Young	Pennsylvania	do	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
E. A. Kilbourne	Vermont	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	1,400 00	100 00	1,267 92
J. S. Dickinson	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to Jan. 22	1,200 00	.....	73 32
Do	do	Jan. 23 to May 31	1,400 00	.....	499 06
F. M. Lalor	Massachusetts	Jan. 1 to Jan. 22	1,200 00	.....	73 33
Do	do	Jan. 23 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	200 00	1,514 45
W. H. Goddard	Indiana	Jan. 1 to Feb. 23	1,200 00	.....	180 00
Do	do	Feb. 24 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	100 00	1,290 00
W. J. Ketchum	New York	Jan. 1 to Feb. 15	1,200 00	.....	153 33
Do	do	Feb. 15 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	100 00	1,321 12
H. H. Northup	Massachusetts	Jan. 1 to March 2	1,200 00	.....	203 34
Do	do	March 3 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	100 00	1,262 78
J. P. Perley	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to April 10	1,200 00	.....	332 91
Do	do	April 11 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	100 00	1,111 54
A. E. Miley	Ohio	Jan. 1 to May 18	1,200 00	.....	458 24
Do	do	May 19 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	.....	848 90
A. H. Nixon	New Jersey	Jan. 1 to May 31	1,200 00	.....	501 10
Do	do	June 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	100 00	915 38
J. H. Dixon	Dist. of Columbia	Jan. 1 to Nov. 23	1,200 00	.....	1,076 09
Do	do	Nov. 24 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	100 00	244 56
J. E. Mallette	Ohio	Jan. 1 to Nov. 23	1,200 00	.....	1,076 09
Do	do	Nov. 23 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	100 00	244 56
I. N. Burritt	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	1,200 00	.....	900 00

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Add'l compensation.	Amount paid.
I. N. Burritt	Pennsylvania	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	\$1,400 00	\$100 00	\$450 00
George W. Bridgeman	Michigan	Whole year	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
D. A. Hall	Dist. of Columbia	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
C. H. Johnson	do	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
W. M. King	New York	Jan. 1 to July 16 ...	1,200 00	100 00	742 91
Do	do	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	300 00
A. P. Lacey	Ohio	Jan. 1 to Oct. 10 ...	1,200 00	100 00	1,032 61
D. W. Lothrop	Massachusetts	Whole year	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
N. B. Milliken	Maine	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
B. F. Morris	Ohio	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
B. F. Moore	do	do	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00
W. B. Noerr	Dist. of Columbia	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
L. O. Sullivan	Virginia	do	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00
J. N. Taggart	Army	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
A. Wallace	Massachusetts	do	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
A. Liebschutz	Army	do	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00
O. T. Thompson	Dist. of Columbia	do	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00
Frank Cressy	New Hampshire	do	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00
G. M. Sinks	Ohio	Jan. 4 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	1,190 00
E. N. Hutton	Dist. of Columbia	Feb. 2 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	1,083 33
J. L. Roosa	New York	March 10 to Dec. 31 ..	1,200 00	.....	973 33
G. H. Taggard	New Hampshire	March 20 to Dec. 31 ..	1,200 00	.....	940 00
C. W. Baner	Indiana	April 21 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	834 07
J. T. Smith	Illinois	May 4 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	791 21
M. L. Courtney	do	May 28 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	712 02
William Small	Ohio	May 29 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	702 79
S. R. Clark	do	April 30 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	804 32
O. W. Minor	Ohio	June 1 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	698 90
J. M. Thomson	do	July 11 to Sept. 30 ...	1,200 00	.....	269 52
B. E. McGrew	Ohio	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 ...	720 00	100 00	700 65
Do	do	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	198 91
J. S. Kelly	Dist. of Columbia	Dec. 6 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	84 72
L. B. Wynne	do	Dec. 17 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	42 91
T. G. Lord	do	Whole year	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00
J. G. Adams	do	do	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00
C. H. Armes	do	Jan. 4 to Oct. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	921 02
A. D. Harman	do	April 30 to May 5 ...	1,200 00	.....	19 72
George McLeran	do	Jan. 1 to June 30 ...	1,200 00	.....	600 00
Do	do	July 10 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....	570 65
W. W. Cox	do	Jan. 1 to Sept. 16 ...	1,000 00	100 00	211 96
Do	do	Sept. 17 to Dec. 31 ...	1,400 00	.....	403 22
F. P. Burke	do	Whole year	840 00	100 00	940 00
R. White	do	do	720 00	100 00	820 00
Kinsey Dyer	do	do	720 00	100 00	820 00
L. M. Graves	do	do	720 00	100 00	820 00
Arthur O'Leary	do	do	720 00	100 00	820 00
P. W. Whitcomb	do	do	720 00	100 00	820 00
M. Renahan	do	do	720 00	.....	720 00
L. A. Linscott	do	do	720 00	.....	720 00
C. H. Twine	do	do	720 00	100 00	820 00
G. W. Renfro	do	do	720 00	100 00	820 00
Henry Douglass	do	do	720 00	100 00	820 00
James Reed	do	do	720 00	100 00	820 00
A. Stevenson	do	Jan. 1 to April 30 ...	600 00	.....	199 45
W. B. Cox	do	Jan. 1 to June 30 ...	420 00	.....	210 00
George Shaw	do	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	720 00	.....	119 35

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

Washington, February 21, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a statement of the clerks and other persons employed in this office during the year 1866, with the time that each was employed, and the sum paid to each.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. ROLLINS, *Commissioner.*

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Statement exhibiting the names of the clerks and other persons employed in the office of Internal Revenue during the year 1866, showing the time employed, salary, and amount paid, as required by the 11th section of the act of August 26, 1842.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Amount paid.	Add'l com- pensation.
C. H. Parsons	Ohio	July 1 to Oct. 31	\$2,500 00	\$835 60	\$200 00
W. W. Harder	New York	July 1 to Dec. 14	2,500 00	1,134 50	350 00
T. H. Talbott	Maine	July 1 to Dec. 31	2,500 00	1,250 00	
Do	do	June 1 to June 30	1,800 00	148 35	
Do	do	Mar. 1 to May 31	1,600 00	405 91	
Israel Kimball	New Hampshire	July 1 to Dec. 31	2,500 00	1,250 00	275 00
Do	do	Jan. 1 to June 30	1,800 00	900 00	
N. B. Johnson	Massachusetts	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,800 00	1,800 00	400 00
W. J. Gilbert	New York	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	
Marshall Conant	Massachusetts	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	
W. G. Parkhurst	District Columbia	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	1,800 00	1,350 00	100 00
J. C. Janson	Massachusetts	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,800 00	1,800 00	150 00
F. A. Howard	Missouri	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	50 00
John B. Taylor	Pennsylvania	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	100 00
B. F. Stem	do	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	
C. H. Machin	Illinois	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	100 00
Albert Clark	Minnesota	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	
S. P. Doolittle	Wisconsin	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	100 00
George G. W. Morgan	Massachusetts	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	
R. H. Ball	Maryland	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	
Charles E. Pike	Massachusetts	Jan. 1 to July 31	1,800 00	1,051 63	350 00
Edward Young	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to Feb. 28	1,800 00	295 00	
Henry A. Blood	New Hampshire	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,800 00	1,800 00	100 00
Israel Dille	Ohio	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	
D. A. Chambers	do	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	
A. W. Hart	Wisconsin	do	1,800 00	1,800 00	
W. A. Thompson	Connecticut	Jan. 1 to July 31	1,800 00	1,051 63	
T. A. Cushing	New York	Feb. 1 to Dec. 31	1,800 00	1,645 00	100 00
Do	do	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31	1,600 00	137 78	
Charles Chesley	New Hampshire	Feb. 1 to Dec. 31	1,800 00	1,645 00	300 00
Do	do	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31	1,600 00	137 78	
I. G. Kimball	Indiana	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31	1,800 00	596 74	
Do	do	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	1,600 00	1,069 56	
F. A. Prescott	Massachusetts	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31	1,800 00	596 74	
Do	do	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	1,600 00	1,069 56	
E. H. Breckenridge	New York	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31	1,800 00	596 74	
Do	do	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	1,600 00	1,069 56	
F. Barrere	Wisconsin	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31	1,800 00	596 74	
Do	do	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	1,600 00	1,069 56	
J. E. Messmore	do	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31	1,800 00	151 63	
C. H. Baker	Maine	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Edwin Downing	Michigan	Jan. 1 to Aug. 22	1,600 00	1,033 44	
David Brown	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,600 00	1,600 00	
George L. Cook	Iowa	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	
S. S. Bryant	New York	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	
J. H. Wells	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to April 23	1,600 00	501 08	
Charles H. Norton	District Columbia	Jan. 1 to July 31	1,600 00	934 78	
Charles Forster	Indiana	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Theodore Poesche	Pennsylvania	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	
George B. Heywood	New Hampshire	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Edward Tompkins, jr.	Connecticut	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	
H. L. Fisher	New York	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	
E. G. Upson	New Jersey	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	
W. O. Chapin	Vermont	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	
W. N. Jenks	New York	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	
S. S. Sumner	Kentucky	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Isaac Pugh	Pennsylvania	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	
L. C. Lotz	Indiana	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	
R. S. Moore, jr.	Pennsylvania	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	
W. M. Swayne	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	
R. A. McMurray	do	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	1,600 00	1,334 78	
Thomas L. Cathcart	do	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Joshua Clendenon	do	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31	1,600 00	400 00	
W. W. Dean	New York	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,600 00	1,600 00	
W. O. Avery	Illinois	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Calvin G. Wilson	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	
C. B. Young	Pennsylvania	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	
H. B. Danner	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	
John Evans	New York	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	
S. A. Lewis	Rhode Island	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	
David Taylor	Massachusetts	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	
E. Greene	New York	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	
A. J. Downing	Vermont	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Nelson R. Baker	Maryland	Feb. 1 to Dec. 31	1,600 00	1,462 22	
Do	do	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31	1,400 00	120 56	

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Amount paid.	Add'l compensation.
C. A. Bates	New Jersey	Feb. 1 to Dec. 31	\$1,600 00	\$1,462 22	.....
Do	do	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31	1,400 00	120 56	.....
B. J. Everson	Ohio	Feb. 1 to Dec. 31	1,600 00	1,462 22	.....
Do	do	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31	1,400 00	120 56	.....
W. L. Marsden	Pennsylvania	Feb. 1 to Dec. 31	1,600 00	1,462 22	.....
Do	do	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31	1,400 00	120 56	.....
Wolcott Lary	New Jersey	June 1 to Dec. 31	1,600 00	931 87	.....
Charles E. Weaver	Pennsylvania	Aug. 1 to Dec. 31	1,600 00	665 22	.....
John W. Stokes	do	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31	1,600 00	530 44	.....
Do	do	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	1,400 00	935 86	\$100 00
C. W. Geddes	South Carolina	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31	1,600 00	530 44	.....
Do	do	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	1,400 00	935 86	100 00
J. W. O'Brien	California	July 1 to Dec. 31	1,600 00	800 00	.....
Do	do	Jan. 1 to June 30	1,400 00	700 00	.....
C. A. Appel	Pennsylvania	July 1 to Dec. 31	1,600 00	800 00	.....
Do	do	Feb. 1 to June 30	1,400 00	579 44	.....
Do	do	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31	1,200 00	103 33	.....
C. C. Adams	Connecticut	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31	1,600 00	134 78	.....
John Emory	Indiana	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31	1,400 00	350 00	.....
W. S. Bailey	Iowa	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00
J. M. Darling	New York	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00
W. A. Franklin	Wisconsin	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00
J. L. Wentworth	New York	Jan. 1 to Feb. 28	1,400 00	229 44	.....
James M. Forbush	Massachusetts	Jan. 1 to July 31	1,400 00	858 58	100 00
Do	do	Aug. 20 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	464 14	.....
A. W. Gannett	do	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00
D. H. Bingham	Alabama	Jan. 1 to July 31	1,400 00	817 93	100 00
William Cooper	District Columbia	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00
J. F. Johnson	Michigan	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00
A. Y. Clagett	Kentucky	Jan. 1 to April 30	1,400 00	465 38	.....
John T. Noyes	District Columbia	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00
C. P. Freeland	New York	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00
S. J. Koontz	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00
J. N. Goodhue	Massachusetts	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00
Thodore E. Davis	Ohio	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00
D. S. Curtis	Wisconsin	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00
E. R. Hutchinson	New Jersey	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00
C. W. Eldridge	Massachusetts	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00
Charles H. Ingram	Pennsylvania	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00
Charles F. Lewis	New York	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00
H. A. Farnum	Ohio	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00
J. H. Mott	Wisconsin	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00
S. B. Hannum	Ohio	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00
Charles J. Grady	New York	Jan. 1 to April 30	1,400 00	465 38	.....
D. S. Burson	Indiana	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31	1,400 00	350 00	.....
R. F. Buel	Rhode Island	Jan. 1 to Feb. 20	1,400 00	198 33	.....
N. P. Fardon	New Jersey	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00
C. R. V. Romondt	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	.....
H. Otis Gray	Maryland	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	.....
J. L. W. Huntington	Connecticut	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	100 00
George F. Rollins	New Hampshire	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	1,400 00	935 86	100 00
Do	do	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	464 14	.....
L. Edwin Dudley	Massachusetts	Jan. 1 to Sept. 24	1,400 00	1,027 17	100 00
H. C. Burr	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	1,400 00	.....
W. T. Collins	Arkansas	Jan. 5 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	1,384 44	100 00
J. Wingate, jr.	New Hampshire	Feb. 1 to July 10	1,400 00	617 49	.....
Do	do	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31	1,200 00	103 33	.....
J. M. Gordon	Pennsylvania	Feb. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	1,279 44	.....
Do	do	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31	1,200 00	103 33	.....
J. J. Bertholf	New York	Feb. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	1,279 44	.....
Do	do	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31	1,200 00	103 33	.....
H. L. Kendig	do	Feb. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	1,279 44	.....
Do	do	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31	1,200 00	103 33	.....
George M. Wherritt	Illinois	Feb. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	1,279 44	.....
Do	do	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31	1,200 00	103 33	.....
C. T. Benedict	New York	Feb. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	1,279 44	.....
Do	do	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31	1,200 00	103 33	.....
J. G. Cook, jr.	Ohio	Feb. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	1,279 44	.....
Do	do	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31	1,200 00	103 33	.....
William Hale	Wisconsin	Feb. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	1,279 44	.....
Do	do	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31	1,200 00	103 33	.....
A. B. P. Palmer	New York	Feb. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	1,279 44	100 00
Do	do	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31	1,200 00	103 33	.....
Warren Brown	Maine	Feb. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	1,279 44	100 00
Do	do	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31	1,200 00	103 33	.....
Charles H. Hooper	Maryland	Feb. 1 to Aug. 13	1,400 00	746 83	.....
Do	do	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31	1,200 00	103 33	.....
S. W. Bassett	New Jersey	Mar. 5 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	1,151 11	100 00
John H. Greene	Ohio	July 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	700 00	.....
Do	do	Mar. 1 to June 30	1,200 00	384 50	.....

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Amount paid.	Add'l com- pensation.
Arnold Petrie	New York	July 1 to Dec. 31	\$1,400 00	\$700 00	.....
Do	do	Jan. 1 to June 30	1,200 00	600 00	.....
A. F. Ely	Pennsylvania	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	464 14	\$100 00
Do	do	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	1,200 00	802 18	.....
M. S. V. Heard	Maryland	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	464 14	.....
Do	do	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	1,200 00	802 18	.....
C. H. Hopkins	California	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	1,400 00	407 08	.....
Do	do	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	1,200 00	802 18	.....
H. R. Hall	New Hampshire	Dec. 5 to Dec. 31	1,400 00	102 72	.....
R. W. Bates	California	Jan. 1 to March 31	1,200 00	300 00	.....
Ashbel Steele	Indiana	Jan. 1 to April 30	1,200 00	398 90	.....
James McKeen	New York	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,200 00	1,200 00	.....
George H. Colbath	Massachusetts	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	100 00
J. D. Pettit	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to March 31	1,200 00	300 00	.....
H. E. Frink	Wisconsin	Jan. 1 to July 10	1,200 00	631 79	.....
A. H. Chase	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	1,200 00	900 00	100 00
Christopher Edie	New York	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,200 00	1,200 00	.....
George W. Driggs	Dist. of Columbia	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	.....
J. Leo. Adams	do	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	100 00
John McCrone	New York	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	.....
Charles J. Hutchins	Maine	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	.....
John T. Trout	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to July 3	1,200 00	609 54	.....
John A. Thompson	New York	Jan. 1 to March 31	1,200 00	300 00	.....
L. A. Conner	New Hampshire	Jan. 18 to Dec. 31	1,200 00	1,143 33	.....
H. S. Wheeler	do	do	1,200 00	1,143 33	.....
A. H. Sawyer	do	March 22 to Dec. 31	1,200 00	932 50	100 00
R. S. Evans	New York	March 31 to Dec. 31	1,200 00	903 25	.....
M. J. Hogarty	do	July 1 to Oct. 10	1,200 00	332 60	.....
Do	do	Jan. 1 to June 30	1,000 00	500 00	.....
J. L. Demeritt	New Hampshire	July 1 to Sept. 7	1,200 00	225 01	.....
Do	do	Jan. 1 to June 30	1,000 00	500 00	.....
Frank A. Barrett	Maine	Aug. 1 to Dec. 31	1,200 00	498 91	.....
Do	do	July 1 to July 31	1,000 00	84 24	.....
Do	do	Jan. 1 to June 30	720 00	360 00	.....
E. H. Grant	Unknown	Sept. 3 to Oct. 6	1,200 00	110 86	.....
F. C. Schaffer	Dist. of Columbia	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	1,200 00	300 00	.....
J. B. T. Tupper	Massachusetts	Oct. 5 to Dec. 31	1,200 00	286 95	.....
H. R. Jones	Unknown	Oct. 10 to Nov. 30	1,200 00	169 55	.....
W. H. Rogers	do	Noc. 3 to Dec. 7	1,200 00	114 22	.....
John A. Joyce	Iowa	Dec. 17 to Dec. 31	1,200 00	48 91	.....
C. W. Campbell	New York	Dec. 21 to Dec. 31	1,200 00	35 86	.....
Edmund C. Arnold	Massachusetts	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,000 00	1,000 00	100 00
Samuel H. Williams	Dist. of Columbia	do	1,000 00	1,000 00	100 00
Marcellus Morrice	do	do	1,000 00	1,000 00	100 00
F. W. W. Le Tournan	Maryland	do	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
W. H. Baker	Dist. of Columbia	July 1 to Dec. 31	840 00	420 00	100 00
Do	do	Jan. 1 to June 30	720 00	360 00	.....
Uriah Daily	do	July 1 to Dec. 31	840 00	420 00	100 00
Do	do	Jan. 1 to June 30	720 00	360 00	.....
Charles Brown	Maine	July 1 to Dec. 31	840 00	420 00	.....
Do	do	Jan. 1 to June 30	720 00	360 00	.....
Thomas R. Foote	Dist. of Columbia	Jan. 1 to March 31	720 00	180 00	.....
F. R. Freeman	do	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	720 00	720 00	100 00
Thomas Washington	do	do	720 00	720 00	100 00
W. H. Warren	Massachusetts	do	720 00	720 00	100 00
Charles Fisher	Dist. of Columbia	do	720 00	720 00	100 00
Charles A. Harris	do	do	720 00	720 00	100 00
Edwin King	do	do	720 00	720 00	.....
Daniel M. Burke	do	do	720 00	720 00	.....
W. G. Crawford	do	do	720 00	720 00	.....
T. R. Hawkins	Ohio	March 23 to Dec. 31	720 00	557 86	.....
Joseph T. Kelly	Unknown	Aug. 1 to Aug. 31	720 00	60 65	.....
<i>Ladies.</i>					
J. M. Searcy	Tennessee	Jan. 1 to June 30	720 00	360 00	140 00
Do	do	July 1 to July 31	900 00	75 82	.....
Do	do	Aug. 30 to Dec. 31	900 00	303 25	150 00
N. Webster	Virginia	Jan. 1 to June 30	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do	do	July 1 to Dec. 31	900 00	450 00	.....
G. B. Ensworth	Michigan	Jan. 1 to June 30	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do	do	July 1 to Dec. 31	900 00	450 00	.....
J. W. Little	New York	Jan. 1 to June 30	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do	do	July 1 to Dec. 31	900 00	450 00	.....
R. E. Walker	Ohio	Jan. 1 to June 30	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do	do	July 1 to Dec. 31	900 00	450 00	.....
M. Dean	do	Jan. 1 to May 31	720 00	300 66	100 00
Do	do	July 1 to Dec. 31	900 00	450 00	.....
S. E. Draper	New York	Jan. 1 to June 30	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do	do	July 1 to Dec. 31	900 00	450 00	.....

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Amount paid.	Add'l compensation.
E. D. Baker	New York	Jan. 1 to March 25...	\$720 00	\$168 00	.....
Bettie Covode	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	\$100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
Anna E. F. Cane.....	Massachusetts	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
M. R. Raymond.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	.....
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
M. M. Holt.....	Ohio	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	.....
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
M. M. Harris.....	New York.....	Jan. 1 to Jan. 22...	720 00	44 00	.....
S. P. King	South Carolina.....	Jan. 1 to March 23...	720 00	164 00	.....
E. M. Colcord.....	Dist. of Columbia	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
E. P. Fisher.....	Maine	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	.....
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to July 31...	900 00	75 82	.....
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	225 00	.....
Jennie M. Hinds	Illinois	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	100 00
B. C. Carpenter	Kansas	Jan. 1 to March 31...	720 00	180 00	.....
H. Cowperthwait.....	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
M. Purviance	Indiana.....	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
M. J. Mazuzan	Vermont.....	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
A. J. Chandler	Massachusetts	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	.....
Charlotte Jekyll	New York.....	do.....	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
M. E. Brink.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to March 31...	720 00	180 00	.....
Annie E. Adams	Vermont	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
E. B. Coale	Maryland.....	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Aug. 19...	900 00	122 22	.....
Do.....	do.....	Sept. 19 to Dec. 31...	900 00	254 34	.....
M. M. Billing.....	Dist. of Columbia	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
M. Arnold	Rhode Island	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
Anne Carson	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
S. R. Duvall	Dist. of Columbia	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
Sarah A. Edgecombe.....	New Hampshire	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 30...	900 00	450 00	.....
Mariel E. Clapham.....	Maine	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
M. A. Willard.....	New York	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
Lucy H. Smith.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	452 46	.....
Clara J. Babcock	Dist. of Columbia	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
Susan C. Beck.....	Massachusetts	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Aug. 31...	900 00	151 64	.....
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	225 00	.....
Lizzie Varney	Rhode Island	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
Laura T. Plant	Dist. of Columbia	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
E. S. West.....	Virginia	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
Mary H. Baird.....	Ohio	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
Virginia E. Darrell.....	Dist. of Columbia	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
Eleanor Taylor	New Jersey.....	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to July 31...	900 00	75 82	.....
Do.....	do.....	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	298 36	.....
Mary E. Cole	Maine	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
Mary E. Rice	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
Anna S. Richards.....	Massachusetts	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	.....
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
Rose A. Roane.....	Dist. of Columbia	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	.....
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
Emily A. Goodenow	Maine	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	.....
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
Eva A. Steele	New York.....	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	.....
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
Sue C. Porter.....	Dist. of Columbia	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	.....

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Amount paid.	Add'l compensation.
Sue C. Porter.....	Dist. of Columbia...	July 1 to Dec. 31...	\$900 00	\$450 00	.....
Mary Van Vranken	New York.....	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	.....
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
Emma A. McCully.....	South Carolina.....	Jan. 1 to June 30...	720 00	360 00	.....
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
C. A. Johnston.....	New York.....	Feb. 6 to June 30...	720 00	228 00	.....
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Oct. 22...	900 00	278 80	.....
Do.....	do.....	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	149 18	.....
Cordella Leas.....	Missouri.....	Feb. 26 to June 30...	720 00	248 00	.....
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
Ada J. Jaynor.....	Vermont.....	April 3 to June 30...	720 00	176 04	.....
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
J. De Quindro.....	Michigan.....	April 18 to June 30...	720 00	146 37	.....
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Oct. 31...	900 00	300 82	.....
Do.....	do.....	Nov. 24 to Dec. 31...	900 00	92 93	.....
Mary F. Foster.....	Dist. of Columbia...	May 1 to June 30...	720 00	120 66	.....
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	450 00	.....
Amelia V. Bassett.....	Unknown.....	Aug. 2 to Oct. 2...	900 00	151 62	.....
Do.....	do.....	Nov. 6 to Dec. 6...	900 00	75 81	.....
Ella Clark.....	Dist. of Columbia...	Aug. 6 to Dec. 31...	900 00	361 95	.....
<i>In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.</i>					
W. H. Coleman.....	Rhode Island.....	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31...	2,500 00	828 80	.....
Do.....	do.....	June 1 to Aug. 31...	2,000 00	501 79	.....
Do.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to May 31...	1,800 00	751 65	.....
E. P. Gaines.....	New York.....	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31...	2,500 90	828 80	.....
Do.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31...	1,800 00	1,203 26	\$200 00
Charles Dummer.....	Maine.....	Jan. 1 to May 31...	2,000 00	835 17	.....
D. W. C. Morris.....	Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....
J. T. Morrison.....	Indiana.....	do.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	100 00
H. P. C. Wilson.....	Maryland.....	do.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....
W. B. Morgan.....	Pennsylvania.....	July 1 to Dec. 31...	1,800 00	900 00	.....
Do.....	do.....	April 1 to June 30...	1,600 00	400 00	.....
Do.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to March 31...	1,400 00	350 00	.....
G. A. Mursick.....	Unknown.....	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,800 00	450 00	.....
Do.....	do.....	May 14 to Aug. 31...	1,600 00	480 54	.....
W. H. Woodbury.....	Massachusetts.....	Jan. 1 to March 31...	1,600 00	400 00	.....
A. B. Morse.....	New York.....	Jan. 1 to April 30...	1,600 00	531 87	.....
J. D. B. Little.....	Texas.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,600 00	1,600 00	.....
A. A. Robbins.....	Maine.....	April 1 to Dec. 31...	1,600 00	1,200 00	.....
Do.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to March 31...	1,400 00	350 00	.....
Wm. E. Sweet.....	Unknown.....	April 2 to Dec. 31...	1,600 00	1,195 61	.....
J. S. Woodworth.....	Ohio.....	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,600 00	530 44	.....
Do.....	do.....	April 1 to Aug. 31...	1,400 00	585 86	.....
Do.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to March 31...	1,200 00	300 00	.....
John Thaw.....	Dist. of Columbia...	Jan. 1 to Sept. 11...	1,400 00	977 71	.....
H. B. Philbrook.....	Unknown.....	Jan. 1 to Aug. 10...	1,400 00	855 97	.....
E. Brown.....	Massachusetts.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	1,400 00	.....
Ashbel Steele.....	Indiana.....	May 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	934 62	.....
J. D. Rittenhouse.....	Pennsylvania.....	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	350 00	.....
Do.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30...	1,200 00	900 00	.....
Wm. S. Beone.....	Unknown.....	April 1 to Dec. 31...	1,400 00	1,050 00	.....
Do.....	do.....	Feb. 14 to March 31...	1,200 00	153 33	.....
E. De Marlen.....	do.....	June 13 to Aug. 14...	1,200 00	206 06	.....
W. H. Rogers.....	do.....	July 21 to Aug. 3...	1,200 00	45 64	.....
J. H. Truman.....	do.....	Aug. 27 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00	414 12	.....
B. F. Rogers.....	do.....	Oct. 6 to Dec. 31...	1,200 00	283 69	.....
H. Sipe.....	do.....	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,000 00	250 00	.....
C. W. Handy.....	do.....	April 1 to June 30...	960 00	240 00	.....

List of clerks, messengers, and laborers employed in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the time each person was actually employed and the amount paid to each for their services, during the year ending December 31, 1866.

Names.	Capacity.	Annual salary.	Time actually employed.	Amount paid.	Additional compensation.
Freeman Clarke.....	Comptroller.....	\$5,000 00	Jan. 1 to July 24 ...	\$2,701 73	.....
H. R. Hulburd.....	Dep'y comptroller ..	2,500 00	.....do.....	1,359 34	\$275 00
Do.....	Dep'y and act'g com.	5,000 00	July 25 to Dec. 31..	2,078 48	.....
H. Baldwin.....	4th class.....	1,800 00	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	1,740 00	250 00
O. W. Comstock	do.....	1,800 00	Jan. 1 to April 30 ..	578 40	.....
L. M. Price.....	do.....	1,800 00	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	1,740 00	200 00
Charles Callender.....	do.....	1,800 00	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31....	149 83	.....
James T. Howenstein.....	do.....	1,800 00	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	1,740 00	200 00
H. W. Jennings.....	do.....	1,800 00	.....do.....	1,740 00	200 00
J. Franklin Bates.....	do.....	1,800 00	.....do.....	1,740 00	100 00
J. Burroughs.....	3d class.....	1,600 00	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	1,550 00	50 00
Charles Van Dusen.....	do.....	1,600 00	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30 ...	1,419 43	100 00
George W. Lord.....	do.....	1,600 00	Jan. 1 to April 30 ..	515 25	50 00
Do.....	4th class.....	1,800 00	May 1 to Oct. 31....	873 18	.....
David Lewis.....	3d class.....	1,600 00	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	1,550 00	.....
M. D. O'Connell.....	do.....	1,600 00	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30...	1,162 50	.....
Do.....	4th class.....	1,800 00	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31....	435 00	.....
Charles E. Weaver.....	3d class.....	1,600 00	Jan. 1 to July 31 ...	905 57	.....
E. A. McKay.....	do.....	1,600 00	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	1,550 00	.....
James L. Hatch.....	do.....	1,600 00	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30...	1,162 50	.....
John W. Griffin.....	do.....	1,600 00	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	1,550 00	.....
George W. Martin.....	do.....	1,600 00	.....do.....	1,550 00	.....
Edward Wolcott.....	do.....	1,600 00	.....do.....	1,550 00	.....
John D. Patten, jr.....	do.....	1,600 00	.....do.....	1,550 00	.....
C. H. Norton, (transferred).....	do.....	1,600 00	Aug. 1 to Dec. 31...	644 43	.....
G. Perkins, (transferred).....	do.....	1,600 00	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31....	387 50	.....
John J. Edson.....	2d class.....	1,400 00	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	1,360 00	50 00
F. C. Cate.....	do.....	1,400 00	.....do.....	1,360 00	50 00
J. W. Adams.....	do.....	1,400 00	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 ...	909 12	50 00
Charles D. Smith.....	do.....	1,400 00	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31....	117 12	.....
H. H. Smith.....	do.....	1,400 00	Jan. 1 to June 30...	680 00	50 00
Do.....	3d class.....	1,600 00	July 1 to Dec. 31...	775 00	.....
W. A. Page.....	1st class.....	1,200 00	Jan. 24 to Dec. 31 ..	1,095 25	.....
George A. Atwood.....	do.....	1,200 00	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31 ...	292 50	.....
E. S. Peck.....	do.....	1,200 00	Jan. 1 to June 30...	585 00	50 00
Do.....	2d class.....	1,400 00	July 1 to Dec. 31...	680 00	.....
Charles H. Cherry.....	1st class.....	1,200 00	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	1,170 00	.....
H. W. Berthrong.....	do.....	1,200 00	.....do.....	1,170 00	.....
D. M. Hamlink.....	do.....	1,200 00	Jan. 1 to June 30...	585 00	.....
Do.....	2d class.....	1,400 00	July 1 to Dec. 31...	680 00	.....
George Wood.....	1st class.....	1,200 00	Jan. 1 to June 30...	585 00	.....
Do.....	2d class.....	1,400 00	July 1 to Dec. 31...	680 00	.....
Edward Myers.....	1st class.....	1,200 00	Jan. 1 to June 30...	585 00	.....
Do.....	2d class.....	1,400 00	July 1 to Oct. 31 ...	454 56	.....
Do.....	3d class.....	1,600 00	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31...	256 93	.....
Winiflow Joyce.....	1st class.....	1,200 00	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31 ...	292 50	.....
Walter Trumbull.....	do.....	1,200 00	Jan. 22 to Dec. 6 ...	1,022 26	.....
J. W. Magruder.....	do.....	1,200 00	May 1 to June 30 ...	196 07	.....
Do.....	2d class.....	1,400 00	July 1 to Oct. 31 ...	454 56	.....
Do.....	3d class.....	1,600 00	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	256 93	.....
Aaron Johns.....	1st class.....	1,200 00	*Mar. 1 to June 30...	393 25	.....
Do.....	2d class.....	1,400 00	July 1 to Dec. 31...	680 00	.....
Charles Scott.....	1st class.....	1,200 00	Dec. 10 to Dec. 31 ..	69 95	.....
J. H. A. Schureman.....	Messenger.....	1,000 00	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	980 00	50 00
Horatio Nater.....	do.....	1,000 00	.....do.....	980 00	.....
Ozro W. Hubbard.....	do.....	840 00	.....do.....	828 00	50 00
Michael Weaver.....	do.....	840 00	.....do.....	828 00	50 00
J. H. Kaufman.....	do.....	840 00	.....do.....	828 00	50 00
William Hughes.....	Laborer.....	720 00	.....do.....	714 00	.....
James B. Tirney.....	do.....	720 00	.....do.....	714 00	.....
<i>Ladies employed as counters and copyists.</i>					
Mrs. H. C. Ingersoll.....	Copyist.....	720 00	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	714 00	50 00
Miss H. Ingersoll.....	do.....	720 00	.....do.....	714 00	50 00
Mrs. A. R. Story.....	do.....	720 00	.....do.....	714 00	50 00
Miss A. W. Story.....	do.....	720 00	.....do.....	714 00	50 00
Mrs. M. G. Mahon.....	do.....	720 00	.....do.....	714 00	50 00
Miss M. W. Sullivan.....	do.....	720 00	.....do.....	714 00	50 00
Mrs. E. C. Woodbridge.....	do.....	720 00	.....do.....	714 00	50 00
Mrs. M. G. Smith.....	do.....	720 00	.....do.....	714 00	50 00
Miss A. F. Diekey.....	do.....	720 00	.....do.....	714 00	50 00
Miss E. R. Cook.....	do.....	720 00	.....do.....	714 00	.....
Mrs. S. A. White.....	do.....	720 00	.....do.....	714 00	.....
Miss L. W. Knowlton.....	do.....	720 00	.....do.....	714 00	50 00

List of clerks, messengers, laborers, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Capacity.	Annual salary.	Time actually employed.	Amount paid.	Additional compens'n.
Miss Kate Anderson.....	Copyist.....	\$720 00	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	\$714 00	\$50 00
Miss P. D. Hart.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	714 00	50 00
Mrs. H. A. Peters.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	714 00	.....
Miss C. N. French.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	714 00	50 00
Miss Camilla Webb.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	714 00	50 00
Miss E. R. Hyde.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	714 00	50 00
Mrs. M. H. Sherwood.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	714 00	50 00
Miss M. Watkins.....	Counter.....	720 00	do.....	714 00	50 00
Miss E. A. Longan.....	do.....	720 00	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31...	477 30	50 00
Miss M. S. Miller.....	do.....	720 00	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	714 00	50 00
Miss M. M. Stockton.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	714 00	50 00
Miss C. Hinds.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	714 00	50 00
Miss M. M. Redwood.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	714 00	50 00
Miss E. H. Fowler.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	714 00	50 00
Miss S. A. Lockwood.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	714 00	.....
Mrs. L. A. Hodges*.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	357 00	50 00
Mrs. E. E. Poole.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	714 00	50 00
Mrs. S. F. Fitzgerald.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	714 00	50 00
Mrs. E. N. Smith.....	do.....	720 00	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31....	61 50	.....
Miss A. M. Donaldson.....	do.....	720 00	Jan. 1 to March 13..	142 78	50 00
Do.....	do.....	720 00	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31...	236 70	.....
Miss E. C. Berthrong.....	do.....	720 00	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	714 00	50 00
Miss A. C. Bielaski.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	714 00	.....
Miss A. M. Bowen.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	714 00	.....
Mrs. M. A. Blossom.....	do.....	720 00	Jan. 3 to Dec. 31...	710 04	.....
Victoria Burns.....	Workwoman.....	\$25 p. mo.	Jan. 1 to March 31..	75 00	.....

* Absent without pay from July 1 to December 31.

H. R. HULBURD,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, January 15, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the accompanying report, showing the number of clerks and other persons employed in this office during the year ending December 31, 1866, the time employed, and the amount paid to each person.

Very respectfully,

F. F. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Report in compliance with the 11th section of the act of August 26, 1842, and resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted January 13, 1846, in relation to the clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Treasurer of the United States during 1866.

Names.	Capacity.	State.	Time employed.	Amount.
Standish Barry.....	Assistant Treasurer....	New York.....	Jan. 1 to Oct. 20...	\$2,252 17
Lo Roy Tuttle.....	do.....	Nebraska.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	3,149 73
S. E. Middleton.....	Cashier.....	District Columbia..	do.....	3,100 00
A. U. Wyman.....	Assistant Cashier.....	Wisconsin.....	do.....	2,599 73
W. B. Randolph.....	Chief clerk.....	Virginia.....	do.....	2,200 00
H. G. Root.....	Chief of division.....	New York.....	do.....	2,350 00

Report—Continued.

Names.	Capacity.	State.	Time employed.	Amount.
Hopkins Lightner.....	Chief of division	Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31....	\$2,300 00
Frank Jones	do.....	New York.....	do.....	2,500 00
F. A. Marden.....	do.....	Massachusetts	do.....	2,324 45
F. M. Meline.....	Principal bookkeeper ..	Ohio.....	do.....	2,000 00
A. W. Eaton.....	Bookkeeper	New York.....	do.....	2,300 00
Charles E. Twombly	Teller	New Hampshire	do.....	2,300 00
J. W. Whelpley.....	do.....	New York.....	do.....	2,300 00
M. J. O'Shaughnessy	Chief of division.....	Ohio.....	Jan. 1 to Feb. 15....	281 11
E. W. Hale.....	Assistant teller.....	New York.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31....	2,100 00
D. A. McNair	do.....	Michigan.....	do.....	2,074 44
S. M. Bootes	4th class.....	District Columbia..	do.....	1,800 00
F. A. Simons.....	do.....	New York.....	do.....	1,850 00
John L. Pfau.....	do.....	Kentucky.....	do.....	1,850 00
T. C. Hoge.....	do.....	New York.....	do.....	1,900 00
John Greenwood	do.....	Ohio.....	do.....	1,850 00
W. W. Wilson.....	do.....	Massachusetts	do.....	1,900 00
William Williams.....	do.....	Connecticut.....	do.....	1,900 00
Henry Croggon.....	do.....	District Columbia..	do.....	1,900 00
Lewis Mann.....	do.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	1,850 00
Willis Patten.....	do.....	New York.....	do.....	1,850 00
Thomas Petingale	do.....	Wisconsin.....	do.....	1,850 00
James P. Brown.....	do.....	Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 1 to May 5....	623 08
F. W. Moffat.....	do.....	New York.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31....	1,900 00
Edward O. Graves.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,900 00
Southwick Guthrie	do.....	Iowa.....	do.....	1,889 89
James Gillsillan	do.....	Connecticut.....	May 29 to Dec. 31..	1,163 19
J. H. Arnold.....	do.....	New York.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31....	1,550 00
Charles L. Caron	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00
Frederick Kroell.....	do.....	Ohio.....	Sept. 11 to Dec. 31..	596 09
Thomas J. Hulbert	3d class.....	Michigan.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31....	1,650 00
W. V. S. Wilson	do.....	New Jersey.....	do.....	1,800 00
James G. Rumsey	do.....	Michigan.....	do.....	1,650 00
William M. Ferguson.....	do.....	New York.....	do.....	1,600 00
E. R. True.....	do.....	Maine.....	do.....	1,700 00
George C. Chipman.....	do.....	New York.....	do.....	1,700 00
W. W. Dean.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,700 00
Seth Johnson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,673 91
H. J. Rockwood.....	do.....	Massachusetts	do.....	1,657 36
James E. Waugh.....	do.....	District Columbia..	do.....	1,700 00
Charles E. Coon.....	do.....	New York.....	do.....	1,700 00
George Sellers.....	do.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	1,700 00
T. J. Leonard.....	do.....	New York.....	do.....	1,700 00
Charles E. Edwins.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,650 00
William Behrens.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,550 00
James C. Poynton.....	do.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	1,550 00
George W. McKean.....	do.....	Missouri.....	Jan. 1 to May 30....	683 74
H. W. McDougall.....	do.....	Minnesota.....	Jan. 1 to Sept. 17..	1,126 23
William Hinwood	2d class.....	Iowa.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31....	1,500 00
C. C. Weston.....	do.....	Virginia.....	do.....	1,600 00
George A. Mercer	do.....	New York.....	do.....	1,600 00
H. J. Morgan.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00
Henry Reeb.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,350 00
C. H. Buxton.....	do.....	Ohio.....	do.....	1,500 00
C. L. Jones.....	do.....	New York.....	do.....	1,600 00
L. A. Wolf.....	do.....	District Columbia..	do.....	1,499 99
John R. Croggon	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,350 00
John R. Moorhous.....	do.....	New York.....	do.....	1,350 00
Wolcott Lay.....	do.....	New Jersey.....	Jan. 1 to May 31....	584 62
A. J. De Moll.....	1st class.....	Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31....	1,350 00
John P. Wood.....	do.....	Connecticut.....	do.....	1,450 00
Albert Wallace.....	do.....	New Hampshire	do.....	1,450 00
A. R. Quaife.....	do.....	New York.....	do.....	1,300 00
Charles Stierlin.....	do.....	Missouri.....	do.....	1,450 00
Daniel Byrne.....	do.....	New York.....	do.....	1,300 00
Stephen B. Crist.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31....	80 00
H. B. Goodrich.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30..	1,000 00
Frank C. Harris.....	Messenger.....	District Columbia..	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31....	1,100 00
Patrick Byrne.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,100 00
James McGill.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,100 00
Charles Forbes.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,100 00
J. Schmiedberger.....	do.....	New York.....	do.....	1,100 00
Thomas H. Byrnes.....	do.....	District Columbia..	do.....	1,100 00
James W. Bowie.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,100 00
P. B. Mulvihill.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 67
John Brown.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 81
W. H. King.....	do.....	Rhode Island.....	May 26 to Dec. 31..	896 12
John Donnelly.....	do.....	District Columbia..	Jan. 1 to Feb. 8....	102 33
E. M. Rogers.....	Assistant messenger.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to March 31..	100 00
Harrie E. Quinn.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31....	900 00
William Harrington.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	927 00

Report—Continued.

Names.	Capacity.	State.	Time employed.	Amount.
Louis Burgdorf.....	Assistant messenger....	District Columbia..	May 1 to Dec. 31...	\$560 77
John W. Penn.....	do.....	Maryland.....	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, & Sept. 7 to Dec. 31.	337 11
William Randall.....	do.....	New York.....	Sept. 11 to Nov. 30	124 89
Benjamin Lanum.....	Laborer.....	District Columbia..	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	820 00
William Dodson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	720 00
F. A. Taverns.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	720 00
Martin Durham.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	720 00
Michael Donnelly.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 20 to Dec. 31..	620 00
<i>Ladies.</i>				
Mrs. A. C. Harris.....		District Columbia..	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	910 00
Miss P. L. Halsted.....		New Jersey.....	do.....	960 00
Miss A. S. Tracy.....		do.....	do.....	960 00
Miss Annie York.....		Maryland.....	do.....	724 14
Miss L. Stoner.....		Pennsylvania.....	do.....	910 00
Miss J. L. Wall.....		Maine.....	do.....	935 00
Miss M. Smith.....		New York.....	do.....	960 00
Miss E. McKean.....		District Columbia..	do.....	935 00
Miss M. C. Steele.....		do.....	do.....	960 00
Mrs. G. P. Clark.....		New Hampshire...	May 1 to Dec. 31...	695 66
Mrs. V. Handy.....		District Columbia..	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	960 00
Miss J. G. May.....		do.....	do.....	960 00
Mrs. M. M. Watson.....		Maine.....	do.....	960 00
Miss Kate Waters.....		District Columbia..	do.....	960 00
Mrs. L. E. Rosenberg.....		do.....	do.....	960 00
Mrs. S. A. Reid.....		Virginia.....	do.....	935 00
Miss A. J. Simpson.....		Delaware.....	do.....	960 00
Miss H. C. Keller.....		District Columbia..	do.....	960 00
Miss J. M. Pyfer.....		do.....	do.....	935 00
Mrs. R. A. Pierce.....		New York.....	do.....	910 00
Mrs. H. Carter.....		Pennsylvania.....	do.....	960 00
Miss C. E. Noyes.....		District Columbia..	do.....	935 00
Miss E. Printz.....		Pennsylvania.....	do.....	935 00
Miss H. Shields.....		District Columbia..	do.....	935 00
Miss S. A. Bradley.....		Connecticut.....	do.....	960 00
Miss H. N. Henshaw.....		Massachusetts.....	do.....	935 00
Miss Jennie Foster.....		Virginia.....	do.....	960 00
Miss M. White.....		New York.....	do.....	935 00
Miss R. I. Wilson.....		District Columbia..	do.....	960 00
Miss H. Farquhar.....		Pennsylvania.....	do.....	935 00
Miss F. F. Moore.....		West Virginia.....	do.....	970 85
Mrs. M. J. Patterson.....		New York.....	do.....	861 21
Miss E. J. Campbell.....		Pennsylvania.....	do.....	935 00
Mrs. M. J. M. Clark.....		Iowa.....	do.....	685 00
Miss E. A. Kenney.....		Connecticut.....	do.....	822 50
Mrs. D. Griffith.....		New York.....	do.....	960 00
Miss Augusta Cook.....		District Columbia..	do.....	913 53
Miss Susan Dugger.....		Illinois.....	do.....	866 00
Miss P. S. Hoey.....		Ohio.....	do.....	960 00
Miss E. R. Graves.....		New York.....	do.....	935 00
Miss H. P. McCormick.....		District Columbia..	do.....	910 00
Mrs. Charlotte Ball.....		New York.....	do.....	910 00
Mrs. C. McKenna.....		Maryland.....	do.....	910 00
Mrs. M. S. Gallaher.....		do.....	do.....	935 00
Miss Lydia S. Hall.....		Kansas.....	do.....	935 00
Miss Mary Key Rely.....		District Columbia..	do.....	1,038 69
Miss C. S. Sheds.....		Pennsylvania.....	do.....	910 00
Miss H. L. Gould.....		Massachusetts.....	do.....	921 00
Miss Annie Kearbey.....		District Columbia..	do.....	935 00
Miss M. E. Peirce.....		Rhode Island.....	do.....	935 00
Mrs. Willa A. Trankler.....		Pennsylvania.....	do.....	889 00
Mrs. L. G. Plunkett.....		Wisconsin.....	do.....	960 00
Mrs. Eliz. Crittenden.....		New York.....	do.....	935 00
Mrs. Nellie Devendorf.....		do.....	do.....	960 00
Miss Fannie Willard.....		Virginia.....	do.....	935 00
Mrs. M. A. Lathrop.....		Illinois.....	do.....	935 00
Miss M. E. Brawner.....		Maryland.....	Feb. 1 to Dec. 31...	773 00
Mrs. L. Burgdorf.....		District Columbia..	Jan. 1 to April 30..	239 34
Mrs. M. A. Blossom.....		New York.....	Jan. 1 to Jan. 2...	4 00
Mrs. L. V. Jordan.....		Missouri.....	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31...	760 82
Mrs. A. E. Prindle.....		Wisconsin.....	Jan. 1 to July 4...	467 33
Mrs. Leah Hatfield.....		Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 1 to April 11..	201 76
Mrs. Julia A. Fernald.....		Massachusetts.....	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30..	834 18
Miss C. J. Mills.....		Indiana.....	Jan. 1 to Oct. 15...	709 95
Miss M. C. Stewart.....		District Columbia..	Jan. 1 to Sept. 12..	640 99
Miss Jane Shanks.....		do.....	Jan. 1 to June 21...	342 20
Miss M. O. Hepburn.....		do.....	Jan. 1 to July 31...	535 82
Susan Bruce.....	Laborer.....	do.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	368 00
Caroline Davis.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	268 00

Report—Continued.

Names.	Capacity.	State.	Time employed.	Amount.
Catharine Maroney	Laborer	District Columbia..	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	\$328 00
Grace Dixon	do	do	do	328 00
Louisa Hill	do	do	March 20 to Dec. 31..	225 60
Ruth Biggs	do	do	June 9 to Dec. 31 ..	161 41
Margaret James	do	do	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 ..	72 00
Julia Holmes	do	do	Jan. 1 to Feb. 22 ..	48 00
<i>Temporary clerks.</i>				
George Prender	3d class	District Columbia..	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,600 00
James G. Gibson	do	Virginia	do	1,600 00
Cary Z. Eddy	do	New York	do	1,600 00
M. Richardson	do	do	do	1,600 00
Robert Courtney	do	do	do	1,600 00
E. M. McLeod	do	do	do	1,600 00
M. C. Battey	do	do	do	1,600 00
W. H. Gibson	do	Pennsylvania	do	1,500 00
S. S. Gregory	do	New York	Feb. 20 to Dec. 31..	1,233 33
James F. Meline, jr	do	Ohio	April 1 to Dec. 31..	1,100 00
J. E. Brown	2d class	New York	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	1,500 00
E. E. Forsyth	do	Maine	do	1,400 00
W. T. Parker	do	Pennsylvania	do	1,400 00
Joseph R. Hertford	do	Illinois	do	1,400 00
John Hull	do	Pennsylvania	do	1,400 00
John T. Barnes	do	Maryland	do	1,400 00
J. M. Hudnut	do	New York	do	1,300 00
Louis Falk	do	Tennessee	do	1,300 00
Parley Eaton	do	New York	do	1,300 00
George Folk	do	do	Mar. 23 to Dec. 31..	1,030 00
John H. Ely	do	Ohio	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31..	447 52
A. B. Butts	do	Connecticut	Sept. 3 to Dec. 31..	441 30
D. W. Harrington	do	New York	Sept. 7 to Dec. 31..	428 26
F. W. Alexander	do	Maryland	Sept. 10 to Dec. 31..	418 42
A. L. Moore	do	Ohio	Sept. 11 to Dec. 31..	415 22
A. R. Jacobs	do	Virginia	Sept. 13 to Dec. 31..	408 70
H. Dwight Smith	do	New York	Sept. 17 to Dec. 31..	395 63
Ferd. Weiler	do	do	Oct. 2 to Dec. 31..	346 21
James Joyes	do	do	Aug. 30 to Nov. 21..	302 16
Edwin French	1st class	Indiana	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	1,300 00
James H. Stevens	do	New York	do	1,300 00
George Schermerhorn	do	do	do	1,400 00
Abram Zoller	do	Nebraska	do	1,400 00
D. Robertson	do	District Columbia..	do	1,300 00
Jacob H. Harleston	do	Maryland	Feb. 1 to Dec. 31..	953 97
Alex. Dubant	do	District Columbia..	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	1,166 30
F. A. Burr	do	Iowa	Aug. 7 to Dec. 31..	479 34
E. O. Sterling	do	Maryland	Aug. 23 to Dec. 31..	410 57
John G. Davis	do	Indiana	Aug. 27 to Dec. 31..	414 12
S. L. Studley	do	New York	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31..	397 82
John S. Anderson	do	District Columbia..	Sept. 3 to Dec. 31..	391 30
V. Stuart Redden	do	Missouri	Sept. 7 to Dec. 31..	378 26
J. W. Babe	do	Arkansas	Sept. 17 to Dec. 31..	345 65
Samuel Wallace	do	New York	Sept. 20 to Dec. 31..	335 67
A. L. Rutter	do	Ohio	Sept. 24 to Dec. 31..	322 83
John Chahoon	do	Virginia	Jan. 1 to Sept. 12..	941 31
Thomas J. Phillips	Engineer	District Columbia..	Nov. 23 to Dec. 31..	105 44
Joseph Alley, jr	Assistant messenger...	Massachusetts	Sept. 18 to Dec. 31..	305 43
Richard Hill	Laborer	District Columbia..	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	890 00
George Holmes	do	do	Mar. 1 to Dec. 31 ..	240 00
<i>Ladies.</i>				
Miss K. M. Darling .....	.....	New York	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	535 17
Miss S. J. Carson .....	.....	Pennsylvania	do	935 00
Mrs. Mary B. Paige .....	.....	Vermont	do	898 13
Mrs. Abby H. Green .....	.....	Virginia	do	910 00
Mrs. H. A. McConnell .....	.....	New York	do	935 00
Miss F. A. Finch .....	.....	Pennsylvania	do	910 00
Miss P. Musgriff .....	.....	Maryland	do	910 00
Mrs. Elizabeth Davis .....	.....	District Columbia..	do	910 00
Mrs. J. G. Cousins .....	.....	New York	do	910 00
Mrs. E. Remington .....	.....	do	do	910 00
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Rogers .....	.....	do	do	910 00
Mrs. S. A. Babcock .....	.....	do	do	910 00
Miss M. Morgan .....	.....	Pennsylvania	do	935 00
Mrs. Alma L. Eddy .....	.....	New York	do	910 00
Mrs. C. T. Smith .....	.....	Pennsylvania	do	935 00
Miss Mary Taylor .....	.....	Virginia	do	935 00
Miss Ella Plimpton .....	.....	Massachusetts	do	935 00
Mrs. Mary A. Bassett .....	.....	District Columbia..	do	935 00
Mrs. M. Cavender .....	.....	Pennsylvania	do	910 00

Report—Continued.

Names.	Capacity.	State.	Time employed.	Amount.
Miss Kate Rumsey.....		District Columbia..	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	\$892 20
Mrs. Elizabeth Burke.....		do.....	do.....	935 00
Mrs. Elizabeth Bartlett.....		New Hampshire...	May 8 to Dec. 31...	681 81
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Ringgold..		New York.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	935 00
Mrs. Ella V. Clarke.....		do.....	do.....	611 64
Miss E. M. Mason.....		Virginia.....	do.....	935 00
Mrs. Anne Taffee.....		Pennsylvania.....	do.....	910 00
Miss L. M. Baker.....		Maine.....	do.....	910 00
Mrs. A. M. Simons.....		New York.....	do.....	835 00
Mrs. E. J. Oler.....		Pennsylvania.....	do.....	835 00
Mrs. E. Becker.....		Illinois.....	do.....	835 00
Miss K. Yeager.....		Pennsylvania.....	do.....	835 00
Mrs. Annie McCain.....		do.....	do.....	835 00
Miss Mary J. Stoner.....		do.....	do.....	835 00
Miss Kate L. Cahill.....		New York.....	Jan. 4 to Dec. 31...	804 00
Mrs. Fannie Lamb.....		District Columbia..	Feb. 1 to Dec. 31...	773 00
Miss E. W. Wright.....		New York.....	do.....	773 00
Miss Mary A. Cushing.....		Maine.....	Feb. 3 to Dec. 31...	717 64
Miss Helen K. Pearl.....		District Columbia..	Feb. 5 to Dec. 31...	765 00
Mrs. Maggie Roe.....		California.....	Feb. 24 to Dec. 31...	752 00
Mrs. Sallie Morris.....		Pennsylvania.....	Mar. 12 to Dec. 31...	670 00
Miss E. Brainerd.....		Michigan.....	Mar. 26 to Dec. 31...	667 00
Mrs. Jennie E. Simons.....		New York.....	April 9 to Dec. 31...	639 18
Mrs. Helen D. Green.....		Michigan.....	do.....	639 18
Miss H. A. Sweeney.....		Wisconsin.....	April 11 to Dec. 31...	610 22
Mrs. Mona Smith.....		Louisiana.....	April 12 to Dec. 31...	608 24
Mrs. Mary E. Storer.....		New York.....	April 21 to Dec. 31...	615 44
Miss L. L. Wilson.....		Wisconsin.....	May 16 to Dec. 31...	565 99
Miss C. E. Cross.....		New York.....	May 21 to Dec. 31...	556 10
Mrs. Madaline Fisher.....		Pennsylvania.....	June 2 to Dec. 31...	507 36
Miss Lina Relay.....		do.....	June 12 to Dec. 31...	470 47
Miss D. L. Clark.....		New York.....	July 18 to Dec. 31...	433 42
Miss Mary C. Sanderson.....		Wisconsin.....	July 25 to Dec. 31...	391 30
Mrs. Mary S. Smith.....		Minnesota.....	July 26 to Dec. 31...	388 85
Mrs. Annie Oliver.....		Maryland.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	738 00
Mrs. A. P. Miles.....		New York.....	Aug. 2 to Dec. 31...	371 74
Mrs. Jennie Morgan.....		District Columbia..	Aug. 6 to Dec. 31...	386 95
Miss Alice Clark.....		New Hampshire...	Aug. 23 to Dec. 31...	320 37
Mrs. Emma H. P. Beale.....		Maine.....	Aug. 1 to Dec. 31...	293 48
Mrs. S. M. Wagner.....		Texas.....	do.....	374 18
Mrs. E. M. Eddie.....		District Columbia..	do.....	374 18
Mrs. Eleanor L. Florence.....		Pennsylvania.....	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31...	298 36
Mrs. Rebecca Shanks.....		District Columbia..	Sept. 5 to Dec. 31...	288 59
Mrs. Emma McCutchina.....		New York.....	Sept. 8 to Dec. 31...	281 25
Miss Jennie Paris.....		District Columbia..	do.....	281 25
Mrs. Sarah E. Willard.....		do.....	Sept. 10 to Dec. 31...	276 36
Mrs. Mary R. Stewart.....		do.....	Sept. 13 to Dec. 31...	269 02
Miss E. L. Lambert.....		Minnesota.....	Sept. 19 to Dec. 31...	254 35
Mrs. Mary Stone.....		District Columbia..	Sept. 17 to Dec. 31...	259 24
Mrs. Clara G. Allen.....		do.....	Oct. 6 to Dec. 31...	212 77
Mrs. Mary G. Mundell.....		do.....	do.....	212 77
Mrs. Christine M. Parker.....		do.....	Oct. 22 to Dec. 31...	173 64
Miss Georgie P. Carson.....		Pennsylvania.....	do.....	173 64
Miss Mary Foster.....		Maine.....	Nov. 2 to Dec. 31...	146 74
Mrs. Ellen M. Barnard.....		Michigan.....	Aug. 4 to Aug. 16...	31 79
Mrs. A. E. Crosby.....		California.....	Jan. 1 to Feb. 19...	100 00
Mrs. Amalie Hake.....		District Columbia..	Jan. 1 to May 31...	300 66
Mrs. Jennie L. Morse.....		California.....	Jan. 1 to June 30...	360 00
Miss Jennie B. Moore.....		Michigan.....	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31...	180 00
Mrs. A. Mintzer.....		Pennsylvania.....	Aug. 10 to Nov. 13...	183 96
Mrs. C. O. Shattuck.....		New Hampshire...	April 21 to Nov. 30...	343 42
Sophie Holmes.....	Messenger	District Columbia..	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	735 35
Mrs. Lucy Hyde.....	do	do.....	July 3 to Dec. 31...	321 81
Polly Taylor.....	Laborer	do.....	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	288 00
Johanna Hecht.....	do	do.....	Feb. 1 to Dec. 31...	264 00
				295,425 77

Correct:

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of the United States.

OFFICE: TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, January 15, 1867.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, January 11, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a "list of clerks, messengers, and laborers employed in this office, showing the time each person was actually employed, and the amounts paid to each for their services, during the year ending December 31, 1866."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. COLBY, *Register.*

Hon. H. McCulloch,
Secretary of the Treasury.

List of clerks, messengers, and laborers employed in the office of the Register of the Treasury, showing the time each was actually employed, and the amounts paid to each for their services, during the year ending December 31, 1866.

Names.	Capacity.	Annual salary.	Time actually employed.	Amount paid.	Add compensation.
B. F. Rittenhouse.....	Chief clerk.....	\$2,000	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	\$2,000 00	\$450 00
John Oliphant.....	Chief of division.....	2,000	.....do.....	2,000 00	337 50
Albert Day.....	.....do.....	2,000	Jan. 1 to April 20..	609 88	61 00
Ebenezer Moore.....	.....do.....	2,000	Jan. 1 to Oct. 3....	1,516 30	175 00
Lewis D. Moore.....	.....do.....	2,000	April 21 to Dec. 31..	1,390 12	250 00
Charles Neale.....	.....do.....	2,000	Oct. 4 to Dec. 31...	483 70	73 00
John R. Nourse.....	Fourth class.....	1,800	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,800 00	237 50
M. H. Stowe.....	.....do.....	1,800	.....do.....	1,800 00	100 00
E. S. Collamer.....	.....do.....	1,800	.....do.....	1,800 00	75 00
L. D. Reynolds.....	.....do.....	1,800	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31...	450 00	50 00
H. C. Gill.....	.....do.....	1,800	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31...	155 00	17 22
Lewis D. Moore.....	.....do.....	1,800	Jan. 1 to April 20..	548 90	.....
Fr. Kley.....	.....do.....	1,800	Feb. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,645 00	150 00
H. Jenison.....	.....do.....	1,800	.....do.....	1,645 00	200 00
Charles W. Spear.....	.....do.....	1,800	.....do.....	1,645 00	182 76
J. C. Brand, jr.....	.....do.....	1,800	Feb. 1 to Sept. 11..	1,102 06	100 00
William P. Titcomb.....	.....do.....	1,800	July 1 to Dec. 31...	900 00	.....
Charles Neale.....	.....do.....	1,800	April 21 to Oct. 3..	859 63	.....
J. Moody Smith.....	.....do.....	1,800	Aug. 1 to Dec. 31...	748 37	.....
E. W. Bowen.....	.....do.....	1,800	.....do.....	748 37	100 00
Charles H. Merwin.....	.....do.....	1,800	.....do.....	748 37	.....
D. R. B. Nevin.....	.....do.....	1,800	.....do.....	748 37	.....
F. S. Nichols.....	.....do.....	1,800	.....do.....	748 37	.....
C. C. Graham.....	.....do.....	1,800	Oct. 4 to Dec. 31...	435 33	.....
J. M. Reigart.....	Third class.....	1,600	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,600 00	50 00
W. A. Waugh.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....
J. G. Patterson.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....
J. C. Haviland.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	1,600 00	100 00
J. D. Bachman.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	1,600 00	100 00
J. H. Smith.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....
C. K. W. Strong.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....
William Gullford.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	1,600 00	200 00
E. N. Leonard.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....
H. M. Gillman.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	1,600 00	100 00
C. B. Shirley.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....
S. M. Spaulding.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	1,600 00	25 00
A. C. Dyer.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	1,600 00	50 00
Jabez Fox.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	1,600 00	100 00
J. H. Beatty.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	1,600 00	100 00
R. T. Fry.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....
J. P. Colby.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....
F. A. Cave.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	1,600 00	25 00
H. McIntire.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....
C. E. Prentiss.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....
John Lowry.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....
T. McNamara.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....
H. C. Lane.....	.....do.....	1,600	Jan. 1 to Sept. 11, and Dec. 1 to 31.	1,252 16	.....
J. T. O'Connor.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	1,252 16	.....
Z. Richards.....	.....do.....	1,600	Jan. 1 to Oct. 24...	1,304 35	150 00
J. C. Brand, jr.....	.....do.....	1,600	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31...	137 78	.....
H. Jenison.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	137 78	.....
F. Lowndes.....	.....do.....	1,600	Jan. 1 to Sept. 11..	1,117 38	.....
E. Patterson.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	1,117 38	100 00
Henry Marix.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	1,117 38	.....
L. H. Ranney.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	1,117 38	.....
Thomas Clear.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	1,117 38	100 00
J. H. McIlvaine.....	.....do.....	1,600	.....do.....	1,117 38	.....

List of clerks, messengers, laborers, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Capacity.	Annual salary.	Time actually employed.	Amount paid.	Add'l compensation.
Charles Clarke	Third class	\$1,600	Jan. 1 to Sept. 11 ..	\$1,117 38	.....
A. G. Campbell	do	1,600	.....do	1,117 38	.....
Fr. Kley	do	1,600	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31. ..	137 78	.....
Charles W. Spear	do	1,600	.....do	137 78	.....
Charles H. Merwin	do	1,600	Jan. 1 to July 31.	934 78	.....
D. R. B. Nevin	do	1,600	.....do	934 78	.....
F. S. Nichols	do	1,600	.....do	934 78	.....
J. Moody Smith	do	1,600	.....do	934 78	\$100 00
E. W. Bowen	do	1,600	.....do	934 78	.....
D. A. Truax	do	1,600	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	1,600 00	.....
J. T. W. Ourand	do	1,600	.....do	1,600 00	100 00
William P. Titcomb	do	1,600	Jan. 1 to June 30.	800 00	.....
C. C. Graham	do	1,600	Jan. 1 to Oct. 3.	1,213 04	.....
J. L. Robinson	do	1,600	Jan. 1 to June 25.	768 01	.....
I. Ruppert	do	1,600	Aug. 1 to Dec. 31.	665 22	.....
Henry C. Pearson	do	1,600	.....do	665 22	.....
N. Burnham	do	1,600	April 1 to Dec. 31.	1,200 00	.....
Charles H. Smith	do	1,600	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31.	134 78	.....
Charles P. Wannall	Second class	1,400	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	1,400 00	200 00
Henry Crockett	do	1,400	.....do	1,400 00	100 00
W. O. Douglas	do	1,400	.....do	1,400 00	100 00
G. W. Bradford	do	1,400	.....do	1,400 00	100 00
R. Lombard	do	1,400	.....do	1,400 00	100 00
W. Blasland	do	1,400	.....do	1,400 00	100 00
A. S. Seely	do	1,400	.....do	1,400 00	100 00
Joseph Nyman	do	1,400	.....do	1,400 00	100 00
John H. Simpson	do	1,400	.....do	1,400 00	.....
E. S. Jones	do	1,400	.....do	1,400 00	100 00
I. Ruppert	do	1,400	Jan. 1 to July 31.	817 93	100 00
H. C. Pearson	do	1,400	.....do	817 93	100 00
J. Witschlef	do	1,400	Jan. 1 to April 30.	465 38	.....
A. E. Chamberlin	do	1,400	Jan. 1 to June 4.	600 00	.....
N. Burnham	do	1,400	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31.	350 00	.....
A. B. Casterline	do	1,400	Jan. 1 to June 30.	700 00	.....
P. S. Garretson	do	1,400	Feb. 1 to Dec. 31.	1,279 44	.....
Thomas S. Hopkins	do	1,400	Jan. 11 to Dec. 31.	1,361 10	.....
Sylvester Soper	do	1,400	Feb. 1 to Dec. 31.	1,279 44	.....
A. Hendricks	do	1,400	.....do	1,279 44	.....
W. A. Widney	do	1,400	April 1 to Dec. 31.	1,050 00	.....
Isaac Angney	do	1,400	Aug. 1 to Sept. 11.	159 78	.....
L. L. O'Connor	do	1,400	Feb. 1 to April 30.	344 82	.....
Charles H. Smith	do	1,400	Feb. 1 to Nov. 30.	1,161 51	.....
D. K. Apple	First class	1,200	Jan. 1 to Sept. 11.	838 05	100 00
P. S. Garretson	do	1,200	Jan. 15 to Jan. 31.	56 66	.....
Thomas S. Hopkins	do	1,200	Jan. 1 to Jan. 10.	33 33	.....
L. L. O'Connor	do	1,200	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31.	103 33	.....
Sylvester Soper	do	1,200	.....do	103 33	.....
Charles H. Smith	do	1,200	.....do	103 33	.....
A. Hendricks	do	1,200	.....do	103 33	.....
Charles T. Nutze	do	1,200	April 13 to Dec. 31.	860 53	100 00
James K. Casey	do	1,200	June 9 to Nov. 16.	525 77	.....
William Latchford	do	1,200	Nov. 19 to Dec. 31.	140 22	.....
W. J. P. Clarke	do	1,200	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31.	198 91	.....
Samuel J. Millard	do	1,200	.....do	198 91	.....
Ray P. Eaton	do	1,200	.....do	198 91	.....
W. H. Hills	do	1,200	April 9 to Dec. 31.	873 61	100 00
John H. Greene	do	1,200	Feb. 5 to Mar. 5.	96 67	.....
W. A. Widney	do	1,200	Feb. 9 to Mar. 31.	120 00	.....
Isaac Angney	do	1,200	April 1 to July 31.	401 09	75 00
W. J. P. Clarke	Clerk	1,000	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	834 34	100 00
Samuel J. Millard	do	1,000	.....do	834 34	100 00
W. H. Hills	do	1,000	Jan. 1 to April 8.	271 98	.....
Ray P. Eaton	do	1,000	April 9 to Oct. 31.	556 40	.....
Ephraim Clarke	do	1,000	Aug. 1 to Dec. 31.	415 76	.....
Charles T. Nutze	Messenger	1,000	Jan. 1 to April 12.	282 30	.....
Henry Murray	do	1,000	April 16 to Dec. 31.	708 79	100 00
Do	Assistant messenger ..	840	Jan. 1 to April 15.	244 61	.....
Walker Lewis	do	840	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	840 00	100 00
George Eager	do	840	April 16 to Dec. 31.	595 38	100 00
Do	Laborer	720	Jan. 1 to April 15.	209 67	.....
Joseph B. McCooey	do	720	Jan. 1 to July 24.	406 95	.....
Ray P. Eaton	do	720	Jan. 1 to April 8.	195 82	.....
Ephraim Clarke	do	720	April 16 to July 31.	210 98	.....
Charles Penn	do	720	April 12 to Dec. 31.	521 86	.....
Joseph Vanarsdale	do	720	May 1 to Dec. 31.	480 66	.....
Charles Gibbs	do	720	July 30 to Sept. 30.	123 26	.....
Simon Stern	do	720	Oct. 1 to Oct. 31.	60 65	.....
John E. Scheel	do	720	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31.	121 79	.....

Ladies employed as copyists and counters.

Names.	Annual salary.*	Time actually employed.	Amount paid.	Additional compensation.
M. F. McCaffrey		January 1 to December 31..	\$810 00	\$100 00
E. M. Everts		do	810 00	100 00
A. M. Doolittle		do	810 00	100 00
M. A. Tyrell		do	810 00	100 00
S. E. Duvall		do	810 00	100 00
J. Duxbury		do	810 00	100 00
N. A. Taunt		do	810 00	100 00
M. A. McCulloch		do	810 00	100 00
E. D. Murray		do	810 00	100 00
E. J. Fletcher		do	810 00	100 00
S. Dugan		do	810 00	100 00
A. A. Benjamin		do	810 00	100 00
J. E. Hamblin		do	810 00	100 00
M. V. McQuesten		do	810 00	100 00
Josephine Johnson		do	810 00	
E. McGowan		do	810 00	
H. E. Emery		do	810 00	
L. M. Read		do	810 00	
J. Simmonds		do	810 00	
R. E. Conrad		do	810 00	
E. J. De Mott		do	810 00	
R. L. Moore		do	810 00	
M. H. Converse		do	810 00	
H. M. White		do	810 00	100 00
E. F. B. Stevens		do	810 00	100 00
Ann Blake		do	810 00	
E. L. Whelpley		do	810 00	
E. G. Williams		do	810 00	
M. H. Sikken		do	810 00	
F. H. Brown		do	810 00	
M. S. Moulton		do	810 00	
A. J. Pritchard		do	810 00	
S. Clarke		do	810 00	100 00
L. C. Dawes		do	810 00	100 00
M. Minor		do	810 00	100 00
C. Ross		do	810 00	100 00
E. J. Frost		do	810 00	100 00
Mary Barton		do	810 00	100 00
E. C. Dickins		do	810 00	100 00
M. M. Hart		do	810 00	100 00
M. R. Roach		do	810 00	100 00
A. E. Clingan		do	810 00	100 00
Jane Batterman		do	810 00	100 00
L. McPeak		do	810 00	100 00
E. L. Ryan		do	810 00	100 00
S. O'Neile		do	810 00	100 00
M. J. Stevens		do	810 00	100 00
M. de C. Williams		do	810 00	100 00
M. V. O'Flynn		do	810 00	100 00
S. W. Tyler		do	810 00	100 00
J. R. Peck		do	810 00	100 00
E. H. Stanton		do	810 00	100 00
L. U. White		do	810 00	100 00
N. J. Gilmore		do	810 00	100 00
E. Trumbull		do	810 00	100 00
K. McC. Elliott		do	810 00	100 00
P. A. Carter		do	810 00	100 00
S. Hopps		do	810 00	100 00
Irene Hunter		do	810 00	100 00
M. E. George		do	810 00	100 00
K. F. Keene		do	810 00	100 00
F. B. Stelle		do	810 00	100 00
M. E. Robinson		do	810 00	100 00
H. M. Moulton		do	810 00	
L. M. Solger		do	810 00	
M. A. Reddick		do	810 00	
L. Gardner		do	810 00	
M. Stoops		do	810 00	
L. McClelland		do	810 00	
R. H. Lyons		do	810 00	
F. E. Wadleigh		do	810 00	
M. S. Rich		do	810 00	
A. M. Hamilton		do	810 00	
M. Armstrong		do	810 00	
Kate B. Gainor		do	810 00	
M. J. Dixon		do	810 00	
H. H. Camp		do	810 00	
A. J. Johnston		do	810 00	100 00
M. L. Williams		do	810 00	

* From January 1 to June 30 at the rate of \$720, and from July 1 to December 31 at \$900 per annum.

Ladies employed as copyists and counters—Continued.

Names.	Annual salary.*	Time actually employed.	Amount paid.	Additional compensation.
C. A. Burghardt		January 1 to December 31..	\$810 00	
Jennie E. Smith		do	810 00	
A. J. Brooks		January 1 to January 31	60 00	
Anna Fowler		January 1 to February 28	120 00	
M. Judge		January 1 to March 10	139 35	
Anna M. Clark		January 1 to March 12	143 22	
M. Gatewood		January 1 to April 2	183 96	
S. E. Wright		January 1 to April 30	240 00	
C. A. Rines		January 1 to May 31	300 00	
A. Carpenter		do	300 00	
M. L. Lauck		January 1 to July 31	435 82	
M. Gozzler		January 1 to August 20	484 73	\$100 00
A. J. Marston		January 1 to September 15	548 32	100 00
L. R. Crosby		January 1 to September 30	585 00	100 00
Annie R. Drayton		January 1 to November 13	692 61	100 00
C. E. Nourse		January 1 to November 30	734 18	
S. L. Russell		do	734 18	100 00
C. Devine		do	734 18	100 00
Mary Black		January 3 to March 12	138 00	
Annie B. Dixon		January 13 to December 31	786 00	
Annie E. Fithian		February 13 to December 31	724 00	
Mattie Lathrop		March 11 to December 31	670 65	
Matilda R. Cameron		April 7 to December 31	617 48	
C. V. Miller		April 23 to December 31	585 82	
Cornelia A. Mills		April 24 to December 31	583 85	
Kate S. Mallory		May 1 to December 31	570 00	
Lucy J. Miller		July 1 to December 31	450 00	
Francis J. Cox		do	450 00	
Hannah Gambrill		July 16 to December 31	413 31	
Sarah Hughes		August 1 to December 31	374 18	
C. A. Lamb		August 7 to December 31	359 50	
W. H. Bernard		August 20 to December 31	327 71	
E. W. Dana		August 25 to September 20	66 03	
Sallie Marshall		September 28 to December 31	232 33	
Anna M. Cunningham		October 1 to December 31	225 00	
L. M. Clark		do	225 00	
A. S. A. Clingan		November 1 to December 31	149 18	
Harriet E. Heald		do	149 18	
Jennie Drayton		November 14 to December 31	117 40	
E. J. Wood		December 4 to December 31	68 48	
M. Manger		December 12 to December 31	48 91	
Nancy White, (laborer)	\$360 00	January 1 to September 30	270 00	
Clara Washington, (laborer)	240 00	January 1 to December 31	240 00	

* From January 1 to June 30 at the rate of \$720, and from July 1 to December 31 at \$900 per annum.

S. B. COLBY,
Register of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *January 11, 1867.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
January 17, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement showing the names of clerks and other persons employed in this office during the year 1866, the time each of them was so employed, and the amount of compensation paid them; prepared in pursuance of the 11th section of the act approved August 26, 1842, and the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 13, 1846.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

EDWARD JORDAN,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

Hon. H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of clerks, copyists, and messengers employed in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, showing the time each person was actually employed and the amount paid to each for services during the year ending December 31, 1866.

Names.	Capacity.	Time actually employed.	Amount paid.	Additional compensation.
B. F. Pleasants	Chief clerk	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	\$2,000 00	\$200 00
J. F. Burr	Fourth class	do	1,800 00	450 00
S. Towle	do	April 1 to Dec. 31 ..	1,350 00	525 00
J. M. McKinney	do	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	1,800 00	350 00
J. O. Green	do	Aug. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	748 29	300 00
A. Thomas	do	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	1,800 00	.....
A. L. Sturtevant	Third class	do	1,600 00	300 00
W. Elmes	do	do	1,600 00	300 00
H. M. Slade	do	do	1,600 00	.....
P. G. W. Ward	do	do	1,600 00	.....
J. O. Green	do	Jan. 1 to July 31 ...	833 37	.....
F. A. Simkins	do	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	1,600 00	300 00
J. Cockle	Second class	Jan. 1 to April 13 ..	399 92	100 00
H. K. Leaver	do	April 13 to July 31 ..	419 20	100 00
W. E. Bendz	do	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	117 93	.....
J. Marix	First class	Jan. 1 to July 1	600 00	100 00
W. E. Bendz	do	July 19 to Nov. 30 ..	525 41	.....
W. R. Bartlett	do	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	1,200 00	.....
T. J. Murphy	do	do	1,200 00	.....
Miss M. N. Hutchins	Copyist	do	810 00	100 00
T. Dutton	Messenger	do	1,000 00	100 00

EDWARD JORDAN,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE OF THE TREASURY, *January 17, 1867.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
January 10, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement showing the names of clerks and other persons employed in this office during the year ending December 31, 1866, the time each was so employed, the place of residence of each at the time of appointment, and the amount paid to each; prepared in pursuance of the 11th section of the act of Congress approved August 26, 1842, and the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 13, 1846.

I have also to state that the clerks and other persons named have been usefully employed, that their services cannot be dispensed with without detriment to the public service, and that, should any changes become necessary to the better despatch of business, I shall have the honor to report them as they occur.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. SARGENT,
Commissioner of Customs.

Hon. H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement showing the name, place of residence at the time of appointment, time employed, and amount paid to each person employed in the office of the Commissioner of Customs during the year ending December 31, 1866.

Names.	Capacity.	Residence at time of appointment.	Time employed.	Amount paid.
Thomas Feran.....	Chief clerk	Pennsylvania	Whole year.....	\$2,450 00
DeW. Haines.....	Clerk	do	Jan. 1 to Sept. 11...	1,357 06
H. A. Lockwood.....	do	Wisconsin	Whole year.....	2,100 00
Aug. Q. Stebbins.....	do	New York	Aug. 1 to Dec. 31...	723 42
Charles W. Bradbury.....	do	Vermont.....	Whole year.....	1,800 00
John D. Barclay.....	do	Maryland.....	do	1,800 00
John Thurman.....	do	New York.....	do	1,800 00
Josiah R. Fletcher.....	do	Massachusetts	do	1,650 00
Isaac J. Post.....	do	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to April 30 ..	598 35
Henry C. Stroman.....	do	do	Whole year.....	1,583 51
Henry M. Baker.....	do	New Hampshire	May 1 to Dec. 31...	1,184 63
Dan. Weed.....	do	Massachusetts.....	Whole year.....	1,600 00
Joseph Sanderson.....	do	Pennsylvania.....	do	1,575 00
J. W. Sargent.....	do	New Hampshire.....	do	1,575 00
A. Miller.....	do	Pennsylvania.....	do	1,575 00
F. De H. Janvier.....	do	do	Jan. 10 to Dec. 31..	1,364 99
Geo. W. L. Kidwell.....	do	West Virginia.....	Jan. 1 to Sept. 11...	1,077 71
Harvey Fowler.....	do	Dist. of Columbia ..	do	1,077 71
D. D. T. Leech.....	do	do	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30...	1,382 07
Richard H. Burr.....	do	do	Whole year.....	1,433 52
A. L. Munson.....	do	Connecticut	Jan. 10 to Nov. 30..	1,102 07
Westley P. Hunt.....	do	Minnesota	Jan. 1 to April 30 ..	398 90
E. B. Sturgeon.....	do	Dist. of Columbia ..	do	398 90
Moses Wiley.....	do	Tennessee	Jan. 1 to April 9 ...	329 66
William E. Sweet.....	do	Ohio	Jan. 1 to Jan. 10 ...	33 33
John F. Gleason.....	do	Massachusetts	Feb. 10 to Dec. 31..	1,141 66
Calvert Berryman.....	do	Dist. of Columbia ..	April 10 to Dec. 31..	752 18
George H. Stone.....	do	New York	April 27 to Dec. 31..	814 28
C. F. Fletcher.....	do	Massachusetts.....	May 16 to Dec. 31..	751 63
J. L. Dalzell.....	do	Ohio	Aug. 20 to Dec. 31..	436 95
A. J. Whelan.....	do	Dist. of Columbia..	Nov. 15 to Dec. 31..	153 26
John Deering, jr.....	do	Massachusetts	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31...	117 93
Geo. W. Hines.....	Messeng'r to Nov. 30 and cl'k for Dec.	Dist. of Columbia ..	Whole year.....	1,116 85
J. A. Marshall.....	Laborer	do	do	820 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of the Light-house Board, Washington, February 8, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with the requirements of the 10th section of the act of Congress of August 26, 1842, and the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 13, 1846, a statement showing the names of the clerks and other persons employed in this office during the year ending December 31, 1866, or any part thereof; the amount paid to each on account of salary, &c., in pursuance of and authorized by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1853, 2d session 32d Congress, chapter 97, page 210, pamphlet laws; April 22d, 1854, 1st session 33d Congress, chapter 97, page 276, pamphlet laws; chapter 242 of the act approved August 4, 1854, page 572, pamphlet laws; and act and joint resolution, approved August 18, 1856.

I have also to state that during the past year all the persons in this office have been usefully employed, and that the interests of the public service do not demand any change.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
Naval Secretary, for Chairman.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH.

Statement of clerks and other persons employed during the year 1866, or any part thereof, in the office of the Light-house Board, together with the time that each was actually employed, and the sums paid to each, and the State or Territory of his residence at the time of his appointment; prepared in pursuance of the act of August 26, 1842, and the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 13, 1846.

Names.	Office.	Annual salary.	Time for which paid.	Additional compen'n.	Total am't paid.	Residence when appointed.
B. U. Keyser	Chief clerk....	\$2,000	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..	\$450 00	\$2,450 00	Dist. Columbia
T. K. Wallace.....	3d class clerk..	1,600	.....do.....	300 00	1,900 00	Texas.
W. D. O'Connor....	3d class clerk..	1,600	.....do.....	300 00	1,900 00	Massachusetts
B. Small.....	2d class clerk..	1,400	.....do.....	100 00	1,500 00	New Jersey.
S. Stone	1st class clerk..	1,200	.....do.....	.....	1,200 00	Virginia.
G. Snowden	Messenger.....	1,000	.....do.....	100 00	1,100 00	Dist. Columbia
C. Syphax	Laborer	720	.....do.....	100 00	820 00	Dist. Columbia

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Statistics, January 21, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to hand you a list of clerks, messengers, and laborers employed in the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, showing the time each person was actually employed and the amount paid to each for services during the year ending December 31, 1866, as required under the 11th section of the act of Congress approved August 26, 1842, 5 Stat. page 523.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. DELMAR, *Director.*

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

List of clerks, messengers, and laborers employed in the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, showing the time each person was actually employed and the amount paid to each for services, during the year ending December 31, 1866.

Names.	Capacity.	Annual salary.	Time actually employed.	Amount paid.	Additional compen'n.
De W. Haines.....	Chief clerk..	\$2,000 00	Sept. 11 to Dec. 31.....	\$603 26	\$210 00
John H. Wheeler.....	4th class.....	1,800 00	Sept. 14 to Dec. 31.....	533 15	.....
Joseph C. Brand.....	.....do.....	1,800 00	Sept. 11 to Nov. 30.....	391 31	50 00
Edgar Patterson.....	.....do.....	1,800 00	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31... \$298 37 }	515 77	100 00
Do.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	Sept. 11 to Oct. 31.. 217 40 }	515 77	100 00
Thomas Clear .....	.....do.....	1,800 00	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31... 298 37 }	515 77	100 00
Do.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	Sept. 11 to Oct. 31.. 217 40 }	515 77	.....
Henry Marix .....	.....do.....	1,800 00	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31... 298 37 }	515 77	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	Sept. 11 to Oct. 31.. 217 40 }	499 47	.....
Francis Lowndes .....	.....do.....	1,800 00	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31... 151 63 }	482 62	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	Sept. 11 to Nov. 30.. 347 84 }	482 62	.....
Joseph H. McIlvaine.....	3d class.....	1,600 00	Sept. 11 to Dec. 31.....	482 62	.....
L. H. Ranney .....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....do.....	482 62	.....
Charles Clark .....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....do.....	482 62	.....
A. E. Campbell.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....do.....	482 62	.....
H. C. Lane.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	Sept. 11 to Nov. 30	347 84	.....
J. F. O'Connor .....	.....do.....	1,600 00	.....do.....	347 84	.....
Zal'n Richards.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	Oct. 24 to Dec. 31.....	295 65	.....
R. A. McMurray.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31.....	265 22	.....
James Ryan.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31.....	134 78	.....
George W. L. Kidwell.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31... \$265 22 }	455 44	100 00
Do.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	Sept. 11 to Oct. 31.. 190 22 }	455 44	.....
John Thaw .....	.....do.....	1,600 00	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31... 265 22 }	455 44	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	Sept. 11 to Oct. 31.. 190 22 }	439 14	.....
Harvey Fowler.....	.....do.....	1,600 00	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31... 134 78 }	.....	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	1,400 00	Sept. 11 to Nov. 30.. 304 36 }	.....	.....

List of clerks, messengers, laborers, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Capacity.	Annual salary.	Time actually employed.	Amount paid.	Additional compen'n.
S. L. Loomis	3d class.....	\$1,600 00	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31... \$134 78 }	\$248 92	.....
Do.....	do.....	1,400 00	Nov. 1 to Nov. 30... 114 14 }		
J. E. Smith.....	do.....	1,600 00	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31... 134 78 }	229 89	.....
Do.....	do.....	1,400 00	Nov. 6 to Nov. 30... 95 11 }		
W. H. Rhoberts	2d class.....	1,400 00	Oct. 1 to Dec. 5.....	251 09	.....
D. B. Nichols.....	do.....	1,400 00	Nov. 13 to Dec. 31.....	186 41	.....
Isaac Angney	do.....	1,400 00	Sept. 11 to Dec. 31.....	422 29	.....
J. D. Gaugewer	do.....	1,400 00	Nov. 16 to Dec. 31.....	175 00	.....
D. K. Apple.....	1st class	1,200 00	Sept. 11 to Dec. 31.....	361 95	\$50 00
J. H. Robinson	do.....	1,200 00	Nov. 15 to Dec. 31.....	153 26	.....
J. D. O'Connell.....	do.....	1,200 09	Nov. 9 to Dec. 31.....	172 83	.....
J. K. P. Gleeson.....	do.....	1,200 00	Nov. 16 to Dec. 31.....	150 00	.....
A. L. Garney.....	do.....	1,200 00	Nov. 23 to Dec. 31.....	127 18	.....
E. J. Smith	do.....	1,200 00	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31.....	101 09	.....
Charles H. Evans.....	do.....	1,200 00	Dec. 6 to Dec. 31.....	84 78	.....
J. D. Hutton	Clerk.....	1,000 00	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.....	250 00	.....
Miss M. L. Simpson.....	do.....	900 00	Sept. 11 to Dec. 31.....	271 48	.....
Miss M. A. Spencer.....	do.....	900 00	do.....	271 48	.....
Miss A. K. Blount	do.....	900 00	do.....	271 48	.....
Miss H. E. Sargent	do.....	900 00	do.....	271 48	.....
Miss S. H. Owen	do.....	900 00	do.....	271 48	.....
Mrs. C. M. E. Y. Christian.....	do.....	900 00	do.....	271 48	.....
Mrs. A. Getty	do.....	900 00	do.....	232 34	.....
Mrs. R. J. Niles.....	do.....	900 00	Sept. 11 to Oct. 22.....	97 84	.....
Mrs. G. Gant.....	do.....	900 00	Oct. 1 to Oct. 4, inclusive	12 23	.....
Mrs. M. Aubrey	do.....	900 00	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.....	225 00	.....
Mrs. L. F. Moore	do.....	900 00	Oct. 5 to Dec. 31.....	212 77	.....
Mrs. S. H. Leidy	do.....	900 00	Nov. 5 to Dec. 31	139 40	.....
Miss Kate Cain	do.....	900 00	Nov. 7 to Dec. 31.....	134 51	.....
Miss M. V. Ward	do.....	900 00	Nov. 12 to Dec. 31.....	122 28	.....
Miss A. Tracy.....	do.....	900 00	do.....	122 28	.....
Miss A. Mintzer	do.....	900 00	Nov. 14 to Dec. 31.....	117 40	.....
Mrs. J. A. Tall	do.....	900 00	Dec. 10 to Dec. 31.....	53 80	.....

ALEX. DELMAR, *Director.*TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Statistics, January 21, 1867.

H. Ex. Doc. 100—5

APPROPRIATIONS FOR NEW MEXICO.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN RELATION TO

Certain appropriations for the Territory of New Mexico.

FEBRUARY 19, 1867.— Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I transmit a letter of the 26th ultimo, addressed to me by W. F. M. Arny, secretary and acting governor of the Territory of New Mexico, with the memorials to Congress by which it was accompanied, requesting certain appropriations for that Territory. The attention of the House of Representatives is invited to the subject.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, *February* 18, 1867.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, January 26, 1867.

SIR: I am instructed by the legislative assembly of this Territory to forward to you the three memorials herein enclosed, to which I would respectfully ask your favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. M. ARNY,

Secretary and Acting Governor, New Mexico.

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,

President of the United States.

To the honorable Congress of the United States of America :

The memorial of the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico respectfully sheweth : That the amounts appropriated by Congress for the completion of a territorial capitol at Santa Fé having been expended previous to the month of April, 1857, and subsequent appropriations not being sufficient to complete the work, the building has remained in an unfinished condition, exposed to

the vicissitudes of the weather for several years past, from which unavoidable exposure much damage and loss has naturally resulted to the wood-work and material on hand, and the building is in such a condition that it cannot be used until completed.

All the details in respect to this most important work are contained in the reports of the various officers in charge of the works, and which are on file in the Treasury Department.

An estimate was made by competent workmen and forwarded to the Treasury Department by the Hon. W. F. M. Arny, secretary of the Territory, who was appointed last year by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury to look after the public buildings and report. In consequence of the losses and damages sustained by this building in its unfinished condition for several years, and the further exposure before work can again commence on it, the estimate of the work for the completion is stated at one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The honorable secretary, after a thorough investigation, reports that an appropriation of seventy thousand dollars, in addition to what has been appropriated, will be sufficient to complete the building, and furnish it for the use of the legislature and the offices of the government.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully urge that an additional appropriation of seventy thousand dollars be made by Congress for that purpose.

And, as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of New Mexico* :

I, W. F. M. Arny, secretary and acting governor of New Mexico, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, as it passed unanimously by the legislative assembly of the Territory, at their sessions held in 1865 and 1866.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the great seal of the Territory this 25th day of January, 1867.

[SEAL.]

W. F. M. ARNY,
Secretary and Acting Governor of New Mexico.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States :

Your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, very respectfully represent that the last legislative assembly of this Territory unanimously addressed a memorial to your honorable bodies, in regard to an appropriation being made to complete the capitol and penitentiary, which buildings have been commenced in Santa Fé, New Mexico, but not completed. We do now sincerely indorse said memorial, and pray your honorable bodies to make the necessary appropriation to complete said buildings, which, if not finished at an early day, the materials and work already done on said buildings will soon go to ruin. Criminals go unpunished, for the reason that the criminal laws cannot be executed, and public peace and security cannot be secured without a penitentiary.

The federal officers of the government, as also the legislative assembly, are not able to procure suitable rooms for their officers, and the last for their meetings, without paying an exorbitant price therefor, which, in a few years, will amount to a greater sum than that required for the completion of the capitol building.

Your memorialists further represent, that the honorable secretary of the Ter-

ritory and superintendent of public buildings have made an estimate of \$9,500 for the repair of the palace building, belonging to the government, which estimate has been forwarded to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury and the register of that department. The building is one of the oldest in the United States, and with the sum required it could be put in a state of good repair, and thereby save considerable rents which are now paid, and which would increase the value of the building much more than the sum asked for to repair it.

Your memorialists pray the favorable consideration of your honorable bodies in this matter, and, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved by the council of the legislative assembly, (the house of representatives concurring therein,) That the honorable secretary of the Territory be, and he is by, required to forward certified copies of the memorial on the subject, unanimously adopted by the last legislature, to his Excellency the President of the United States, to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the chairmen of the Committees on Territories of the Senate and House of Representatives, to the Hon. J. Francisco Chaves, our delegate in Congress.

MIGUEL E. PINO,

President of the Council.

R. M. STEPHENS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved January 18, 1867.

W. F. M. ARNY,

Acting Governor New Mexico.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of New Mexico:*

I, W. F. M. Arny, secretary and acting governor of New Mexico, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, which is on file in my office, as passed by the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, at its present session.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my official seal this 21st day of January, A. D. 1867.

[SEAL.]

W. F. M. ARNY,

Secretary and Acting Governor New Mexico.

To the honorable Congress of the United States:

Your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico would respectfully represent that, by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated for the purchase of a site, and the erection of a penitentiary in the Territory of New Mexico. David Merriwether, governor of the Territory, and by appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury commissioner and disbursing agent for the public buildings of New Mexico, proceeded, in the winter of 1854 and the spring of 1855, to select a site, and commence the erection of a penitentiary.

Plans and drawings were forwarded from the Treasury Department, upon which Governor Merriwether, as commissioner, directed the superintendent to proceed to construct the work. It was evident to all the least conversant with such work, that, in New Mexico, where so many difficulties are met with in such class of constructions, the appropriations would not half complete the

structure called for by the plans, elevations, and specifications forwarded by the Treasury Department; and furthermore, that could the buildings have been completed, they would not have been adequate to the necessities of the Territory.

The work was carried on according to the plan, until the appropriation was exhausted, when the work ceased, in April, 1857. The heavy stone foundations of the outer wall of the prison yard, laid in cement, eighteen cells completed—this, with the delivery of a large amount of massive stone on the ground, is all that the \$20,000 accomplished.

Your memorialists have repeatedly brought this matter to the attention of Congress, but as yet with no favorable result. But in view of the known generosity and justice of the United States toward the Territories, and being fully impressed with the belief that the importance of carrying out the laws, and the suppression of crime, and insuring the common peace and safety of the Territory, is appreciated by Congress, that you will not permit this building to stand thus unfinished and useless, decaying by exposure, a reproach upon the liberality and justice of the government: Therefore,

Your memorialists would further represent, that for the want of this penitentiary, criminals, convicted of the highest crimes and misdemeanors, roam the Territory with impunity, and go unpunished, there being no jails or prisons in any part of the Territory adequate for their detention, or to enable the officers of justice to enforce the sentence of the law. The administration of the criminal law, in consequence, in many parts of our Territory, becomes almost a mockery; so murderers often escape punishment, and thieves go at large to renew their depredations, and the law cannot be enforced against them, nor can they be restrained from the further commission of crime, unless a place of secure confinement be provided.

Your memorialists would therefore ask your honorable bodies to make an appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars, and machinery necessary, for the purchase of a site at or near some stream, where water can be obtained, so as to run machinery, and where the convicts can be made to work, and thus support themselves at less expense to the government of the United States and this Territory.

Your memorialists would also ask that authority be given to the honorable Secretary of the United States Treasury to have the stone and material in the present penitentiary used in finishing the capitol building, and the site sold, and the proceeds appropriated to the purchase of a new site, where there is a sufficiency of water.

Your memorialists respectfully refer to Hon. J. Francisco Chaves, our delegate in Congress, for further particulars and explanations in regard to the urgent necessity for a penitentiary in New Mexico.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of New Mexico*:

I, W. F. M. Arny, secretary and acting governor of New Mexico, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as it passed unanimously by the legislative assembly of the Territory at their sessions held in 1865 and 1866.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the great seal of the Territory, this 25th day of January, 1867.

[SEAL.]

W. F. M. ARNY,

Secretary and Acting Governor of New Mexico.

AUGUSTA AND SUMMERVILLE RAILROAD.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 20th instant, transmitting a correspondence between the commandant of the Augusta arsenal and the president of the Augusta and Summerville Railroad.

FEBRUARY 22, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 22, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication of the 21st instant from the Chief of Ordnance, covering copies of correspondence between the commandant of the Augusta arsenal and the president of the Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives of February 20, 1867.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 21, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with instructions indorsed on the resolution of the House of Representatives of 20th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of all the papers on file in this office on the subject of extending the Augusta and Summerville railroad from the city of Augusta, Georgia, to the United States arsenal, near that city.

In the future use of this arsenal as a depository for ordnance and ordnance stores, for which its location and capacity for the storage of such supplies peculiarly fit it, a connection with the railroad will be very advantageous to the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major General, Chief of Ordnance.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War

UNITED STATES ARSENAL,
Augusta, Georgia, January 22, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith some correspondence which I have had with E. W. Cole, president of the Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company; also copies of the charter from the State of Georgia to the company, of a subsequent act of the State legislature in regard to the road, and of two (2) city ordinances granting privileges to the company. If the road were built, this arsenal and the government would be greatly benefited by it, and it is to be regretted that it cannot be completed to the arsenal, as is shown in Mr. Cole's letters. I believe that the road, if built, would be successful, and that lack of capital in this community only prevents its being built. Because of the benefit which this arsenal might receive from it, I have thought it my duty to make known to you what the prospects of the road are, what benefits the government would receive from it, and to recommend that some action in the matter be taken by the government. The arsenal has an elevation of 327 feet above the railroads in this city, and its distance is three miles from the nearest depot, and a little more than three and a half from the farthest. The privileges which the State and city grant to the company are set forth in the enclosed charter and ordinances, and the prospects that the road will be built, and the agreement which the company are willing to make with the government to carry its freight, are shown in the letters of the president of the company to me.

The cost of hauling with teams from the arsenal to the city is from three dollars to three and a half dollars per ton. The company would agree to carry freight for two dollars. The principal advantages to be derived from the road are, however, the delivery and shipment of stores at the arsenal, and a permanent arrangement and capacity for doing any required amount of work in a short space of time. Stores unloaded at the depots in the city, or sent there for shipment are considerably exposed, and considerable delays occur before arrangements can be made for hauling them. In case of a foreign war, I believe this arsenal would become important for repairs, and as a large depot, and a railroad to the arsenal would be necessary to manage the business which it would be required to do.

For the small amount of work which was done here during the late war, the rebel government had made preparation, about the close of the war, to build a railroad to the arsenal at its own expense. I think that the great benefits, and those that should be principally considered, are the greatly increase capacity of the arsenal to do business, and its ability to do it properly. The amount saved to the government from difference in cost of hauling in wagons and the tariff which the railroad company would charge, I do not think of so much importance; except in time of war, it would not be very great. I estimate the saving in the eleven (11) months I have been at the arsenal at \$3,200. Without a road there will always be difficulty in procuring employes at the arsenal, as most of them have to walk to and from the city.

As there is little prospect that the road would be built without assistance from the government, and as I think it of so much importance that it should be built. I have deemed it my duty to make this statement and lay these papers before you. Should you decide to ask Congress to take any action, I know of no better mode of getting the road built than that proposed by Mr. Cole, though perhaps a smaller loan than that suggested may be sufficient.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. FLAGLER,

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Army.

Brevet Major General A. B. DYER,

Chief of Ordnance, Washington.

UNITED STATES ARSENAL,

Augusta, Georgia, January 2, 1867.

SIR : I am informed that the railway company of which you are president obtained a charter from the State of Georgia to build a railway from the city of Augusta to this arsenal ; and now I am also informed that the road will probably not be continued further in this direction than the city limits, because of the difficulty in selling the stocks if the company binds itself to build the entire road.

As I believe that if the road were built, with good and sufficient arrangements for the transportation of freight from the railroad depots and wharves in the city to this arsenal, and to carry freight *from* the arsenal, it would add greatly to the value and importance of this post, and that the government should therefore take some action to insure the completion of the road, with stipulations for the transportation of government freight, I wish to suggest to you, as president of the company, the propriety of your making known to the government the plan and objects of the road.

I sincerely wish that something may be done to remove the difficulty and expense of hauling freight to and from this arsenal ; and it should also be a matter of some importance to the company to procure for its road the carrying of the government freight.

If it is impossible to procure capital to build the entire road, and the company are willing to take such action in the matter, I would recommend to you that you lay the matter before Congress, or call upon the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, and consult with him in regard to the objects of the road. From its importance to this post, and as a military measure, I do not think it impossible that the government should give you some assistance to insure the completion of the work.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. FLAGLER,

Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A., Capt. Ord., Comd'g Augusta Arsenal.

E. W. COLE, Esq.,

President Augusta Railway Company, Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, *January 7, 1867.*

SIR : Your favor of the 2d instant, making certain inquiries in regard to the Augusta and Summerville railroad, is before me, in reply to which, I request to say, that on the — day of March, 1866, a charter was passed by the legislature of Georgia, authorizing the formation of a body corporate, to be styled the Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company, for the purpose of building a railroad from the lower market-house in the city of Augusta, or such other point as may be determined by the directors of said company, to the United States arsenal in the village of Summerville, or to *some other point* in the county of Richmond, &c.

Contracts have been secured by this company from the city council of Augusta granting the right of way through and over all the streets of said city for the construction and operation of these tracks, with the privilege of connecting tracks with the tracks of all the railroads entering the city, (which will, it is expected, be done at or near their depots,) and the right of way to the city wharves, for the purpose of operating or running thereon cars and carriages for the transportation of passengers and freight, with the privilege of running the cars of other railroads from point to point over the city railroad tracks, thereby saving the breaking of bulk or the handling of freights, in delivery of freights, at and drayage from the various depots as now.

The main line of the city railway tracks will be along Broad street, (140 feet wide,) with branches tapping it at different points from the different railroad depots and the city wharves, and would be the track (if done at all) to be extended to the arsenal, with a branch to the powder-works, and upon which track the company have the right granted by both the State and the city council of running dummy engines, which would greatly facilitate transportation between the arsenal and the railroad depots and the city wharves, and place the arsenal in close connection with all the seaboard cities, as well as with the almost innumerable connections through Atlanta, Georgia, and Columbia, South Carolina.

But the population in the neighborhood of the arsenal at present being so small, it has been found impossible to secure subscription to the capital sufficient to authorize its construction, and will not, in my opinion, without aid, be continued to the United States arsenal; but, as you suggest, if the government would aid the company in the matter, this company would construct, maintain, and operate the road even to the arsenal, with its connections and advantages to the government referred to above.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. COLE,

President Augusta City Railway Company.

Colonel D. W. FLAGLER,

Commanding U. S. Arsenal, Village of Summerville, Ga.

UNITED STATES ARSENAL,
Augusta, Georgia, January 12, 1867.

SIR: Your letter of the 7th, informing me that the city railway connecting with the railroads, depots, and wharves in the city of Augusta will be built, but, owing to the difficulty in procuring sufficient capital, it will probably terminate at the city limits, and will not be continued to the arsenal, is received. As I have already stated in a previous letter to you, I am anxious that the entire road should be built, because I believe, if properly constructed, it would greatly facilitate the transaction of business at this arsenal, and should you see fit to apply to the government for assistance, I will give you my recommendation, and will state in writing what in my opinion are the benefits which the government would receive from the road if built; but before doing so, in order that I may be better informed in regard to the plans of the company, and in regard to the assistance it could give to the business of this arsenal, will you be kind enough to give me the following information?

What are the present prospects that the road will be built and completed as far as the arsenal? and if built, at what time will it be completed?

If the company will not or cannot complete the road, would it consent that the government should take some action in connection with the company, by a loan or otherwise, to insure the building of the road? And if so, please give your opinion of the most advantageous and proper action for the government to take in the matter.

If a loan should be required from the government, what is the least amount that would be required to insure the completion of the road?

Would the company bind itself to make the road connect with the three railroad depots and the wharves on the Savannah river, in the city of Augusta, and to transport cars from the three railroads without breaking freight, to some point not less than three hundred yards from the main gate of this arsenal?

Would the company bind itself to transport freight at a fixed tariff? and if so, about what would that tariff be?

At what time would the company agree to complete the road?

For how many years would the company agree to run the road and carry government freights at the prices fixed upon?

Please state what arrangement you would make for carrying freights between the United States arsenal and the United States powder works, on the Savannah river; and also for carrying freights between the powder works and the railroads and wharves in the city.

I will also be obliged to you if you will furnish me with a copy of the charter which the company received from the State of Georgia, and also of the charter or contract agreed upon between the company and the city of Augusta.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. FLAGLER,

Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A., Capt. Ord., Comd'g Augusta Arsenal.

E. W. COLE, Esq.,

President Augusta Railway Company, Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, *January 18, 1867.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of 12th instant, propounding certain interrogations in regard to the construction and operating of a railway between the arsenal and powder-works and the city, connecting with the city railway tracks, to be built, &c.

I will answer the questions in the order in which they are asked.

The prospect of building the road to the arsenal is very poor without aid from the government or some interested party; with such aid the road could and would be built in six months to the arsenal. The government might make a loan to the company for the purpose of securing the building, equipping, and running of the road, which loan the company would bind itself to repay in freights transported for the government at agreed rates. Much of the work being heavy, and the services requiring a first-class road and first-class machinery to run on it, and to secure all the advantages sought, a loan of about seventy thousand dollars would be required.

The company having succeeded in securing from the city council the privilege of connecting tracks with the three railroads, it is believed there can be no difficulty in transporting freights from the three railroad depots in the city, without breaking bulk in freight, to some point within three hundred yards of the main gate of the United States arsenal; also running to the city wharves.

If the aid suggested to construct the road, &c., was granted by the government, the company would bind itself to transport the government freight, in payment of that loan, at the uniform rates charged the citizens of Augusta, or at a fixed rate of two dollars per ton of two thousand pounds, between the railroad terminus, near the arsenal gate, and the different railroad depots in the city of Augusta and the city wharves.

If such a loan was made by the government, the company would bind itself to build the road and have it in successful operation in six months.

The company would fix a rate for freight for five years at two dollars per ton of two thousand pounds, and bind itself never to charge the government more than the citizens of Augusta.

The loan, in addition, would enable the company to build a branch road from the main line to the United States powder-works, and would bind itself to build such branch road and transport the government freights between the powder-works and the different railroad depots in the city and the city wharves, and between the arsenal and powder-works, at the same rate and upon the same terms per ton as between the arsenal and the railroad depots in the city.

I enclose you herewith copies of this company's charter, and its amendment passed by the legislature of Georgia, and its contract and amended contract

with the city council of Augusta, being entirely complete in details and exceedingly liberal in terms, and establishing the stability of the company.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. COLE,

President Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company.

Colonel D. W. FLAGLER,

Commanding U. S. Arsenal, Village of Summerville, Georgia.

AN ACT to incorporate the Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company.

SECTION 1. *The general assembly of the State of Georgia do enact*, That John B. King, E. W. Cole, James W. Davies, A. R. Wright, John Bones, Robert H. May, William C. Jones, Henry F. Russell, William P. Jones, P. H. Warren, Joseph Milligan, Alfred Baker, Henry Moore, Joseph B. Cuming, and Benjamin F. Hall, their associates and successors, be, and they are hereby, declared a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company, for the full term of thirty years, and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law and equity in this State, or where their rights may come in question; may have and use a common seal; and the same may alter or destroy at pleasure, and purchase, accept, hold, enjoy, or convey any property, real, personal, or mixed, that may be necessary for the purposes hereinafter set forth, or which they may require in the progress of their business.

SEC. 2. The said company is incorporated for the purpose of building and using, with the consent of the city council of Augusta, a horse railroad from the lower market-house, in the city of Augusta, or such other point as the directors hereinafter provided for may agree upon, to the United States arsenal, in the village of Summerville, or to some other point in the county of Richmond, not exceeding three miles from the corporate limits of said city, and to have one or more branches connected with the main stem; and the place of business of said company shall be in the city of Augusta.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of the company shall be one hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and which may be increased to two hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the officers of the said Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company shall be a president, secretary, and five or more directors, to be chosen at such time and in such manner as the corporators, or a majority of them, may determine; and the said president and board of directors shall have full power and authority to establish all by-laws, rules, and regulations for administering the affairs of said company and for carrying on the business, and to do all acts and to give all orders therein which may be necessary and not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this State or of the United States.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That should the said Augusta and Summerville Railroad company extend any one or more of their lines of road in the county of Richmond over and beyond the corporate limits of said city, in that event the damages to the owners of the strip or strips of land through which said road may run shall be ascertained and settled in the same manner as is prescribed by the charter of the Central Railroad and Banking Company.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company may convey upon their lines either passengers or freight as the exigencies of the business community and the public wants may require, charging reasonable rates for the same, subject to the approval of the city council of Augusta.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the track of any road or roads which the said corporation may lay in any of the streets of the city of Augusta shall be so laid as not to prevent drays or carriages or other vehicles from crossing and recrossing the same.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall pay in at least ten per cent. of the capital stock upon the organization of the same, and each stockholder shall be liable in his private property for all debts due by said corporation to the amount of the capital stock subscribed for by him until the same is fully paid in according to his subscription, and shall remain so liable, to the extent of his unpaid stock, for all debts contracted while he is such stockholder, unless he shall advertise for sixty days that he has transferred his stock, in which event the liability shall cease, except as to persons notifying him of their claims against said corporation before the expiration of said term of sixty days.

Section 9 repeals conflicting laws.

THOS. HARDEMAN, JR.,
Speaker of House of Representatives.

J. D. WADDELL,
Clerk of House of Representatives.

WILLIAM GIBSON,
President of Senate.

JOHN B. WEEMS,
Secretary of Senate.

Approved March 20, 1866.

CHARLES J. JENKINS, *Governor.*

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, GEORGIA,
Milledgeville, May 26, 1866.

The above and foregoing four pages contain a true and correct copy of the original act now of file in this office.

[SEAL.]

N. S. BARNETT,
Secretary of State.

AN ORDINANCE to amend an ordinance passed by the city council of Augusta, on the 10th day of September, 1866, authorizing the constructing and operating of the Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company's tracks in the city of Augusta, Georgia, and subsequently on the 24th day of September, 1866, embraced in a regular contract between the said parties.

Whereas it was the intention of the city council of Augusta, by its ordinance passed on the 10th day of September, 1866, and contract of date 24th day of September, 1866, for constructing and operating of the Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company's tracks within the corporate limits of said city of Augusta, to require the tracks of said Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company to be of the uniform gauge of other railroads in Georgia running into the city of Augusta, so that the cars of the one may run upon the tracks of the other, in order that the breaking of bulk in the transfer of freights from one point to another may be avoided, and for the convenience of passengers, thereby encouraging travel and commerce, if satisfactory arrangements for the same could be made between the said Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company and the different railroad companies whose tracks enter the city of Augusta: Therefore,

Be it ordained by the city council of Augusta, and it is hereby ordained by

the authority of the same, That so much of a contract made and entered into on the 10th day of August, 1852, by and between the city council of Augusta and the trustees of the Academy of Richmond county, of the first part, and the South Carolina Railroad Company of the second part, as prohibits a connection of tracks of the Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company's tracks with the tracks of the South Carolina railroad, is hereby repealed and declared null and void, and a connection of tracks by the Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company with that road, as well as with other railroads entering the city of Augusta, is hereby authorized by the city council of Augusta, upon proper consent being secured by the Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company, from the companies owning said railroads for the making of such connections: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give the South Carolina Railroad Company the right to make connection with any other railroad except the Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company.

SEC. 2. *And be it further ordained*, That all ordinances and parts of ordinances militating against this ordinance be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Done in council this 19th day of January, A. D. 1867.

[SEAL.]

CHAS. ESTES *Mayor pro tem.*

Attest:

L. T. BLOME, *Clerk of Council.*

AN ACT to amend an act to incorporate the Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company.
approved March 20, 1866.

SECTION 1. *The general assembly of Georgia do enact*, That the above stated act be, and is hereby, amended so as to allow the running of dummy cars or engines to and from the terminus of the road without the limits of the city of Augusta to the present boundary line of said city, and through and over such portions of the streets of said city as have been or may hereafter be allowed by the city council of Augusta, and in conformity with the rules prescribed and to be prescribed in their contracts and ordinances.

SEC 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the capital stock and earnings of said company shall be exempt from all taxation by this State or the county of Richmond during the continuance of their charter, and that the taxes imposed on their real and personal property shall never exceed that imposed on the property of individuals.

THOS. HARDEMAN, JR.,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

J. D. WADDELL,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

WM. GIBSON,

President of the Senate.

JNO. B. WEEMS,

Secretary of the Senate.

Assented to December 28, 1866.

CHARLES J. JENKINS,

Governor.

Received, December 24, 1866, fee of \$2.

N. C. BARNETT,

Secretary of State.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, GEORGIA,
Milledgeville, December 31, 1866.

The foregoing two pages contain a true and correct copy of the original act of file in this office.

Given under my hand and official seal.

N. C. BARNETT,
Secretary of State.

A true copy :

Brevet Lieut. Colonel U. S. Army, Captain of Ordinance.

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the construction of street railways in the city of Augusta, Georgia.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the city council of Augusta,* That the "Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company," chartered by the legislature of the State of Georgia, by act passed the _____, 1866, and approved the 20th of March, 1866, is hereby granted the exclusive right of way through and over all the streets in the city of Augusta, except Monument street, under the rules, regulations, and restrictions as hereinafter set forth, to wit: For the purpose of building a street railroad from the lower market-house in the city of Augusta, or such other point as the directors of said street railroad company may agree upon, to the United States arsenal in the village of Summerville, or to some other point in the county of Richmond, as provided for in their charter, and to have one or more branches connected with the main line or stem; and said street railroad company may construct, lay down, and build, in connection with its main stem and branches, all necessary switches, turnouts, and side-tracks in and along the streets of said city of Augusta, and use, own, and occupy the same, and to keep, maintain, and operate thereon railway cars and carriages to be drawn by horses or animal power, (except upon their main line along Broad street, which may be run by "dummy cars,") within the corporate limits for and during the term of their charter, with the privileges and under the restriction hereinafter set forth.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained,* That the cars and carriages of said company running on said railways, turnouts, and switchings and sidings shall be entitled to the right of way over their said tracks, &c.; and all teams and vehicles, and other obstructions of whatever nature and kind, shall give the way to said railroad cars and coaches (except the fire apparatus of the corporation in case of fire) immediately upon notice from the car-bell or other signal being given; and any and all persons who shall obstruct said railroad cars and coaches by driving in their way, at a slow pace, any teams or vehicles, or shall otherwise obstruct or interfere with said railroad and cars, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine as damages accruing to said company of not less than three nor more than fifty dollars for every such offence; such fine to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction, any justice of the peace in the city of Augusta, or the recorder of said city, but without any expense to the city.

SEC. 3. *Be it further ordained,* That said company shall not be allowed to run the cars faster than a brisk walk while turning the corners from one street into another, nor to stop their cars at the intersection of the street, but at and beyond the crossings thereof.

SEC. 4. *Be it further ordained,* That the tracks of said railroad shall be laid down in the best and most improved mode of constructing street railroads, and said streets and parts of streets so used by said company for their railway tracks, switches, turnouts, crossings, and sidings shall be kept for at least ten feet on

each side of the centre of said tracks in good repair and condition, and at all times equal to the condition in which the corporation keeps the balance of said streets, and of even grade with the streets, excepting in cases of regrading, so that carriages and other vehicles can cross said railroad tracks, &c., at all points with ordinary ease.

SEC. 5. *Be it further ordained*, That the gauge of said street railroad shall be the uniform gauge of other railroads in Georgia, and that said railroad tracks and the cars and coaches thereon shall be used for the purpose of carrying passengers and personal baggage only (except as is hereafter provided) at a uniform price per head or package or parcel of baggage, as the case may be, not exceeding fifteen cents for the single trip, or the fractional part thereof, when passing from one point to another point within the present corporate limits, and uniform rate when passing from the terminus outside the present corporate limits to any point within the present corporate limits, and *vice versa*.

SEC. 6. *Be it further ordained*, That the said street railroad company may transport freight from their terminus outside the present corporate limits, to any point within the present corporate limits, and *vice versa*, at a uniform price for heavy freight, and as provided for in section five, for light freights, parcels, or packages. And from point to point in the present corporate limits at the option and convenience of said company, at not exceeding seven cents per one hundred pounds for heavy freights, and as provided for in section five for light freights, parcels, or packages.

SEC. 7. *Be it further ordained*, That said street railroad company shall have the right to purchase or lease real estate at such point or points along the line, and at or beyond the terminus of the said railroad, as it may seem proper, upon which to erect stables for their animals, storehouses, depot, &c., for their cars and carriages, and other property, and to run branch tracks to such property and buildings as may be necessary for the interest of said company.

SEC. 8. *Be it further ordained*, That the capital stock, real estate and personal property owned by said Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company, and used in the construction or operating of said railroad, shall be exempt from taxation during the continuance of their charter; also the receipts and earnings of said railroad company shall be exempt from taxation until said company are able to pay annual dividends on their capital stock of seven per cent. out of net earnings, over and above all expenses; after the payment of which the city council may levy a tax of not more than two per cent. per annum on any net earnings received by said railroad company over and above said annual dividends of seven per cent. as aforesaid.

SEC. 9. *Be it further ordained*, That no damage shall accrue against the corporation of Augusta for using such of the property of private individuals as may be necessary, but that said damages shall accrue directly against said company, and that it shall pay for such property so taken, used and occupied, at such price or prices as may be agreed upon by and between the owners thereof and said company, or as shall be assigned as damages against the same by any court having jurisdiction over such cases.

SEC. 10. *Be it further ordained*, That said company shall have the power to lease, rent, and contract, or to sell by its board of directors, their tracks, property, and effects to any other party under the same privileges, rules, and restrictions, as hereinbefore and hereinafter designated in this ordinance.

SEC. 11. *Be it further ordained*, That should the corporate limits of the city of Augusta be hereafter extended, then the preference to the right of way for street railroads over and through the streets to be laid down or extended through addition or additions, shall be first given to said Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company under the rights, privileges, and restrictions of this ordinance.

SEC. 12. *Be it further ordained*, That the corporation of Augusta shall in no way be responsible for any and all necessary damages that may accrue to said

street railroad company by virtue of relaying, altering, or repairing, on its own account, the gas or water pipes belonging to said corporation or gas company, and running along the streets occupied or to be occupied by said street railroad company, provided the work of laying, altering, or relaying of said pipe aforesaid shall be done at such time and in such manner as in the least way shall interfere with the running of said railroad cars with ordinary prudence.

The said railroad to be commenced and one mile of said railroad to be finished within the corporate limits of the city within two years from the passage of this ordinance, or else this ordinance to be null and void.

This ordinance does not confer power on said street railroad to interfere with the vested rights of any other railroad company.

CONSUL AT CADIZ.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 14th instant, relative to the importation of wines from Cadiz, Spain, &c.

FEBRUARY 23, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I transmit to the House of Representatives, in answer to their resolution of the 14th instant, a report from the Secretary of State of this date.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, *February* 21, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 21, 1867.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th instant, requesting the President to transmit to that body, if not incompatible with the public interests, "All papers, documents, and correspondence relating to the importation of wines from Cadiz, Spain, or having reference in any manner to the action of the American consul at Cadiz, in refusing to certify invoices of wines shipped from that port," has the honor to report that a copy of the correspondence called for has this day been communicated for the information of Congress, in answer to a similar resolution of the Senate of the 11th instant. As this correspondence will, no doubt, soon be printed, a separate communication of it to the House of Representatives is not deemed necessary.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

BILLS ALLOWED TO BECOME LAWS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

RELATIVE TO

The acts of both houses of Congress not having been returned to Congress and not signed by the President.

FEBRUARY 23, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 22, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the President has this day transmitted to this department and directed to be filed two acts of Congress, which had been presented to him for his approval, and which, not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which they originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution, have become laws without his approval. The titles of these laws are as follows:

An act to regulate the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives in preparing for the organization of the House, and for other purposes.

An act to declare the sense of an act entitled "An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States."

Both of these acts are indorsed by the President as having been received on the 9th of February, 1867. They became laws, therefore, on the 19th of February, 1867, and will accordingly be officially promulgated as such.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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PARIS EXPOSITION.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

Memorial from the legislature of Wisconsin, relative to the Paris Exposition

FEBRUARY 25, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

I transmit a copy of a letter of the 12th instant, addressed to me by his excellency Lucius Fairchild, governor of the State of Wisconsin, and of the memorial to Congress concerning the Paris Exposition, adopted by the legislature of that State during the present session.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, *February* 23, 1867.

The governor of Wisconsin to the President.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Madison, February 12, 1867.

SIR : I have the honor to transmit herewith, as therein requested, a certified copy of the memorial to Congress in relation to the Paris Exposition, adopted by the legislature of this State at its present session.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Governor of Wisconsin.

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Memorial to Congress in relation to the Paris Exposition.

The memorial of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully represents : That an additional appropriation of money is required to defray the expense of transporting to Paris large quantities of articles now at New York, and going forward for exhibition at the Paris Exposition of 1867.

And your memorialists earnestly pray that Congress will make such an appropriation of public money as may be necessary for the purpose of forwarding said articles to Paris.

The governor of the State is hereby authorized and requested to affix his official signature hereto, and forward a copy of this memorial to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of our senators and representatives in the Congress of the United States.

ANGUS CAMERON,
Speaker of the Assembly.
GEO. F. WHEELER,
President of the Senate pro tem.

Approved February 9, 1867.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Governor.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *Secretary's Office, ss:*

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing has been compared with the original enrolled memorial deposited in this office, and the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of
[SEAL.] the State, at the capitol, in Madison, this eleventh day of February,
A. D. 1867.

THOS. S. ALLEN,
Secretary of State.

RATIONS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of July 9, 1866, relative to the issue of rations to persons not belonging to the army.

FEBRUARY 26, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 26, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report by the Commissary General of Subsistence, dated February 25, which contains so much of the information called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of July 9, 1866, respecting the issue of rations to persons not belonging to the army, as the files of the department furnish, viz., from July 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866. For a statement of issues prior to July 1, 1866, resort must be had to the office of the Third Auditor of the treasury, to which the returns have been sent. No separate account of issues to white and colored persons has been kept.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington City, February 25, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the directions of the Secretary of War, February 16, 1867, to report upon House resolution of July 9, 1866, I have the honor to enclose herewith a statement of subsistence stores issued to destitute refugees and freedmen in the different States from July 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866, and the money value thereof. No record was kept in this office of these issues prior to July 1, 1866, and since that time no separate account of issues to white and colored persons. The returns of officers prior to that date have passed from this office to that of the Third Auditor, and an examination by him of all the returns received since the commencement of the war will be necessary, in order to give the full information required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. EATON,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

*Subsistence stores issued to destitute refugees and freedmen in Arkansas from
July 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866.*

24,242 12-16 pounds pork, at 15 cents per pound.....	\$3,636 41
2,655 pounds bacon, at 19 cents per pound	504 45
757 pounds ham, at 25 cents per pound	189 25
24 cans jams, at 58 cents per can.....	13 92
4,590 pounds fresh beef, at 12 cents per pound.....	550 80
83 pounds soda crackers, at 9 cents per pound	7 47
39,699 6-16 pounds flour, at \$12 per barrel.....	2,430 57
369½ pounds hard bread, at 7 cents per pound.....	25 82
12,239 pounds corn meal, at 3 cents per pound.....	367 17
1,769 12-16 pounds beans, at 3½ cents per pound	61 94
10 pounds dried peaches, at 30 cents per pound.....	3 00
652 9-16 pounds rice, at 12 cents per pound	78 31
1,394 5-16 pounds hominy, at 3 cents per pound.. .	41 83
136 11-16 pounds coffee, roasted, at 35 cents per pound ..	47 84
31 pounds coffee, roasted and ground, at 40 cents per pound	12 40
342 5-16 pounds tea, at \$1 25 per pound	427 89
3,948 10-16 pounds brown sugar, at 13 cents per pound.....	513 32
194 pounds white sugar, at 25 cents per pound.....	48 50
207 2-32 gallons vinegar, at 35 cents per gallon	72 47
1 gallon sirup, at \$1 53 per gallon	1 53
255 11-16 pounds adamantine candles, at 30 cents per pound	76 70
1,027 14-16 pounds soap, at 10 cents per pound	102 79
993 13-16 pounds salt, at 2 cents per pound.....	19 87
41 13-16 pounds pepper, at 50 cents per pound.....	20 91
1,095½ pounds potatoes, at 2 cents per pound	21 90
12 gallons molasses, at 85 cents per gallon	10 20
6 pounds roasted and ground rye, at 6 cents per pound	36
30 cans peaches, at 37½ cents per can	11 25
9 cans blackberries, at 31 cents per can	2 79
5 cans oysters, at 27½ cents per can.....	1 37
5 pounds dried apples, at 15 cents per pound	75
24 cans tomatoes, at 20 cents per can	4 80
Purchases for hospitals.....	315 83
Total amount.....	9,624 47

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1867.

Official:

A. B. EATON,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

*Subsistence stores issued to destitute refugees and freedmen in Kansas, from
July 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866.*

23½ pounds bacon, at 19 cents per pound.....	\$4 42
35 pounds fresh beef, at 12 cents per pound.....	4 20
31½ pounds flour, at \$12 per barrel.....	1 93
19 pounds hard bread, at 7 cents per pound.....	1 33
6 7-16 pounds beans, at 3½ cents per pound.....	22
4 9-16 pounds green coffee, at 30 cents per pound	1 38
6 14-16 pounds brown sugar, at 13 cents per pound	89
½ gallon vinegar, at 35 cents per gallon.....	09
5-16 pounds adamantine candles, at 30 cents per pound.....	09
1 11-16 pounds soap, at 10 cents per pound	17
1 6-16 pounds salt, at 2 cents per pound.....	03
Total amount.....	14 75

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1867.

Official:

A. B. EATON,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

Subsistence stores issued to destitute refugees and freedmen at Fort Gibson, C. N., from July 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866.

1,078½ pounds pork, at 15 cents per pound	\$161 81
1,167½ pounds bacon, at 19 cents per pound	221 82
3,559 pounds flour, at \$12 per barrel	217 90
15 pounds hard bread, at 7 cents per pound	1 05
2½ pounds beans, at 3½ cents per pound	10
3 pounds rice, at 12 cents per pound	36
4 pounds roasted and ground coffee, at 40 cents per pound	1 60
13-16 pounds tea, at \$1 25 per pound	1 02
33 7-16 pounds of brown sugar, at 13 cents per pound	4 35
69 5-16 pounds salt, at 2 cents per pound	1 39
Total amount	611 40

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1867.

Official:

A. B. EATON,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

Subsistence stores issued to destitute refugees and freedmen in Kentucky from July 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866.

3,591½ pounds pork, at 15 cents per pound	\$538 69
199½ pounds bacon, at 19 cents per pound	37 86
58 pounds ham, at 25 cents per pound	14 50
6,676 pounds fresh beef, at 12 cents per pound	801 12
9,842½ pounds flour, at \$12 per barrel	602 62
5,816½ pounds corn meal, at 3 cents per pound	174 49
482 pounds beans at 3½ cents per pound	16 87
90 pounds peas, at 6 cents per pound	5 40
154 11-16 pounds rice, at 12 cents per pound	18 56
120 pounds green coffee, at 30 cents per pound	36 00
160½ pounds roasted coffee, at 35 cents per pound	56 31
14 6-16 pounds tea, at \$1 25 per pound	17 97
1,200½ pounds brown sugar, at 13 cents per pound	156 06
113 pounds white sugar, at 25 cents per pound	28 25
14½ gallons vinegar, at 35 cents per gallon	5 07
90½ pounds adamantine candles, at 30 cents per pound	27 04
482½ pounds soap, at 10 cents per pound	48 26
238 pounds salt, at 2 cents per pound	4 76
1½ pounds pepper, at 50 cents per pound	94
115 pounds roasted and ground coffee, at 40 cents per pound	46 00
Purchases for hospital	920 64
Total amount	3,557 41

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1867.

Official:

A. B. EATON,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

Subsistence stores issued to destitute refugees and freedmen in Tennessee from July 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866.

93,057½ pounds pork, at 15 cents per pound	\$13,958 62
1,128½ pounds bacon, at 19 cents per pound	214 46
2,434 pounds fresh beef, at 12 cents per pound	292 08
48,867 pounds flour, at \$12 per barrel	2,991 86
8,847½ pounds hard bread, at 7 cents per pound	619 34
2,627 pounds corn meal, at 3 cents per pound	78 81

13,390 1-16 pounds beans, at 3½ cents per pound	\$468 65
18,038 1-16 pounds rice, at 12 cents per pound	2,164 57
847 11-16 pounds tea, at \$1 25 per pound	1,059 61
9,489½ pounds brown sugar, at 13 cents per pound	1,233 59
57 9-16 pounds white sugar, at 25 cents per pound	14 39
641 12-32 gallons vinegar, at 35 cents per gallon	224 44
71 7-16 pounds adamantine candles, at 30 cents per pound	21 43
2,702 6-16 pounds soap, at 10 cents per pound	270 24
2,702 6-16 pounds salt, at 2 cents per pound	54 05
6½ pounds pepper, at 50 cents per pound	3 44
157½ gallons molasses, at 85 cents per gallon	134 00
35 gallons pickles, at 55 cents per gallon	19 25
Total amount	23,822 92

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1867.

Official:

A. B. EATON,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

Subsistence stores issued to destitute refugees and freedmen in Texas from July 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866.

2,408½ pounds pork, at 15 cents per pound	\$361 24
349 6-16 pounds bacon, at 19 cents per pound	66 32
29 pounds salt beef, at 9 cents per pound	2 61
1,847 pounds fresh beef, at 12 cents per pound	221 64
5,374 pounds flour, at \$12 per barrel	329 02
308½ pounds hard bread, at 7 cents per pound	27 22
23 pounds corn meal, at 3 cents per pound	69
857½ pounds beans, at 3½ cents per pound	30 00
8 pounds rice, at 12 cents per pound	96
24 1-16 pounds tea, at \$1 25 per pound	30 00
495 15-16 pounds brown sugar, at 13 cents per pound	64 47
28 29-32 gallons vinegar, at 35 cents per gallon	10 12
28 13-16 pounds adamantine candles, at 30 cents per pound	8 64
124 7-16 pounds soap, at 10 cents per pound	12 44
123 7-16 pounds salt, at 2 cents per pound	2 47
5 12-16 pounds pepper, at 50 cents per pound	2 57
Total amount	1,171 51

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1867.

Official:

A. B. EATON,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

Subsistence stores issued to destitute refugees and freedmen in Louisiana from July 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866.

10 cans jellies, at 50 cents per can	\$5 00
175,670 9-16 pounds pork, at 15 cents per pound	26,350 50
296 pounds dried apples, at 15 cents per pound	44 40
512 pounds ham, at 25 cents per pound	128 00
800 pounds sweet potatoes, at 2 cents per pound	16 00
101,329½ pounds fresh beef, at 12 cents per pound	12,159 54
200 pounds green coffee, at 30 cents per pound	60 00
351,853 pounds flour, at \$12 per barrel	21,542 02
2,210½ pounds hard bread, at 7 cents per pound	154 74
57,245 pounds corn meal, at 3 cents per pound	1,717 35
29,824 6-16 pounds beans, at 3½ cents per pound	1,043 50
3,183½ pounds peas, at 6 cents per pound	191 01
8,502½ pounds rice, at 12 cents per pound	1,020 30

10,778½ pounds hominy, at 3 cents per pound.....	\$323 36
350 pounds roasted and ground rye, at 6 cents per pound.....	21 00
139 pounds roasted and ground coffee, at 40 cents per pound.....	55 60
8,724½ pounds tea, at \$1 25 per pound.....	10,905 62
32,139 10-16 pounds brown sugar, at 13 cents per pound.....	4,178 15
695 pounds white sugar, at 25 cents per pound.....	173 75
1,308 20-32 gallons vinegar, at 35 cents per gallon.....	458 02
24 6-16 pounds sperm candles, at 43 cents per pound.....	10 48
1,815 pounds adamantine candles, at 30 cents per pound.....	544 50
8,819 pounds soap, at 10 cents per pound.....	881 90
8,567 13-16 pounds salt, at 2 cents per pound.....	171 36
175 9-14 pounds pepper, at 50 cents per pound.....	87 78
24,170 pounds potatoes, at 2 cents per pound.....	483 40
471½ gallons molasses, at 85 cents per gallon.....	400 77
128 cans milk, at 35 cents per can.....	44 80
198 cans jellies and jams, at 70 cents per can.....	138 60
18 cans cherries, at 45 cents per can.....	8 10
2 cans strawberries, at 46 cents per can.....	92
20 cans jams, at 58 cents per can.....	11 60
2,305 pounds onions, at 2½ cents per pound.....	57 62
30 pounds mixed vegetables, at 21½ cents per pound.....	6 45
120 pounds butter, at 40 cents per pound.....	48 00
494½ gallons pickles, at 55 cents per gallon.....	271 97
12 bottles assorted jellies, at 27½ cents per bottle.....	3 30
12,798½ pounds bacon, at 19 cents per pound.....	2,431 64
6 cans tomatoes, at 20 cents per can.....	1 20
12 cans peaches, at 37½ cents per can.....	4 50
6 cans corn, at 25 cents per can.....	1 50
6 cans peas, at 28 cents per can.....	1 68
Purchases for hospitals.....	2,019 80
Total amount.....	88,180 16

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1867.

Official:

A. B. EATON,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

*Subsistence stores issued to destitute refugees and freedmen in Mississippi from
July 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866.*

7,970 15-16 pounds pork, at 15 cents per pound.....	\$1,195 64
5,655 14-16 pounds bacon, at 19 cents per pound.....	1,074 61
40 pounds roasted and ground coffee, at 40 cents per pound.....	16 00
988 6-16 pounds shoulders, at 15 cents per pound.....	148 26
15,903 pounds fresh beef, at 12 cents per pound.....	1,908 36
149 pounds pickled fish, at 8 cents per pound.....	11 92
26,753½ pounds flour, at \$12 per barrel.....	1,637 97
3,132 6-16 pounds hard bread, at 7 cents per pound.....	219 27
9,314 pounds corn meal, at 3 cents per pound.....	279 42
659 6-16 pounds beans, at 3½ cents per pound.....	23 08
351 1-16 pounds peas, at 6 cents per pound.....	21 06
1,176 6-16 pounds rice, at 12 cents per pound.....	141 16
1,768 6-16 pounds hominy at 3 cents per pound.....	53 05
15 pounds roasted coffee, at 35 cents per pound.....	5 25
180 6-16 pounds tea, at \$1 25 per pound.....	225 47
2,739 7-16 pounds brown sugar, at 13 cents per pound.....	356 13
45 pounds white sugar, at 25 cents per pound.....	11 25
198 gallons vinegar, at 35 cents per gallon.....	69 30
221 pounds adamantine candles, 30 cents per pound.....	66 30
822 11-16 pounds soap, at 10 cents per pound.....	82 27
1,252 11-16 pounds salt, at 2 cents per pound.....	25 05
39 14-16 pounds pepper, at 50 cents per pound.....	19 94
800 pounds potatoes, at 2 cents per pound.....	16 00
184½ gallons molasses, at 85 cents per gallon.....	156 82
8 cans blackberries, at 31 cents per can.....	2 48
24 cans cherries, at 45 cents per can.....	10 80

9 cans pine apple, at 56 cents per can.....	\$5 04
1 can quince jelly, at 56 cents per can.....	56
21 cans tomatoes, at 20 cents per can.....	4 20
500 pounds dried apples, at 15 cents per pound	75 00
Purchases for hospitals.....	586 11
Total amount.....	<u>8,447 77</u>

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1867.

Official:

A. B. EATON,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

*Subsistence stores issued to destitute refugees and freedmen in Alabama from
July 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866.*

554,555½ pounds pork, at 15 cents per pound.....	\$83,183 29
54,211 11-16 pounds bacon, at 19 cents per pound	10,300 22
10 pounds dried apples, at 15 cents per pound	1 50
9,065 pounds salt beef, at 9 cents per pound	815 85
41,688 pounds fresh beef, at 12 cents per pound.....	5,002 56
149 pounds roasted coffee, at 35 cents per pound	52 15
531,067½ pounds flour, at \$12 per barrel.....	32,820 48
96,401 pounds hard bread, at 7 cents per pound.....	6,748 07
131,351 pounds corn meal, at 3 cents per pound.....	3,940 53
79,118 6-16 pounds beans, at 3½ cents per pound.....	2,769 14
5,767½ pounds peas, at 6 cents per pound.....	346 03
42,373½ pounds rice, at 12 cents per pound	5,084 55
5,004 pounds hominy, at 3 cents per pound.....	150 12
132 pounds roasted and ground rye, at 6 cents per pound	7 92
275½ pounds roasted and ground coffee, at 4 cents per pound	110 05
2,401½ pounds tea, at \$1 25 per pound	3,001 56
55,297 3-16 pounds brown sugar, at 13 cents per pound	7,188 63
152½ pounds white sugar, at 25 cents pound	38 12
3,873 19-32 gallons vinegar, at 35 cents per gallon	2,355 76
180 pounds coffee, green, at 30 cents per pound	54 00
3,920 15-16 pounds adamantine candles, at 30 cents per pound	1,176 28
17,466½ pounds soap, at 10 cents per pound.....	1,746 61
17,315 pounds salt, at 2 cents per pound	346 30
732½ pounds pepper, at 50 cents per pound	366 37
2,527½ gallons molasses, at 85 cents per gallon	2,148 37
83 cans milk, at 35 cents per can.....	29 05
7 cans jellies, at 50 cents per can.....	3 50
7 cans jellies and jams, at 70 cents per can	4 90
2 cans corn, at 25 cents per can	50
10 pounds dried peaches, at 30 cents per pound	3 00
Purchases for hospitals	1,858 82
Total amount	<u>170,654 53</u>

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1867.

Official:

A. B. EATON,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

*Subsistence issued to destitute refugees and freedmen in Georgia from July 1,
1866, to December 31, 1866.*

105,843½ pounds pork, at 15 cents per pound.....	\$15,876 49
716½ pounds bacon, at 19 cents per pound.....	136 09
163 pounds hams, at 25 cents per pound	40 75
3 cans jelly, at 50 cents per can.....	1 50

13½ pounds dried beef, at 26 cents per pound	\$3 51
27,242½ pounds fresh beef, at 12 cents per pound	3,269 07
200 pounds mackerel, at 10 cents per pound	20 00
25,432½ pounds flour, at \$12 per barrel	1,557 09
31,318 7-16 pounds hard bread, at 7 cents per pound	2,192 29
19,700½ pounds corn meal, at 3 cents per pound	591 01
17,117½ pounds beans, at 3½ cents per pound	599 10
338½ pounds dried apples, at 15 cents per pound	50 77
30,329 1-16 pounds rice, at 12 cents per pound	3,639 49
922 5-16 pounds hominy, at 3 cents per pound	27 67
191½ pounds roasted and ground rye, at 6 cents per pound	11 47
433 6-16 pounds roasted and ground coffee, at 40 cents per pound	173 35
1,084 3-16 pounds tea, at \$1 25 per pound	1,355 23
10,534 9-16 pounds brown sugar, at 13 cents per pound	1,369 49
1,072 3-16 pounds white sugar, at 25 cents per pound	268 04
607 13-32 gallons vinegar, at 35 cents per gallon	212 59
1,258½ pounds adamantine candles, at 30 cents per pound	377 44
4,405 6-16 pounds soap, at 10 cents per pound	440 54
3,744½ pounds salt, at 2 cents per pound	74 88
212 9-16 pounds pepper, at 50 cents per pound	106 28
180 pounds potatoes, at 2 cents per pound	3 60
724 gallons molasses, at 85 cents per gallon	615 40
12 gallons pickled cabbage, at 22 cents per gallon	2 64
70 pounds mixed vegetables, at 21½ cents per pound	15 05
212 gallons pickles, at 55 cents per gallon	116 60
3,916½ pounds corn, at 2 9-28 cents per pound	90 91
25 cans fruits, at 35 cents per can	8 75
2 6-16 pounds green coffee, at 30 cents per pound	71
10 pounds onions, at 2½ cents per pound	25
12 cans milk, at 35 cents per can	4 20
Purchases for hospitals	2,444 15
Total amount	<u>35,696 40</u>

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1867.

Official:

A. B. EATON
Commissary General of Subsistence

*Subsistence stores issued to destitute refugees and freedmen in Florida from
July 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866.*

10,582 3-16 pounds pork, at 15 cents per pound	\$1,587 33
87½ pounds bacon, at 19 cents per pound	16 62
56 pounds mutton, at 10 cents per pound	5 60
62 pounds salt beef, at 9 cents per pound	5 58
364 pounds fresh beef, at 12 cents per pound	43 68
179 3-6 pounds rice, at 12 cents per pound	21 50
15,275½ pounds flour, at \$12 per barrel	935 23
1,611½ pounds hard bread, at 7 cents per pound	112 82
591 pounds corn meal, at 3 cents per pound	17 73
1,772½ pounds beans, at 3½ cents per pound	62 04
19 7-16 pounds peas, at 6 cents per pound	1 16
50½ pounds green coffee, at 30 cents per pound	15 22
51½ pounds hominy, at 3 cents per pound	1 55
644 5-14 pounds roasted and ground rye, at 6 cents per pound	38 66
112 pounds roasted and ground coffee, at 40 cents per pound	44 80
53 10 16 pounds tea, at \$1 25 per pound	67 03
1,352 13-16 pounds brown sugar, at 13 cents per pound	175 86
73 14-32 gallons vinegar, 35 cents per gallon	25 70
85½ pounds adamantine candles, at 30 cents per pound	25 65
444 7-16 pounds soap, at 10 cents per pound	44 44
416½ pounds salt, at 2 cents per pound	8 32
18 3-16 pounds pepper, at 50 cents per pound	9 09
12½ gallons molasses, at 85 cents per gallon	10 84
55 pounds dried apples, at 15 cents per pound	8 25

RATIONS

32 pounds roasted coffee, at 35 cents per pound.....	\$11 20
Purchases for hospitals.....	260 10
Total amount.....	<u>3,556 00</u>

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1867.

Official:

A. B. EATON,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

*Subsistence stores issued to destitute refugees and freedmen in South Carolina
from July 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866.*

188,734½ pounds pork, at 15 cents per pound	\$28,310 14
228 pounds roasted coffee, at 35 cents per pound.....	79 20
9,404 pounds fresh beef, at 12 cents per pound.....	1,128 48
60 pounds of mackerel, at 10 cents per pound.....	6 00
43,750 pounds flour, at \$12 per barrel.....	2,667 50
63,263½ pounds hard bread, at 7 cents per pound.....	4,428 44
99,990½ pounds corn meal, at 3 cents per pound	2,999 71
7,006½ pounds beans, at 3½ cents per pound	245 23
2,845 7-16 pounds peas, at 6 cents per pound.....	170 72
4,527 3-16 pounds rice, at 12 cents per pound.....	543 26
7,655 3-16 pounds hominy, at 3 cents per pound	229 65
6,250 12-16 pounds roasted and ground rye, at 6 cents per pound.....	375 04
755 13-16 pounds roasted and ground coffee, at 40 cents per pound.....	302 32
968 1-16 pounds tea, at \$1 25 per pound.....	1,210 00
5,653 7-16 pounds brown sugar, at 13 cents per pound.....	734 95
492½ pounds white sugar, at 25 cents per pound.....	123 06
949 21-32 gallons vinegar, at 35 cents per gallon.....	332 35
1,397 3-16 pounds adamantine candles, at 30 cents per pound.....	419 16
4,184 10-16 pounds soap, at 10 cents per pound	418 46
5,508 6-16 pounds salt, at 2 cents per pound.....	110 17
243 13-16 pounds pepper, at 50 cents per pound.....	121 90
996 pounds potatoes, at 2 cents per pound.....	19 92
2,833 26-32 gallons molasses, at 85 cents per gallon.....	2,408 74
129 pounds ham, at 25 cents per pound	32 24
124,208 pounds corn, at 2 9-28 cents per pound.....	2,883 40
24 cans fruit, at 35 cents per can.....	8 40
Purchases for hospitals.....	1,334 75
Total amount	<u>51,643 95</u>

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1867.

Official:

A. B. EATON,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

*Subsistence stores issued to destitute refugees and freedmen in North Carolina
from July 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866.*

95,746 5-16 pounds pork, at 15 cents per pound.....	\$14,361 95
5 cans cherries, at 45 cents per can.....	2 25
569½ pounds roasted and ground coffee, at 40 per pound.....	227 65
3,860 pounds salt beef, at 9 cents per pound	347 40
25,644 pounds fresh beef, at 12 cents per pound.....	3,077 28
227 pounds mackerel, at 10 cents per pound	22 70
60,664 pounds flour, at \$12 per barrel.....	3,714 12
36,388 pounds hard bread, at 7 cents per pound.....	2,547 16
71,645 pounds corn meal, at 3 cents per pound.....	2 149 35
7,940½ pounds beans, at 3½ cents per pound	277 90
2,656 7-16 pounds rice, at 12 cents per pound	318 77
6,040½ pounds hominy, at 3 cents per pound.....	181 20
7,152 pounds roasted and ground rye, at 6 cents per pound.....	429 12

RATIONS.

9

110 pounds roasted coffee, at 35 cents per pound.....	\$38 50
423½ pounds tea, at \$1 25 per pound.....	529 37
5,621 5-16 pounds brown sugar, at 13 cents per pound.....	730 77
2,862 3-16 pounds white sugar, at 25 cents per pound.....	715 54
669 31-32 gallons vinegar, at 35 cents per gallon.....	234 49
895 11-16 pounds adamantine candles, at 30 cents per pound.....	268 71
3,342 7-16 pounds soap, at 10 cents per pound.....	334 24
3,393 11-16 pounds salt, at 2 cents per pound.....	67 97
155 9-16 pounds pepper, at 50 cents per pound.....	77 78
1,340 pounds potatoes, at 2 cents per pound.....	26 80
210 20-32 gallons molasses, at 85 cents per gallon.....	179 03
26½ pounds dried peaches, at 30 cents per pound.....	7 87
36 cans tomatoes, at 20 cents per can.....	7 20
8½ gallons pickles, at 55 cents per gallon.....	4 54
24 cans assorted fruits, at 35 cents per can.....	8 40
Purchases for hospitals.....	2,718 61
Total amount.....	33,606 67

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1867. ●

Official:

A. B. EATON,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

*Subsistence stores issued to destitute refugees and freedmen in Virginia from
July 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866.*

129,764½ pounds pork, at 15 cents per pound.....	\$19,464 70
3,359 6-16 pounds bacon, at 19 cents per pound.....	638 28
88,270 pounds herring, at 4 cents per pound.....	3,530 80
27,967 pounds salt beef, at 9 cents per pound.....	2,517 03
49,110½ pounds fresh beef, at 12 cents per pound.....	5,893 26
53,698 pounds mackerel, at 10 cents per pound.....	5,369 80
98,488½ pounds flour, at \$12 per barrel.....	6,029 93
50,195½ pounds hard bread, at 7 cents per pound.....	3,513 67
304,113½ pounds corn meal, at 3 cents per pound.....	9,123 40
18,328 11-16 pounds beans, at 3½ cents per pound.....	641 50
5,760 6-16 pounds peas, at 6 cents per pound.....	345 62
7,028 10-16 pounds rice, at 12 cents per pound.....	843 43
100 pounds dried fish, at 10 cents per pound.....	10 00
11,844 13-16 pounds roasted and ground rye, at 6 cents per pound.....	710 69
2,220 pounds roasted and ground coffee, at 40 cents per pound.....	888 00
895 9-16 pounds tea, at \$1 25 per pound.....	1,119 45
15,967 10-16 pounds brown sugar, at 13 cents per pound.....	2,075 79
2,548½ pounds white sugar, at 25 cents per pound.....	637 03
521 21-32 gallons vinegar, at 35 cents per gallon.....	182 58
308 1-16 pounds sperm candles, at 43 cents per pound.....	132 46
412½ pounds adamantine candles, at 30 cents per pound.....	123 82
3,887 3-16 pounds soap, at 10 cents per pound.....	388 72
4,701 3-16 pounds salt, at 2 cents per pound.....	94 02
214 11-16 pounds pepper, at 50 cents per pound.....	107 34
5,030 pounds potatoes, at 2 cents per pound.....	100 60
1,142 18-32 gallons molasses, at 85 cents per gallon.....	971 18
1,001 pounds dried apples, at 15 cents per pound.....	150 15
50 cakes toilet soap, at 15 cents per cake.....	7 50
20 gallons pickles, at 55 cents per gallon.....	11 00
200 pounds ham, at 25 cents per pound.....	50 00
496 pounds green coffee, at 30 cents per pound.....	148 80
90 pounds dried peaches, at 30 cents per pound.....	27 00
Purchases for hospitals.....	8,147 94
Total amount.....	73,995 49

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1867.

Official:

A. B. EATON,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

Subsistence stores issued to destitute refugees and freedmen at Washington, D. C., from July 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866.

37,224½ pounds pork, at 15 cents per pound	\$5,583 64
687½ pounds bacon, at 19 cents per pound.....	130 62
61,297 pounds fresh beef, at 12 cents per pound.....	7,355 64
383½ pounds hard-bread biscuit, at 8½ cents per pound.....	31 66
108,069½ pounds flour, at \$12 per barrel.....	6,616 51
3,037½ pounds hard bread, at 7 cents per pound	212 64
19,119 pounds corn meal, at 3 cents per pound.....	573 57
6,125 1-16 pounds beans, at 3½ cents per pound.....	214 38
244½ pounds peas, at 6 cents per pound	14 69
1,859 pounds rice, at 12 cents per pound	223 08
1,935 pounds hominy, at 3 cents per pound.....	58 15
440 pounds green coffee, at 30 cents per pound.....	132 00
440 pounds roasted and ground coffee, at 40 cents per pound.....	176 00
682½ pounds tea, at \$1 25 per pound.....	853 12
11,336 pounds brown sugar, at 13 cents per pound	1,473 68
293½ gallons vinegar, at 35 cents per gallon	102 64
549 7-16 pounds adamantine candles, at 30 cents per pound.....	164 83
9,110 6-16 pounds soap, at 10 cents per pound	311 04
3,146 7-16 pounds salt, at 2 cents per pound.....	62 93
101 13-16 pounds pepper, at 50 cents per pound	50 91
6 3-16 pounds roasted and ground rye, at 6 cents per pound.....	37
Purchases for hospitals.....	7,979 11
Total amount.....	32,321 11

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1867.
A. B. EATON,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

Official:

Subsistence stores issued to destitute refugees and freedmen in Maryland from July 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866.

4,503½ pounds pork at 15 cents per pound	\$675 47
2,589½ pounds bacon, at 19 cents per pound	491 98
2,861 pounds fresh beef, at 12 cents per pound.....	343 32
2,371 pounds flour, at \$12 per barrel.....	145 11
3,795 pounds hard bread, at 7 cents per pound	265 65
6,778 pounds corn meal, at 3 cents per pound.....	203 34
513 pounds beans, at 3½ cents per pound	17 95
907½ pounds hominy, at 3 cents per pound	27 23
540 11-16 pounds roasted and ground rye, at 6 cents per pound.....	32 44
69 11-16 pounds tea, at \$1 25 per pound.....	87 11
1,136 9-16 pounds brown sugar, at 13 cents per pound.....	147 75
70½ gallons vinegar, at 35 cents per gallon	24 39
71 pounds adamantine candles, at 30 cents per pound.....	21 30
284 1-16 pounds soap, at 10 cents per pound	28 40
215½ pounds salt, at 2 cents per pound.....	4 30
17½ pounds pepper, at 50 cents per pound.....	8 75
Total amount.....	2,524 60

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1867.
A. B. EATON,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

Official:

Money value of subsistence stores issued to destitute refugees and freedmen in different States from July 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866.

Maryland.....	\$2,524 60
Washington, D. C.....	32,321 11

Virginia	\$73,995 49
North Carolina	33,606 67
South Carolina	51,643 95
Florida	3,556 00
Georgia	35,696 40
Alabama	170,654 53
Mississippi	8,447 77
Louisiana	88,180 16
Texas	1,171 51
Tennessee	23,822 92
Kentucky	3,557 41
Fort Gibson, C. N	611 40
Kansas	14 75
Arkansas	9,624 47
Total amount	<u>539,429 23</u>

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1867.

Official:

A. B. EATON,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

PRINTING SPECIFICATIONS OF PATENTS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House, of the 7th ultimo, relative to the contract for the printing of the specifications of patents.

FEBRUARY 23, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 28, 1867.

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives dated the 7th of January, 1867, "that the Secretary of the Interior be directed to inform the House if any contract had been entered into with any person or persons for the printing of the specifications of patents, and if so, by virtue of what law the same was made," &c., I have the honor to submit the report of the Commissioner of Patents, to whom said resolution was referred; also agreement entered into by said Commissioner with Messrs. Philp & Solomons, of the city of Washington, stationers, for the printing of said specifications.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
February 26, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution passed by the House of Representatives, inquiring if any contract has been entered into for the printing of the specifications; and if so, by virtue of what law the same was made, and requiring a copy thereof; and by way of report I would call attention to the following statements and enclosed copy of the contract referred to.

The rapid increase in the number of patents which have been issued annually for several years last past, and the large amount of capital constantly seeking investment in patent property, has caused a wide demand for copies of many of the more important patents, and inventors and patentees have for a long time been desirous that the patents should be issued in a printed form, instead

of manuscript. In view of this demand the subject was laid before Congress, and in the act approved March 2, 1861, authority was expressly given to the Commissioner of Patents to print ten copies of the description and claims of all patents thereafter granted, and ten copies of the drawings of the same, with a certain limitation upon the cost of such copies and the manner of their execution.

Under the authority of this act, my immediate predecessor undertook the printing, but after a trial of some months the experiment was abandoned, as it was found that the expense was much larger than was anticipated, and much larger than could be defrayed from the patent fund.

Indeed, the expense incurred so far exceeded the receipts, that in July, 1862, application was made to Congress for an appropriation to supply the deficiency, and it was granted, slightly exceeding fifty thousand dollars, with a proviso that the section authorizing such printing be repealed. Shortly after my entrance upon the duties of this office, my attention was called to this subject, and an examination into the details of expenditure incurred under my predecessor satisfied me that it was entirely feasible to print the specifications at a cost which would be less, all things taken into consideration, than that of issuing them in manuscript. Having fully satisfied myself that such was the case, I consulted with several members of the Committee on Patents of the House of Representatives, and was advised by them that in their opinion no legislation was necessary to authorize such printing, if the expense could be so defrayed from the "patent fund" that no appropriation would be required. I consulted the First Comptroller of the Treasury, the officer whose special duty it is to pass upon all expenses incurred by this office, and found that in his opinion it was entirely competent for me to issue such specifications in printed form, provided the expense would not be greater than that incurred by issuing them in manuscript.

The law requires the issue of letters patent with copies of the specifications attached, and it is believed that the same authority exists for printing the specifications as for printing the letters patent themselves.

The latter have been generally printed since the original organization of the office.

When the attempt was made to issue printed specifications under the direct authority of the statute of 1861, the copy attached to the letters patent was printed upon parchment, while the other copies were printed upon a page of different size, by which the expense was materially increased.

At the same time one manuscript copy was made for the record-room of the office, and another for the printer, and, therefore, no decrease in cost of copying. For all purposes of reference a printed copy is more convenient than a written one, and as the original specification remains on the files of this office, and must of necessity be resorted to when an authenticated copy is required, it was plain to me that the expense of these manuscript copies might be avoided. It will be observed that when the specifications were written, two copies were made which were paid for at the rate of ten cents per hundred words. As two copies were still written during the printing experiment of 1861, the whole cost of said printing was just so much added to the expenditures of the office.

As now conducted no manuscript copy is made, and thus I am enabled so to print additional copies to furnish persons who may desire them at the rate of five cents per hundred words, whereas before they paid ten cents for the manuscript. So complete has been the success of the experiment, that if I were not entirely satisfied that the law as it stands authorizes the printing, I should deem it my duty to urge upon Congress such legislation as might be necessary to authorize it.

There is another view of the matter which may create an opinion that the course adopted is contrary to law, inasmuch as the printing is not done at the Public Printing Office, but is made a matter of contract. When it is remembered

that the entire expenses of carrying on this office are paid from the patent fund and not from the treasury of the United States, it will be seen at once that the expense is not such as should be spent from the appropriation for the support of the Public Printing Office.

If the adoption of the resolution of inquiry by the House of Representatives is to be taken as indicative of any desire to return to the practice of issuing the specifications in manuscript, it can hardly be necessary to do more to induce an abandonment of such purpose than to refer to the universal satisfaction which has been expressed at the change by all inventors and persons interested in patent property.

On the other hand, I feel that the experiment is already so complete a success that I should be justified in asking Congress to provide, as was done in 1861, for printing a limited number of copies of the drawings in all cases where the patents are accompanied by drawings; as the law at present requires the applicant for a patent to furnish duplicate drawings, one to remain upon the files of this office and the other to be attached to the patent. I have not felt authorized to incur the expense of printing copies of the drawings, but the receipts of the patent fund have recently been so largely in excess of the expenditures of the office that I am certain that a limited number of copies could be photographed, and so placed in the reach of all who may desire them, at much less cost than could now be done, without any danger of exhausting the patent fund. This office has for several years been furnished without expense with copies of the specifications and drawings of all patents issued in England and France, and although I have not felt authorized to respond to this courtesy heretofore, I have received communications from the English patent office congratulating me upon the advance which has been made by the adoption of printed specifications, and requesting me, if possible, to furnish two copies of the specifications of each patent issued by us for the use of that office, which I am now doing.

When we consider to how great an extent the activity of the inventive genius of the country has been prompted by the fostering care of the government as exercised through this office, and how immense have been the additions to the wealth of the country from this source, I am persuaded that no backward step will be taken; but if any action is taken by Congress, it will be in the direction of a wider diffusion of that useful information which is to be found on the files of this office, and a more hearty recognition of the great benefit conferred upon the country by its operations.

The printing of the specifications was commenced with the issue for the week ending November 20, 1866, and is done by contract, under which we are furnished with ten copies of each specification, printed in first-rate style, for a little less than the two manuscript copies previously cost, and thus we have one printed copy for the patent, one for our record, and eight with which to fill orders from patentees and others desiring them, and all this at a less expense than the former cost of two written copies; and by this arrangement we are enabled to furnish, and are so doing, to all who may order them, the printed copies at five cents per hundred words, instead of ten cents for the written copies, which was the former custom. The effect of this is to greatly increase the demand for copies. The eight copies above alluded to are, therefore, a clear gain to the office at five cents each per hundred words, and when a larger number than eight copies is ordered, which is often done, we, by virtue of our contract with the printer, are furnished them at one cent per hundred words, and being sold at five, this affords a large profit; whereas under the former practice we paid the copyist ten cents, and charged the same to those ordering them, so losing on each copy to the amount of the value of the paper used and the time spent in comparing the same with the originals. All will admit that the printed copy is greatly preferable to the manuscript.

There are still other advantages in favor of the change from writing to print-

ing the specifications that might be mentioned, but what has been said presents the main points in its favor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

This agreement, made this twelfth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, between Philp & Solomons, of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, of the first part, and Thomas C. Theaker, Commissioner of Patents, acting for and in behalf of the United States, of the second part,

Witnesseth, that the said parties of the first part hereby agree to print and deliver to the said party of the second part, or his successors, for a term of three years commencing at the beginning of the work hereinafter specified, such specifications of patents as may be issued by the United States Patent Office, upon the terms and conditions as follows, to wit:

For every one hundred (100) words actual count, the said parties of the first part shall receive from the said party of the second part the sum of twenty-seven (27) cents for composition in type known as "small pica," and set in double columns, and for all fractional parts of one hundred (100) words a like proportional amount; ten (10) copies of which are to be well and clearly printed upon the paper furnished by the party of the second part and delivered without additional cost to the said party of the second part, and for each additional copy over and above the ten (10) copies before named the said parties of the first part are to receive one (1) cent for one hundred (100) words, or a like proportional amount.

The said parties of the first part agree that in all cases the work be done in the utmost despatch and in the very best manner. And the said parties of the first part further agree, in case of any failure by them at any time to duly perform the articles of their agreement, (of which the party of the second part shall be the judge,) then the said party of the second part shall be vested with full authority to have the work herein specified executed in open market, charging the parties of the first part with the difference in cost between the price paid and the terms of this agreement.

In witness whereof, the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above mentioned.

PHILP & SOLOMONS. [SEAL]
T. C. THEAKER, [SEAL]
Commissioner of Patents.

Witness: J. J. CHAPMAN.

RICHARD M. BONTON AND HARRIET M. FISHER.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

*A resolution of the House of February 21, calling for letters and indorsements.
by the Chief of Ordnance.*

MARCH 2, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I transmit herewith a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st instant, calling for a copy of a letter addressed by Richard M. Bonton and Harriet M. Fisher to the Secretary of the Navy in the month of February, 1863, together with the indorsement made thereon by the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 27, 1867.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 27, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st instant, directing the Secretary of the Navy "to furnish to this house, if not incompatible with the public interest, a copy of a communication addressed by Richard M. Bonton and Harriet M. Fisher to the Secretary of the Navy in the month of February, 1863, with the indorsement thereon of Admiral Dahlgren, then Chief of Ordnance."

The indorsement thereon being in the nature of a confidential communication from the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance to the head of the department, it is deemed incompatible with the public interest to furnish it.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

The PRESIDENT.

GENERAL INGALLS'S INSPECTION REPORT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of February 27, transmitting report of General Ingalls's inspection made in 1866.

MARCH 2, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication of this date, covering a copy of General Ingalls's report of an inspection made by him in 1866, called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives of February 27, 1867.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 1, 1867.

SIR: I respectfully return herewith a resolution of the House of Representatives calling for the report of Brevet Major General Rufus Ingalls, assistant quartermaster general, of a tour of inspection made by him across the continent in 1866.

Please find enclosed herewith a copy of the report desired.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. RUCKER,
Acting Quartermaster General, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 14, 1866.*

GENERAL: On the 4th of May last I received an order of which the following is a copy:

“WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
“*Washington, May 4, 1866.*

“SIR: The Secretary of War directs that you make a tour of inspection in the quartermaster's department from Fort Leavenworth through Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and back by way of the Gulf of California, the Colorado river, and Denver City, with the view to ascertain what changes should be made in routes and modes of supply of the posts embraced within your tour. You are authorized to inspect and question the officers serving in the quartermaster's department on the line of your travels. You will report from time to time any changes you would recommend, with reasons therefor, but will make no changes without specific instructions.

“At the completion of your tour you will return to this city and make a full report to the Quartermaster General for the information of the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief.

“Your obedient servant,

“E. D. TOWNSEND,
“*Assistant Adjutant General.*

“Brevet Major General R. INGALLS,
“*Quartermaster's Dep't, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.*”

I have the honor to report, in obedience to the foregoing, that shortly after its receipt I proceeded *via* New York city to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. I made an inspection of the Leavenworth depot, and passed over the railroad to Fort Riley, at the confluence of the Republican and Smoky Hill forks of the Kansas, and inspected that depot.

I wrote to you confidential letters from Fort Leavenworth on the 20th and 29th of June, giving you my views so far as I could then decide. In this report I would make further suggestions which you might see some advantage in adopting, the principal one being, that army supplies procured in St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and New York city, and destined to ports in New Mexico, on the North and South Plattes, Laramie, &c., be shipped direct from those cities by the officers of our department to those at the working termini of the Pacific railroads, at or beyond Forts Kearney and Riley.

Generally, there is too much and too frequent transfers of property *in transitu* from one quartermaster to another, and an unnecessary complication of papers and responsibilities. I found this particularly so in the Colorado valley, and reported to General McDowell how it should be remedied.

It has arisen from a desire on the part of the shipping or forwarding officer to be relieved from his responsibility and obtain detailed receipts at the earliest moment, to enable him to close his papers.

With our present mail facilities, such a reason is not sufficient to counterbalance the employment of an additional number of officers; delays, and a useless preparation and accumulation of papers.

From St. Louis up the Missouri to Fort Benton of course the channel of communication is direct, and any immediate transfers would be unjustifiable.

It should be established as a rule, that until an officer, consigning public property to another, can obtain and forward regular detailed formal receipts, certified invoices, with a copy of bill of lading, may be filed with his accounts, and shall be admitted in the settlement thereof.

I left Atchison on the 3d of July, on the overland stage, and was at Fort Kearney early on the 5th; at Fort Cottonwood in the evening of the same day.

I stopped at Julesburg, now Fort Sedgwick, on the evening of the 6th, at 5 p. m. On the 7th I was at Fort Morgan, and arrived in Denver City at 8 a. m., in just five days from Atchison, a distance of 653 miles.

On the 11th I wrote you a confidential letter from Denver, offering my views in regard to the object of my tour and other matters.

I did not deem that my orders contemplated I should make any minute inspections at the different posts, to ferret out and report upon noted cases of want of integrity and capacity on the part of quartermasters who had been mustered out of the service, or of those who still remained. The object of my tour was simply "to ascertain what changes should be made in the routes and modes of supply."

If at any time I entertained any doubt as to the scope of my duties in this respect, I was shortly confirmed in my opinion by the announcement that Brevet Brigadier General J. F. Rusling, captain, assistant quartermaster volunteers, was following the same route, on a tour of inspection. This officer formerly served under me in the army of the Potomac, and I happen to know his capacity for true inspections.

I did, however, make many inquiries of those best informed as to the manner in which the duties of our department had been performed, during the late war, in the great far west; so did General Babcock, aide-de camp to the General-in-Chief, who was travelling on an inspection tour over the same line with me. He has, undoubtedly, reported many nefarious acts of quartermasters, commissaries, and commanding officers, which I shall not mention, for the reason that the guilty parties are out of service, and I was not permitted the time to procure proper proof, if even I could have done so, and had I the authority so to do.

They might have been prosecuted while in the service. If any of them should be now, it could better be done through the Attorney General's office. That there were many swindling contracts made for hay, wood, &c., I doubt not; I heard of them at the time.

The government has now lost the money, and the officers are in civil life. Some years have elapsed, and I doubt if any particular benefit to the government would accrue from any prosecution at this time.

I should remark, in this connection, that I firmly believe all of the quartermasters whom I found actually on duty, and in the service, over the entire line of my travels, and whom I inspected, were competent and faithful officers, and were doing all in their power to curb the public expenditures within economical limits.

The volunteers at the different stations, with the incompetent staff, had mostly been discharged, and replaced by regulars who had seen much service.

Doubtless many, if not most, of the irregularities (I do not say embezzlements) in the region under notice had their origin in the ignorance of the rules and wants of the service on the part of the volunteers, who had never the training and experience of the brave volunteers that served so gloriously in our eastern and western armies.

In the far west many of the commanding officers had had little or no previous military experience, and it is reported did not hesitate to enter into collusion with their quartermasters and commissaries, and to so advertise and "job" out the purchases as to insure a profit to themselves.

This seems to have been the case in Utah under General Conner. All that could be learned of him and his administration, however, was reported to the General-in-Chief by General Babcock, who spent five or six weeks in Great Salt Lake City, at the instance of Lieutenant General Sherman, to investigate any cases of malfeasance on the part of our forces, and to see and report upon the actual state of feeling of the Mormons. But, as I remarked before, I believe no good will result now from prosecutions. It will prove eminently more practical and beneficial now to prescribe and enforce plain and uniform systems

of expenditures and supply for our military establishment. Much larger sums, for instance, have been expended for transportation over the plains to distant posts than might have been necessary had the proper routes only been opened eight or ten years ago, as will be shown in this report.

In the present condition of the country, however, considering the advanced state of the Pacific railroad and the unusually successful navigability of the Upper Missouri this year, possibly it may be found too late to change, as I intimated in my letter to you of the 11th July from Denver City. But of that you can judge after reading this report and its enclosures.

In speaking of unnecessarily large sums expended, I beg you will not suppose I would cast a shade of suspicion upon your administration. You had not the means of comparison between all the different routes, neither had General Jesup, under whom, I held, some of the routes should have been opened and tested. I repeat, it may be too late now; but were I chief quartermaster on the Pacific coast, and had your authority and that of the War Department, I would most unquestionably test the lines of the Columbia and Colorado rivers as a channel of supply to Montana, Idaho, Utah, and Arizona; and I would have done so eight years ago, and did then and subsequently report on the subject, giving data to the chief quartermaster on the coast. One report was made while our army, under the late General A. S. Johnston, was in Utah, near Great Salt Lake City, in 1857-'58.

I could have communicated with our army there, any time during its stay, in ten or twelve days by express, and could have sent re-enforcements and supplies in six weeks' time easily by the Columbia and Snake rivers.

It will be recollected with what expense, delays, and other embarrassments the Utah army was supplied from the Missouri. Of course, supplies might have been sent to Camp Floyd also by the Colorado river, as will be seen from enclosure. When a large force was no longer necessary in Utah, the 6th infantry, then at Camp Floyd, (1858,) was ordered to Walla-Walla, to aid in the suppression of an Indian war then raging fiercely. General Johnston ordered it to proceed there by Benicia, California. It arrived late, after a toilsome march by the Humboldt of some 800 miles, and found itself over 1,100 miles then from its destination.

The distance between Camp Floyd and Walla-Walla direct is not 600 miles, nearly always practicable. Meantime General Wright had conquered the Indians, made a peace, and the late General Clarke, then in command on the Pacific coast, kept the regiment in California, particularly as he was its colonel, and had his headquarters in California.

There was great lack of judgment or knowledge on the part of General Johnston. I tried to have the error rectified while the regiment was *en route*, and before it was too far advanced on its march, but no one saw fit to interfere with Johnston's order.

A daily stage line runs over the Walla-Walla route now, I passed over it last summer. It is reliably practicable.

In the spring of 1860, Mr. Floyd, then Secretary of War, determined on a further dispersion of our army. He ordered quite a force of cavalry and infantry into Arizona, and having caused most of the means of transportation in Utah and other parts to be sold at auction, advertised for proposals to transport the necessary supplies to the points to be occupied by our troops. These proposals were, by the terms of the advertisement, to be opened and acted upon. I was told, on the 25th May, 1860.

Mr. George A. Johnson, the principal man of the Colorado Steam Navigation Company, says, that he arrived in Washington early in May, prepared to put in a proposal, based upon most undoubted and ample security, to do this transportation for from nine to eleven cents per pound, for the posts in Arizona; that he called upon Mr. Gwin, then United States senator, to whom he stated

the case ; that Mr. Gwin advised him not to show his "figures" to any one, but to wait quietly and call again in a few days ; that he did as requested and called again about the middle of the month, and was informed that the government had decided not to wait the time first advertised, but had just concluded a contract with other parties, Russell, Majors & Company, at twenty-three cents per pound. Captain Johnson is a reliable and truthful man, and he had such security, for instance, as Mr. E. Minturn, of New York city. I said : Why did you not go in person at first to General Jesup ? He replied, that he was led to rely on Mr. Gwin. Captain Johnson could then, as he can do now, transport supplies by water from San Francisco to points on the Colorado river, from which he would only have some 200 or 300 miles of land transportation. Before leaving Denver City I visited the mining regions in Colorado Territory, going out through Golden City and Central City, and returning by Idaho City. General Babcock, who had preceded me some weeks, made a trip to the Middle Park, through which a road is projected that will shorten the distance nearly 200 miles to the Great Salt Lake City.

From present appearances, though the Pacific railroad will pass to the north of Denver, perhaps through Bridger's Pass, in which case, and, in fact, in any event, the stage road will constantly start from its termini east and west.

Brevet Colonel J. B. Howard, captain assistant quartermaster volunteers, was on duty at Denver City, and had made himself very familiar with the geography and resources of the adjacent country from personal observations. He still wished to see some of the camps on the North Platte and Laramie. I left Denver at 2 p. m. on the 12th July, and took Colonel Howard with me. He returned at once after reaching Great Salt Lake City. We stopped at Camp Collins, Forts Halleck and Bridger, and arrived in Great Salt Lake City at 8 p. m. on the 17th July, a distance of 592 miles from Denver ; trains destined to Utah, or for the supply of posts west and northwest of Fort Sedgwick, to not go by Denver, but keep a more direct route to the north of the place. From Fort Leavenworth, *via* Denver, it is 1,245 miles to Great Salt Lake City, while by the most direct road it is only 1,206.

Among the enclosures are sets of distances between many very important points west of the Mississippi and mouth of the Rio Grande, which I have collected from reliable sources, and which I submit for any reference you may need in your office ; very good and useful tables might be compiled from this material.

Here I overtook General Babcock, who had been sent by the General-in-Chief to inspect the country and report what particular points on his line of inspection should be sites of military posts. We subsequently were joined at Portland, Oregon, by General Sackett, who had been ordered on a tour of duty precisely similar to that of General Babcock, up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, Helena City, Virginia City, Montana, and Walla-Walla, Washington Territory. I travelled with these officers a long time, and conversed with them much on the subjects of their inspections ; we did not seem to differ in our conclusions as to sites for posts and the routes and modes of supply.

I remained in Great Salt Lake City only two days, engaged in inspecting Camp Douglas and in making inquiries of President Young and the principal business men, with all of whom I had been personally acquainted in 1854-'55, having then been stationed eight months in the city, during the overland march of the late Colonel Steptoe. We made it our duty then to develop new routes to California and Oregon, as far as our means permitted.

The people of Utah have unquestionably suffered much from the generally bad class of men appointed to the civil offices by the federal government. Doubtless, also, the Mormons have felt and acted in a too exclusive style to suit the gentile world, but deceit, bullying, and recrimination will not make good citizens of them. Had it not been for the positive orders of General McDowell I

really believe that General Conner would have forced an insurrection with the Mormons in 1863-'64, at the very time when we could least have afforded to send troops there, and when they did not wish a disturbance. I have this from General McDowell himself.

I am satisfied that a proper commander can manage affairs so that life and property will not only be safe in Utah, but that the Mormons will become loyal and law-abiding. There is a class of people there now bent on open opposition to the Mormons. They excite them by unnecessary taunts and threats, and in rare cases of violence, which though happening in all large communities, they charge the perpetration and responsibility at once upon that people.

The Mormon population feel deeply wronged by the military during our recent war, but Brigham Young assured me that his people have been, and always will be, satisfied with the administration of any regular officer.

The importance of Utah to us, from its geographical position on the continent, its varied and abundant resources, and the character of its main inhabitants, being singularly fanatical and blindly devoted to their new religion, is so very great that the civil offices should be filled with men of more purity of character and greater talents, and the Territory should constitute a separate military department, placed under one of our most soldierly and circumspect general officers. A first-class quartermaster and commissary should be assigned to his staff.

I was glad to hear that Captain Grimes, assistant quartermaster at Camp Douglas, and, it is said, a very superior and honest officer—I certainly thought him so—had been ordered to do the duties of commissary, in addition to those of quartermaster, until a suitable officer of the subsistence department could be sent there. I left the Great Salt Lake City in company with General Babcock, at 10 a. m. on the 20th July, and passed over the route very nearly which is described by Captain Ainsworth, whose letter is enclosed, marked 2. It follows the eastern shore of the Great Salt lake to Bear river, 84 miles, where we staid over night; thence by the northern shore, by point of mountain called Point Lookout, by Blue and Hensil Springs and Curlew station, (the latter very near navigable waters of the Great Salt lake,) Pilot Springs, Clear Water, Raft river, and City of Rocks, which latter point we reached at 12 midnight of the second day. Up to this place the route is the same as the old emigrant Humboldt wagon road to California, 181 miles from the Great Salt Lake City. At daylight on the 22d we left for Snake river, at Overland ferry, which is 260 miles from the city, and where we crossed at 9 p. m. and staid until daylight of the 23d.

From a station near Rock creek we went in the stage off the travelled road about five miles to the right, and struck the Snake river at a point some eighteen miles above the crossing at the ferry, where we saw the great American falls, or the great Shoshone falls of the Snake river, which at this point has a perpendicular fall of 222 feet; within the length of two miles the whole volume of the river has another fall of some 218 feet.

From our point of view, on the crest of the basaltic cañon, through which the Snake has its narrow and tortuous bed, some 800 feet below, we did not think it at all so grand a sight as Niagara.

There was nothing to vary the scenery, no trees, no verdure, but a wild waste of real sterility and aridness on all sides. A brief look was sufficient, and we retraced our steps through the endless sage field, and passed on to the ferry. Very few tourists have ever seen these falls. Mr. George Gibbs has given a fine description of them, and the Hon. Caleb Lyon has visited them.

From Fruit's ferry to Old's ferry, on the Snake, a distance of 125 miles, it is proposed to use steamboats. One boat is now on the river there.

From Old's ferry to the Umatilla, on the navigable waters of the Columbia, is a portage by teams of 175 miles. From Wallula and Umatilla is a daily line of communication by boats with Fort Vancouver, Portland and the ocean, under

an organized and wealthy company to which Captain Ainsworth belongs. The distance by the route just indicated is 830 miles from Portland to Great Salt Lake City.

I beg you to read Captain Ainsworth's letter. In it he makes propositions to transport supplies to Boise and the Owyhee for seven and a half cents per pound, and to the Great Salt Lake City for twelve cents per pound. This is a less rate than ever yet has been paid by the government from the Missouri to Utah.

It was proposed to the Union Pacific Railroad Company last year to build a railroad from the Umatilla to Old's ferry, and from Fruit's ferry to the north shore of the Great Salt Lake City near Curlew station, and to make the connections from Portland to the Great Salt Lake City with steamboats. By so doing the trade of Utah, Montana, and Idaho would probably follow the line of the Columbia river, and the Pacific railroad could be built east and west at the same time from the Great Salt lake. I am told the company regarded the plan with favor, and that a bill giving grants was passed by the House; but I think the idea has since been abandoned—for what reasons I am unadvised.

It will be many years yet before the railroad reaches the lake, in the ordinary course of construction, notwithstanding its rapid progress this year; and even when it is finally completed the rates must be high. The more channels, therefore, that are opened will tend directly to develop the resources of the country and create a wholesome competition.

After crossing the Snake I kept on to Fort Boise, 393 miles from Great Salt Lake City, where I arrived on the 24th of July at 4 o'clock p. m. This is the route of the present daily stage line to the Dalles. The Indians, as usual, were in a hostile state, and troops were being sent into the Owyhee country.

Major Marshall gave Captain Eckerson, the assistant quartermaster at Fort Boise, some preposterous orders, which, if obeyed, would have proved, at least, expensive to our department. How often do military commanders give orders to disbursing officers, the magnitude of which, in dollars and cents, they have no definite notion of. Captain Eckerson was ordered, in writing, to dismantle Fort Boise, and take the material to the Bruneau and build a post there. It was late; the troops were in motion; at the Bruneau there was no wood, grass, or other convenience, and it was evident to me that it would be necessary to winter the troops at Boise, which is a central military position. I advised Eckerson to delay until he could hear from General Steele, who countermanded Marshall's order, and was sustained by General Halleck. He was also ordered to purchase in open market, at that place, some 30,000 rations of subsistence. He was acting assistant commissary of subsistence. The supplies from below had not arrived. Of course it cost the subsistence department a heavy extra sum. General Halleck ordered an investigation to ascertain where the responsibility should rest for the failure to have the supplies at Boise at the proper time. He told me, just before I left, that the board had come to no definite conclusion. There was certainly no good reason for the failure. I believe the board reported that the "good of the service" would require no further investigation.

Major Marshall had also recently ordered Eckerson to purchase and forward from Boise a large amount of barley, and Eckerson had, in obedience to the order, purchased it at some twenty-two cents per pound, and made a contract for its delivery at some twenty cents per pound more! It is surprising he should have obeyed such an order. The barley could have been bought in California and delivered by the Chico or Truckee route for eight cents per pound.

The general said he was going to apply a summary remedy. Both he and General McDowell have labored with great earnestness and success to compel system and economy in public expenditures.

I left Boise at 9 a. m. on the 26th of July, in a public conveyance, and

arrived at Wallula, a distance of 300 miles, at 4 a. m. on the 31st. Here I took the steamer for the Dalles, Vancouver, and Portland, and arrived at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, on the evening of August 2. General Steele had his headquarters at this place at that time, but has since moved them to Portland, Oregon, which is only six miles from Vancouver in an air-line, and eighteen by water.

It is probable that Fort Vancouver will be abandoned as a depot, for the reason that ocean steamers no longer go there directly, but land all supplies at Portland; besides, a sand bar has now formed there in front of the government wharf so as to obstruct access by steamers. For a recruiting rendezvous or school of practice, however, it is admirably adapted, where public buildings are already in abundance, and in good repair, and where forage, subsistence, &c., can always be procured very cheaply.

On the 4th of August, in company with Generals Steele, Sackett, and Babcock, and the chief business men of Portland, I visited the woollen factory at Oregon City, twelve miles above Portland, at the falls of the Willamette.

There is another large woollen factory sixty miles higher on this river, at Salem, which I also inspected. In this connection I would state that on the 20th August, while in San Francisco, and upon the invitation of General Halleck, Generals Sackett, Babcock, and myself accompanied him and General McDowell and their respective staffs on a visit to the "Mission Mills," where are manufactured all sorts and qualities of woollen fabrics, from wool raised on the coast. This factory, like those in Oregon, is in successful operation, and turns out the best blankets, flannels, and cloths I have ever seen.

I have specimens of the blankets, which I shall show you. The proprietors assured us that they could sell the ordinary soldier's blanket as cheap as it can be manufactured or bought in the east, and that it would be of prescribed weight and superior in quality. We were all of the same opinion. The wool is pure, and of the best quality, and there is no inducement to make "shoddy." The government should patronize these establishments to the extent required by our forces on the Pacific coast.

On this same day, (August 20,) General Halleck asked Generals Sackett, Babcock, and myself to inspect the blankets which had been sent at a heavy cost from the east, some of them as "fast freight" by Panama.

We made a minute and careful examination of all those presented, and in answer to an official written inquiry of General Halleck, we replied that, in our opinion, the blankets examined by us were "unfit to issue to the troops." It will be found, in the end, that they were worthless, and probably will not sell for enough to pay expense of transportation.

On the evening of the 4th of August we sailed from Portland for Victoria, Vancouver's island, going out over the bar of the Columbia river, and entering the waters of Puget sound by the straits of Juan de Fuca.

I visited the garrisons at San Juan island and Steilacoom, and returned to Fort Vancouver on the 10th by Olympia and the Cowlitz river. On the following day we left Portland for San Francisco, where we arrived on the 15th. I remained in California until the 5th September, when I left with General Simpson, of the subsistence department, for the Columbia river, with the expectation of travelling over and inspecting the route into Montana by the Upper Columbia, Lac Pend d'Oreille, and Jako, but we found it was not yet opened, nor will it be before spring. Captain Ainsworth explains this route in his letter herewith, already referred to. When in operation, supplies can be thrown into the heart of Montana very reasonably as compared with the Fort Benton route.

We shall shortly come in contact with Indians near the British possessions and in the Bitter Root that will make this route of military importance to us. This region is excessively mountainous, but has considerable agricultural capacity, and will be found very rich in minerals.

The Territory is now thriving and populous, having had some 70,000 people, though less now. The principal towns are Helena and Virginia City, which draw their merchandise by the Missouri and Fort Benton. Large quantities of grain, potatoes, salt, &c., are drawn from the Mormon settlements in Utah. There is a daily stage line from Great Salt Lake City to Virginia City. General Simpson and myself returned to San Francisco, and left on the 6th October for San Pedro, where we took the stage across the desert to Fort Yuma, a distance of 317 miles, which we made in forty hours. Here we embarked on a small stern-wheel river boat, and descended to Colorado, about 185 miles by its course to its mouth, at the head of the Gulf of California; we found the lower river perfectly navigable, though the channel is a constantly changing one, and the waters of the river are excessively turbid. The pilot must be a person of cool judgment and quick perception. The ordinary rules of pilotage are useless here, where such constant changes are hourly occurring.

The harbor, or "landing" at the slough, where ocean steamers and sail craft discharge cargo, is well selected. There are no warehouses there yet; the country is Mexican territory, and the Colorado Steam Navigation Company have not deemed it prudent to erect any. The sea vessels generally remain at anchor until they are lightered by the river boats, which bring down ores of silver, copper, &c., for transportation to San Francisco.

The trade of the river is still in a crude state. It might have been much greater with increased facilities and promptness. It unquestionably will assume important dimensions shortly; certainly, if our boundary line with Mexico is made to include Sonora and Chihuahua. It is impossible now to afford such sure protection to emigrants as will induce them to prospect and occupy the country permanently. Indians escape our troops and flee into Mexico, and then return. Many bold settlers and miners are yearly massacred by these predatory bands.

Even high up in the valleys of the Colorado and Gila, life is not safe always outside of military camps. With a little patronage of the government and sufficient protection, Arizona will become prosperous and populous. Her mineral resources are unlimited without a doubt, though, so far, rather unsuccessfully developed.

A harbor on the Gulf is wanted, such, for example, as Guaymas, which is nearer to the heart of Arizona than any point on the Colorado river. From Port Libertad to Tucson is only some 225 miles; from Fort Yuma it is 300. Had we possession of Port Libertad, or better, Guaymas, our posts in Arizona could be much easier and more cheaply supplied, and a great number of mines could then be worked with profit that lie idle now. This matter I am aware has received the attention of our authorities, who will probably cause a change in our boundary in proper time. I know that Generals Halleck and McDowell have both appreciated its necessity; and General Waller, who has been in Arizona, has written me a letter on the subject, which I enclose.

We ascended the river some three hundred miles by its course to La Paz, and would have gone higher had the boats been at liberty, but the supplies, as usual, were late on arriving in the Gulf, (without any good reason,) and the boats were busily engaged in taking them to the points of distribution to the interior and dependent posts. With such facilities no excuse is valid for a failure to supply all the posts in Arizona, in summer and early autumn, for the ensuing year; and yet it has been the fate of our troops there to be pressed for want of full rations very frequently. I do not think it will occur again. I made a full report to General McDowell; a copy is herewith, which I beg you will read at your leisure, giving him a statement of facts and my "views" as to the manner in which the affairs of our department should be managed in the Colorado country. I am satisfied General Allen will cause my plan, or a better one of his own, to be carried out, and it is time it was done. I saw enough of the river to satisfy

me of its perfect navigable practicability the year round, from the Gulf certainly to El Dorado cañon, or foot of Roaring Rapids, a distance of about 460 miles by its course. Boats, at seasons of good water, say in October, can wind and warp through these rapids and Black cañon to Callville, forty miles further; but it can only be done after much labor and some danger, until improvements are made by clearing out the boulders. At most seasons it is utterly unnavigable. It would be desirable to have the river cleared. There is a known practicable wagon road running through El Dorado cañon, which is a "wash" setting in to the Colorado from the west to Los Vegas, Muddy, Rio Virgin, Santo Clara, &c., on to Great Salt Lake City, a distance of about 450 miles only, of land transportation. This road strikes the main one at Los Vegas from Great Salt Lake City to San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and the coast at San Pedro, or Wilmington. Wagons, carrying six tons weight each, have passed over it.

In 1864 a Lieutenant Price, of the volunteer service, then stationed at Camp Douglas, Great Salt Lake City, made an exploration to the Colorado over this trace. A copy of his report is herewith. It will be seen the route is reported practicable. The Mormons built a warehouse at Callville, with the belief that it would be the head of river navigation for steamboats, and that a town would spring up. Callville is near the entrance of the river to the "Great Cañon of the Colorado," and it is said the main obstructions are the Roaring Rapids, of about 600 feet in length, which could be easily cleared by the government. In fact, the government should have the "Great Cañon" explored. It is due to the age in which we live; everything is mythical about it now. The first Mormon settlements on the Muddy, at Simondsville, St. Thomas, and St. Joseph, are only some thirty or forty miles a little east of north of Callville. The Pah-ranacut valley, very rich in minerals, lies a little west of north of Callville, and distant less than ninety miles. It is really surprising that a regular trade has not already sprung up in a region so prolific in resources. As yet, however, it is not well authenticated that any boat has ever reached that place by the use of steam alone. I know that it is reported the little steamboat Esmeralda, of an opposition company, has recently made the trip to Callville. It is possible, and I hope she did; she started, however, many months ago, and such trips will demonstrate nothing. Prominent merchants in Great Salt Lake City told me that they had tried to ship goods by the Colorado, but did not receive them within any reasonable time.

I think that several suits have been commenced against this opposition company for non-delivery of goods as agreed upon by bills of lading. If a responsible line of steamboats should be put on to run as high as El Dorado cañon regularly, a brisk trade would soon spring up; but this no one can, or rather will, do without government patronage in the shape, for instance, of a contract for, say four years, to transport army supplies into Utah. I enclose a letter of Geo. A. Johnson & Co. to the Colorado Steam Navigation Company; I invite your close attention to it; it shows what can be done, and at what rates. This company are the pioneers on the river since 1850, and deserve the patronage of the government. They have only sufficient boats and barges for their present business from the Gulf to Mojave. If they should undertake to transport stores to El Dorado cañon, or Callville, they would require a fair notice, at least three months, and a contract, or at least a guarantee for a fixed number of tons, a fixed period of time. They could not afford to put on \$100,000 worth of boats as a venture in the present condition of the country. It requires a month's time to make a round trip from the Gulf to El Dorado cañon. The river is navigated on the same principles as the Upper Missouri; I think even more skilfully.

The present very reliable company have three good stern-wheel steamboats, of great power and light draught, and as many splendid barges. They can

take 1,000 tons freight up the river at one trip, or 750 men and 500 tons freight. Freight is delivered at Fort Yuma for \$20 per ton.

Mr. Ben. Holladay, president of the Overland Mail and Express Company, has written me a letter on the subject of transportation, which I enclose, and which you will find interesting. He will agree to transport supplies from San Francisco to Great Salt Lake City, by way of the Colorado, for 15 cents currency per pound, provided he can have the entire business of the government for four years for that route. This is less than has ever been paid up to this time from the Missouri river. Whoever should undertake to do this, by the Colorado or Columbia, would have to outlay a large sum in boats, teams, &c., to organize the necessary transportation. No one will undertake it for one year only.

From the head of navigation on the Colorado is but a short distance to the southern Mormon settlements on the Muddy and Santa Clara, where cotton and tobacco are raised. From that to Bear river, in the north, is a constant succession of towns. I can hardly conceive why the Mormons have not already sought out outlets, by both the Columbia and Colorado. Any other people less exclusive would have done so ere now. Possibly it is too late now to do so with profit, though I think not.

As General Allen is now chief quartermaster of the Pacific coast, and would have to execute any recommendations of mine which might be approved and ordered, I feel a delicacy about making any positive ones, though I feel sure he would respect my judgment, and would attempt the execution with his usual vigor; still, he has not seen the country I have described, and cannot appreciate the matter from my stand-point. I would much dislike to have him obliged to carry into effect an operation he does not believe in, has not originated, and does not concur in. I merely make these remarks to show why I make my recommendations so few and feebly.

The proposed changes are on the Pacific coast, where I cannot execute my own plans. Doubtless he will agree with me. He will visit the Colorado this winter, and I am certain after that we shall agree in opinion, even if we do not now.

The parties who have submitted statements have done so without incurring any pecuniary responsibility. They are all men of good repute, wealth, and perfect reliability, and should the government desire to conclude any arrangement with any of them, their letters herewith simply indicate the bases. They will abide their statements.

To conclude, I would recommend no change in route of supply for all posts in New Mexico, in Colorado Territory, on the North and South Plattes, the Laramie, and Upper Missouri; that is, the supplies should be sent from the east to the west, as has been done. With regard to Utah, I do not know what the cost will be likely to be next year to send the supplies as formerly; you can judge as well as I. It is not likely that the charges of the railroad will be light; on the contrary, they will be heavy. Transportation by wagons was very low last year, for manifest reasons. I do not believe it will be so cheap next. I would recommend that measures be taken to ascertain the probable rates by rail and wagon in a quiet way. I have had no opportunity to make inquiries in the east, nor would I care to excite the subject without your knowledge.

This report exhibits how and at what rates the transportation into Utah can be accomplished from the Pacific coast. If these conditions, with the reasons submitted, meet your views and those of the General-in-Chief and War Department, I would recommend that General Allen, or other quartermaster, be ordered to cause contracts to be made with some of those who have filed statements with me. Both routes, the Columbia and Colorado, might be tested. Proposals might be invited by public advertisement to supply the posts in Utah.

I would recommend no change in the "routes and modes of supply" of posts

in Washington, Idaho, and Arizona Territories, nor in the States of California, Nevada, and Oregon. What changes were necessary have already been made, and the subject is thoroughly understood in San Francisco.

I returned to California only in time to leave San Francisco by the steamer of the 19th ultimo, in obedience to your telegram to "return to Washington by isthmus route." I arrived in the city this morning.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RUFUS INGALLS,

Brevet Major Gen. U. S. Army, Ass't Quartermaster General.

Brevet Major General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster Gen. U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

List of accompanying documents.

Copy of report of General Ingalls to General McDowell.

Letter of Captain Ainsworth to General Ingalls.

Letter of Geo. A. Johnson & Co. to General Ingalls.

Letter of Brigham Young to General Ingalls.

Letter of General H. D. Wallen to General Ingalls.

Copy of a copy of report of Lieutenant Price.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., November 7, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, mainly at your request, I made an examination, on the 14th ultimo, of the buildings at Fort Yuma and at the depot opposite, in company with General Simpson, of the subsistence depot, and the commanding officer and the quartermaster of the fort. The result is shown by my letter of the 15th, to Captain Tuttle, a copy of which I enclose herewith, marked A. I wrote this letter supposing it would enable the captain to procure such necessary materials as you might authorize before the ensuing winter.

The officers' quarters, barracks, hospital, &c., are in good order, except the roofs, which were covered with zinc, and have now become very leaky. It is quite difficult to repair such roofs by soldering, though I have recommended that it be thoroughly attempted. The roofs of the commanding officer's house, the commissary and quartermaster's storehouse, and the hospital kitchen are so old and worn out that I recommended they should be shingled with cedar or red-wood shingles. The storehouse is a large, commodious building, now empty on account of its leaky roof. The supplies of the post have to be kept on the opposite side, at the depot, where, it is claimed, storage room is now deficient. The present process of supplying the post with water is old-fashioned, expensive, and inefficient. It is done by an eight-horse power machinery. The expense may not have been felt very heavily; still the method is a slow and shiftless one. The forage alone which is fed to the six or eight mules, not to mention other items, would go far in a year's time towards substituting a ten-horse steam engine. I therefore recommend that one be furnished to the post and another to the depot, in supplying water to extinguish fires and for other purposes. The depot commissary and quartermaster's storehouses were badly constructed for handling and storing supplies. The means of light and ventilation are deficient. I therefore took the liberty to point out a few simple alterations, and directed Captain Tuttle to have them made at once. I do not think that the government should put up any additional buildings at the depot; certainly not until the probable future public requirements are more fully determined. I would, however, strongly recommend that the two storehouses be connected by a roof,

which will cover a space of 35 by 100 feet. This, with the present means, will afford ample room for all the stores which should be placed under a permanent roof. Those immediately in transitu can be protected with rude enclosures and paulins. Where lumber is so excessively costly it should be furnished only in small and indispensable quantities.

To put it at Tucson from San Francisco, for instance, costs over \$800 per 1,000 feet. At such remote places where lumber must be used, and where there is timber within reach, I should suppose that portable steam saw-mills could be introduced with profit to the service. I used them sometimes with the army of the Potomac. The quartermaster's department should send more paulins, say, dimensions of 18 by 30 feet, to the Colorado.

Captain Tuttle lives in a plain one-story adobe house, situated close to the depot. It is the property of a private citizen, and is on the reservation. The owner wishes to sell it to the government. If the depot should be made independent of the post this building could be purchased cheap, and would make very eligible quarters for the chief quartermaster. In the present posture of affairs, however, I cannot recommend it. If necessary for Captain Tuttle to live at the depot a fair rent could be authorized for this house, and also for another small one in the vicinity for the kitchen and mess-house of the employes. In fact, I would recommend that you authorize a small rent to be paid for these buildings for the present. This closes the report of inspection of the post and depot at Fort Yuma, so far as relates to repairs, &c.

In addition, I ask your permission to submit a few general observations, more for your private perusal than otherwise, though, should they appear sound, I would suggest that the corrections be ordered where practicable. In doing this, I beg you will believe I am actuated simply by motives of modest sincerity, and have no wish to obtrude my opinions on you, especially as I have no occasion or reason to suppose we shall differ in opinion upon any matter to which I may allude.

In order to procure certain information, necessary in the preparation of my report to the War Department, I addressed a letter, on the 15th ultimo, to Captain Tuttle. I deem it proper to enclose you a copy of it, as well as a copy of his reply, and of supplementary notes, for such use as you may please to make. They are herewith, marked, respectively, B, C, and D. I also enclose, for your information, a copy of my instructions from the War Department, marked E.

The depot buildings have already been constructed on the opposite side (east) of the river at Yuma, and the government cannot afford now to build elsewhere; but it has always struck me that the depot should have been placed just below the post, on the same bank (west) with it, where there is a most eligible site immediately under its guns. It looks unmilitary now to see it on the opposite side, near a town full of an irresponsible and heterogeneous population, the ferry being in private hands, and to cross over which the government, not to speak of loss of time, has to pay, in coin, twenty-five cents for a soldier and four dollars and seventy-five cents for a six-mule team. I doubt if such a plan had been approved had the proper representation been made; but, after all, there need be no material trouble, and will be none as long as a competent quartermaster is kept there. Captain Tuttle is an officer of much experience, and is practically familiar with the principal localities and resources of the Colorado valley and Arizona. Should he not be retained in service, I would advise that one of your best officers in rank and ability be sent in his place; but he is perfectly competent for the position. It will be observed that the Yuma depot is of the highest military importance. It has very many dependent posts, and will be the main depot, so far as we can see, for all time to come for a large extent of country. The chief quartermaster should be a man of business views and habits, of promptness and integrity, and the chief quartermaster on the coast should keep him supplied with money and stores as he

may require. Otherwise, it would be unjust to hold him responsible for the depreciation of credit of the quartermaster's department, or failure to supply troops. The quartermaster at the depot is required to receipt, in detail, for the supplies, for instance, that are put up in San Francisco, and marked for the assistant quartermaster at Tucson. This is decidedly an extra labor and responsibility. He is, in such cases, only the forwarding officer. If I were to be the chief quartermaster at Fort Yuma, I would ask you, as example, to authorize something like this: To have a warehouse and an agent at the landing for ocean steamers and sail-vessels on the slough at the head of the Gulf, when all stores could be promptly discharged, assorted, stored, and shipped up the river to the proper points, as the river boats could perform the service. This warehouse should be a cheap, plain building, prepared in sections, so it could be quickly put up or removed; to have an agent at or near La Paz to receive and forward by contractors' trains stores for Skull valley, &c.; to have another agent at, or rather ten or fifteen miles above, Fort Mojave, with a small storehouse or paulins, to receive and forward by contractors' trains supplies to Fort Whipple and Camp Lincoln. Tucson, &c., would be supplied direct from the Fort Yuma depot by the contractors' trains. The requisitions should, when at all practicable, be so prepared and forwarded that the supplies for the different posts should be put up, marked, and invoiced, in San Francisco, to the proper staff officers at these posts. When the data is insufficient as to the number of troops, stations, &c., supplies should be sent in bulk to the Fort Yuma depot, always sufficiently in advance for timely distribution. In this way a depot officer would have direct power and control from the mouth of the river up, and could be held to a more rigid responsibility, not to speak of simplicity in the business part, and other officers of the quartermaster's department could be stationed at interior important posts.

Supplies of subsistence and quartermasters' property, destined to Whipple or other interior posts, should not be receipted for by staff officers at Fort Mojave, as is sometimes required to be done, neither should they ever be sent at expensive rates to any distant post and distributed back to establishments nearer the river, as has sometimes been done from Prescott. There should be more system than has existed heretofore. There should be more directness and simplicity in the transaction of business, and regularity in forwarding the supplies. By reference to Captain Tuttle's communications, you will observe that Arizona is poorly supplied, at this time, with subsistence, and that Fort Whipple is likely to be short of forage, though it is reported that enough to supply the deficiency of forage can probably now be purchased at reasonable figures in the vicinity, if orders to that effect be given at once; otherwise, speculators will, perhaps, put up the price. The actual producers of any essential supplies ought to be patronized, because they can raise products cheaper than the government, not to give other reasons. I enclose you a copy of a letter herewith, marked "F," from the Colorado Steam Navigation Company, which will show how easily and cheaply supplies can be sent up the river. I would respectfully invite your attention to it. I have descended the river to the Gulf, and have ascended it over 300 miles from that point without meeting any obstacles to the navigation. There is no doubt but the river is navigable to El Dorado cañon, the point considered by you as the head of steamboat navigation. Small boats can be rowed and warped at certain seasons through Black cañon to Callville, but without advantage, as a short practicable wagon road is in existence through El Dorado cañon, which is a "wash" coming in from the west (not a cañon of the Colorado) to the Vegas, thence to the Great Salt Lake City, as well as the Pacific coast, *via* Los Angeles. It is not likely, however, that the upper river will be used as a channel of trade or supply to Utah for the present, though I am sure that freight can be sent from San Francisco to Camp Douglas for ten cents per pound, by contract. If the Mormon settlements in southern Utah ever have cotton, tobacco,

&c., for export, the natural outlet is the Colorado. The railroad, however, is fast approaching Utah from the east and west, over which supplies will be passed, doubtless. I might mention, in this connection, that a reliable offer has been submitted to deliver freight in the Great Salt Lake City, *via* the Columbia and Snake rivers, for twelve cents per pound. I refer to these matters in this communication merely because it may interest you somewhat, being in command of a very large portion of country on this coast.

I trust that Fort Yuma will be continued as a military post. Affairs would soon go to ruin on the river should the troops be withdrawn. There would not be security for life and property in the absence of garrisons.

You will notice that the hay contract at Yuma is \$84, in coin, per ton, (native grass.) It is double what it should have cost, though the contract was fairly and honorably made. The fault was in the contract system, which had better not have been applied in this instance, where there was no competition dangerous to the bidder. It is proper to patronize the settlers in the vicinity of posts, but generally prices should be prescribed or fixed to prevent extortion.

The ferry contract, also, is a bad one for the government, and should be abrogated and a new arrangement made. Aside from the heavy sums paid by the quartermaster's department, the ferryman must receive large revenue from private sources. The present tariff would make a suspension bridge a splendid investment. The distance across the bluffs is only some 380 feet.

Mr. ———, who is the ferryman, as well as hay and transportation contractor, is an old pioneer on the Colorado. He went there at an early date, has suffered often and heavily by Indian hostilities, &c. He is reputed to be a faithful and honest man and deserves generous treatment, all of which I recommend. Still, I would suggest more moderate terms hereafter. No freight trains, either public or private, should be sent across the desert at the public expense. Mails, expresses, officers on duty, and perhaps small detachments of troops, should travel mostly that way from San Pedro or San Diego. You will observe from Captain Tuttle's letter that he estimates the cost of sending a pound of bacon recently from Wilmington in a public wagon to Fort Yuma at about 10 cents (coin.) The estimate should have included other items of expense; but it could have been sent all this way from San Francisco by water for two cents at least. The Colorado Steam Navigation Company (George A. Johnson & Co.) will undertake to transport, say 300 or more soldiers, on a few days' notice to agent in San Francisco, from San Francisco by sea and river to Fort Yuma, in 12 days' time, for \$22 to \$25 each, with camp equipage, &c. To send any considerable number (of infantry) first to Wilmington or San Diego, thence across the desert, will consume much more time and money, leaving discomfort, wear and tear out of the account altogether.

The commanding officer at Fort Yuma has just had another survey made of the reservation, which will be submitted to you. I most heartily indorse his suggestions, and would further suggest that after reserving right of way and all that the government can possibly require of land for military uses, that portion embraced within the California line, known as Colorado City, be given up. The town, now, has some pretensions, having about 800 people. Of course the ferry, depot, &c., should be included within the reservation.

Everywhere where I have travelled west of the Missouri I have heard complaints of scarcity of funds in the hands of quartermasters. On this coast the department is heavily in debt from Puget sound to the Gulf of California, and the creditors have suffered very severely; so, of course, has the government. Take Fort Yuma for example: the prices of articles purchased and labor hired are based on the value of "certified vouchers." If an employé should be paid \$100 in currency, he is obliged to exchange at the sutler's or other broker's for \$65 in coin; but if he is paid by a "certified voucher" of \$100, which may not be cashed in currency for a year to come, he finds himself compelled to sell it

for \$45 in coin. You can thus perceive how terribly the government must lose by necessarily increased prices, how public credit becomes depreciated, and how private individuals even suffer. In writing on this subject I do not intend by any means to reflect upon the officers of my department, all of whom no doubt make the prescribed requisitions. I do not know where the seat of the evil is, but I do know that it exists in a most extensive and embarrassing form, and I allude to it now hoping that you and the general commanding the division may bring about a cure.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RUFUS INGALLS,

Brevet Major General, Quartermaster U. S. A.

Brevet Major General IRVIN McDOWELL,

Commanding Dep't of California, San Francisco, Cal.

OFFICE OF OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

Portland, Oregon, September 24, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours, dated at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, August 12, 1866, in which you ask what our company proposes to do in reference to submitting propositions for the transportation of government supplies from Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, to Camp Douglas, at the Great Salt Lake City in Utah; also to Virginia City, or vicinity, in Montana, and Boise City and Ruby City, in Idaho.

In reply thereto I respectfully submit the following statement:

Our company are prepared to transport government freight, during a favorable season of the year, as follows, to wit:

From Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, to Ruby City, Idaho, seven and a half cents per pound; from Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, to Boise City, Idaho, seven and a half cents per pound; from Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, to Camp Douglas, Utah, twelve cents per pound.

Distances and means of transportation from Fort Vancouver to

Umatilla, railroads and steamboats	200 miles.
Umatilla to Old's ferry, teams	175 "
Old's Ferry to Fruit's ferry, steamboat	125 "
Fruit's ferry to Ruby City, teams	30 "
	<hr/>
	530 "

SUMMARY.

Railroads and steamboats	325 miles.
Land	205 "
	<hr/>
	530 "

From Fort Vancouver to Boise City the distance is the same as to Ruby City; with railroad, steamboat, and land travel the same, Boise City being the same distance from Fruit's ferry as Ruby City.

Fort Vancouver to Salt Lake City.

Fort Vancouver to Fruit's ferry, on Snake river—distance as above—say railroad and steamers	325 miles.
Land	175 "
Fruit's Ferry to Salt Lake City, land	350 "
	<hr/>
Total distance	850 "

SUMMARY.

Railroad and steamboats.....	325 miles.
Land.....	525 "
	<hr/>
	850 "
	<hr/>

We are not at present prepared to make any positive agreement to take freight from Fort Vancouver to Helena, Montana Territory, from the fact that our facilities for navigating Clark's fork of the Columbia above the Cabinet are not yet perfected. By spring there is no doubt but everything will be in order, so that freight can be taken through with despatch.

Our present facilities are steamboats and railroads from Fort Vancouver to White Bluffs, on the Columbia, or Palouse, on Snake river, with a steamboat now successfully navigating Pend d'Oreille lake to the Cabinet. Another steamer is now being built (she will be ready to run within thirty days from the present time) to connect with the last named, and reach a point known as Thompson Falls, where a third boat (that will be completed early next spring) will connect, and complete the line to the mouth of Jako, a point at present occupied as an Indian agency, and of easy access to all of Montana west and north of Helena.

I give it as my opinion that freight can be taken at the following rates and distances :

Fort Vancouver to White Bluffs, on the Columbia, or to Palouse, on Snake river, steamboat and railroad, 280 miles, at 2 cents per pound ; from either of above points to Pend d'Oreille lake, by land, 150 miles, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound ; from Pend d'Oreille lake to Jako, steamboats, 200 miles, at 2 cents per pound ; from Jako to Helena, land, 180 miles, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. Total distance, 730 miles ; total cost, 12 cents per pound.

For information, I would state that the rates of freight from San Francisco to Portland are now, and have been during the season, \$3 per ton by steamers, which, with the opposition withdrawn, would doubtless be increased to \$6, but not higher. Our company's rates are the same from Portland as from Fort Vancouver ; and should it be decided to make Portland the depot for forwarding supplies, the freight from Portland to Fort Vancouver could be saved to the government. I need not remind you of the character of our facilities or responsibility of our company, as both are familiar to you. In conclusion I will say that, should your department decide to supply any of the within-named places by our routes, every effort will be made on our part to give satisfaction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. AINSWORTH.

President Oregon Steam Navigation Company.

RUFUS INGALLS,

Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Quartermaster U. S. A.

True copy :

H. A. BRYCE,

Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster.

FORT YUMA, *October 30, 1866.*

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 26th instant, dated at La Paz, respecting the navigability of the Colorado river, means of transportation by way of steamers and barges to points on the river from Fort Yuma to head of navigation, and propounding a series of questions intended to cover the whole subject, we have the honor to state as follows :

"1. What point on the upper river do you consider the head of navigation? How many miles by water from the mouth? How many by land? How many by wagon route from Salt Lake City?"

H. Ex. Doc. 111—2

We consider at or near El Dorado cañon to be the head of navigation of the Colorado, distant from the mouth by water about 525 miles, and from the cañon to Salt Lake City by wagon road between 480 and 500 miles.

"2. What number of days does it require, on an average, to make the round trip or voyage from the head of the gulf to the different points on the river laden with supplies?"

From the mouth of the river to Fort Yuma in six days the round trip; to La Paz in twelve days; to Mojave in twenty days, and El Dorado cañon twenty-four days.

"3. What means of river transportation will you have in service on and after December 31 next?"

Three complete steamers and three complete barges.

"4. What amount of freight alone can you carry at one trip or voyage, and at what rates per ton measurement from the usual landing for ocean steamers and sail vessels at the head of the gulf of California to Fort Yuma, to Fort Mojave, El Dorado cañon, or Callville?"

A steamer and barge are of 300 tons capacity, and can aggregate 900 tons in one trip, at the following rates: from the gulf to Fort Yuma, \$20 per ton measurement; to La Paz, \$35; to Mojave, \$60; and to El Dorado cañon, \$80. In the present unimproved condition of the river we do not feel disposed to make the mark for Callville.

"5. What amount of troops and stores can you transport at one time?"

Twelve hundred troops, with their camp and garrison equipage, and 500 tons stores.

"6. Is the river navigable the entire year, and what are the most favorable months?"

The river is navigable the entire year, but there are about two months when barges cannot be used to advantage, while the steamers can; the most favorable stage of the river being from the middle of July to the middle of December.

"7. At what season should supplies be delivered at the mouth of the river, destined for Tucson and other interior posts?"

During the months of March, April, and May for general distribution, and for Tucson, particularly, at any time.

"8. At what point on the river should supplies be landed, destined, for instance, for Forts Whipple and McDowell?"

There are two routes to Whipple, say *via* La Paz and Mojave, and though our knowledge with regard to the relative merits of the two routes is far from complete, still, should water be permanently established on the former route, it would shorten river travel about 160 miles, in case of adoption. The supplies for McDowell should go *via* Yuma.

"9. Do you propose to erect any warehouse at the mouth of the river for the accommodation of public or private freight?"

We do not contemplate making any such depot at present, and for the future shall be governed by the necessity as it may arise.

In conclusion, permit us to say that, should any extensive augmentation be made to our present public business, we should be pleased to receive at our San Francisco office at least three months' notice in order to meet the requirement.

We have the honor, general, to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

GEO. A. JOHNSON & CO.

Brevet Major General RUFUS INGALLS,
Quartermaster United States Army.

True copy:

H. A. BRYCE,
Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, *September* 28, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Your welcome favor of August 12 came safely to hand a few days ago, and was perused with pleasure. I am gratified to learn from your letter that yourself and General Babcock found your brief stay in this city so agreeable.

The information which you write respecting the shipment of freight by the Colorado and also by the northern route, *via* Columbia, Snake river, &c., is quite interesting. The best and cheapest route by which to bring goods, &c., into this Territory is a matter that cannot fail to be of interest to us, having had for so many years to pay such high rates of freight for all that we brought here. Should the railroad be pushed ahead from the east, as at present contemplated, by next season army stores can be transported almost, if not quite, as cheap from the east as from the Colorado. Should nothing occur to prevent the pushing ahead of the railroad by a year from next spring, freight can be brought from the east much cheaper than from the south. I am not in the freighting business, but I have not a doubt but that a contract can be made to transport army stores from the point which you describe on the Colorado to Camp Douglas, at nine (9) cents per pound. It will probably cost about two and a half cents per pound extra from here to Fort Bridger. I do not know the distance between this city and the highest point of navigation on Snake river, but I have reckoned the price I have given you from the Colorado at two dollars (\$2) per hundred pounds for every hundred miles, and I think supplies can be hauled from Snake river at the same rates.

I shall be pleased to hear from you if not too much trouble for you to write, and shall be happy also to see you here again should you find it convenient to return by this route.

Should General Babcock be with you please give him my regards, which please accept to yourself.

From yours, truly,

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Major General RUFUS INGALLS,

Quartermaster U. S. A., San Francisco, Cal.

A true copy :

H. A. BRYCE,

Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster.

[Extracts.]

TUCSON, ARIZONA TERRITORY, *October* 26, 1866.

MY DEAR GENERAL :

* * * * *

We wanted particularly to show you the advantages of opening the route from Libertad, on the gulf of California, to Tucson. The distance to the port, now about to be opened by a responsible party doing business here and by authority of the Mexican government—I mean the liberal government—is only two hundred miles ; perhaps twenty miles, more or less, over an excellent road ; and the port, by actual survey, (see Ferguson's survey, made by order of Brigadier General Carleton in 1862,) is pronounced good, with plenty of water within a short distance of the shore. The soundings are all laid down on the accompanying map. Now, what I want particularly to suggest and bring to your notice is this : freight, as now brought from San Francisco, costs not less than twenty-one cents a pound—eighteen from the Colorado river to this place in gold, and not less than three from San Francisco to Fort Yuma, and perhaps more. Now, Mr. J. B. Allen, of Tucson, a merchant of respectability, with ample means, trains, &c., &c., has a permit from the liberal government of Mexico to open the port of Libertad, and has or is about to purchase a vessel at San

Francisco, and will engage to transport all the government freight, *via* Libertad, at forty per cent. less than it is now being carried for; indeed, he will engage to deliver salt, beans, potatoes, and flour, at much less than they are now delivered at Tucson. For example, flour, salt, beans, and potatoes can be delivered for all the posts south of the Gila and at the depots here at twelve and thirteen cents; now eighteen cents in gold are paid per pound for hauling flour, salt, beans, &c., &c., from the river here. I say nothing of the first cost of the flour and its transportation to Yuma. Beans and salt can be delivered at a less cost than their transportation. This is a matter deserving serious consideration, and I hope that an order may be sent to try the route at least one trip; and if it does not work well, and to the advantage of the government, you may say that I have no knowledge of what I am talking, or rather writing, about. I watched this thing all the time I was in command here, and had determined to urge it with all my power upon the authorities. * * * *

The stores that left San Francisco, August 15, 1866, for this depot are still at the mouth of the Colorado river. The requisitions were approved here and sent to San Francisco last June. If sent by Libertad, they could have been delivered in forty days, easily.

I am, dear general, yours, very truly,

H. D. WALLEN.

Maj. Gen. INGALLS,
Washington, D. C.

A true copy :

RUFUS INGALLS,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Asst. Q. M. Gen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 27, 1866.*

Respectfully referred to Brevet Major General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General United States army, with the request that this may be filed with my report of the 14th instant. The remaining papers will soon be submitted.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Asst. Q. M. Gen.

A true copy :

H. A. BRYCE,
Brevet Major and Asst. Q. M.

SALT LAKE AND FORT MOJAVE W. R. EXPRESS,
CAMP 31, FORT MOJAVE, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
Wednesday, June 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith preliminary report of this expedition to this camp; a full and complete map of my route, together with a complete history of the expedition, will be furnished as soon as practicable after my arrival at Camp Douglas. It is intended to furnish in this preliminary report sufficient information to enable the general commanding district of Utah to determine how far the expedition was successful, to what extent it succeeded in accomplishing his wishes, and whether a route from the Colorado river to Salt Lake City can be made superior to the present route from Carson City to Salt Lake, or equal to it.

In obedience to the letter of instructions of May 7, 1864, from headquarters district of Utah, I left Camp Douglas on the morning of the 9th May, 1864, with Lieutenant Conrad and sixty-one non-commissioned officers and men, four six-mule teams, and sixty-four government horses. I arrived at Fort Crittenden on the 11th May, from which point I was instructed to commence operations.

I have determined to move the column and teams by the San Bernardino road, sending out small parties to my west to explore the country. Upon arrival at Muddy creek the wisdom of this measure was apparent, for had I attempted to haul my teams on any one of the routes run by my side scouts I would have been destitute of horses and means of transportation long before arrival at Mountain Meadows. I moved the column by easy marches to Mountain Meadows, a distance of 302½ miles, in sixteen days, having good water and grass along the route, with as fine a road as I ever travelled over. To this point six of my horses had become unserviceable and were run in the herd. Two of my teams gave evidence of failing and I commenced feeding them from my private grain; at this point I also erected a monument in memory of the victims of the Mountain Meadow massacre, which fact was at that time communicated to you in an official letter. From Mountain Meadow to Muddy creek my stock failed rapidly. I employed every means in my power to keep it up, making short drives, working at the teams whenever a pull was required, and keeping a working party ahead to improve the road. The distance was ninety-eight miles, and I occupied nine days in travelling it, besides resting at Mountain Meadows for two days, and then did not get two of the teams into camp at Muddy creek until three days after making the camp; was compelled to pack the loads in and give the mules empty wagons, which they could scarcely haul. Leaving the Rio Virgin for Muddy creek, have to rise a large hill, one mile long; at that point was compelled to pack outfit on horses, then place all mules to wagons, and sixty men with ropes in addition, to get them on top of the hill. It was not so much the condition of the route which broke down my means of transportation, as it was the fact of having old and worn-out mules, who commenced failing on a road which was equal to a turnpike. I made camp 24, on Muddy creek, June 3, 1864, having succeeded in getting all my stock in excepting one mule; one horse died, and one horse strayed. Total distance from Camp Douglas, 396 miles, 6 furlongs, and 21 rods. My side scouts from Fort Crittenden to Muddy creek are as follows: One from Fort Crittenden to Round valley, *via* Tontic valley, Oak creek, and Sevier river, 101 miles. One from Radford's to Cedar City, *via* Deseret settlement, Sevier river, Sevier lake, sink of Bear and Black Rock Springs; distance, 156 miles. No wagons accompanied either of these scouts. Neither could wagons have accompanied them, the routes being across heavy sand, rank growth of sage brush, no grass, and but little water on routes, and it at long intervals. The third and most important side scout started from Corn creek, south of Fillmore, taking with it one six-mule team, the best one I had, with twenty days' rations. This scout, after almost superhuman exertions, succeeded in making New Mines west of Beaver City, and passing down to Black mountains were forced to come in my route to San Bernardino road at Mountain Meadows; distance travelled, 350 miles. All of these scouts reported barren, desolate country, and no chance to run a natural wagon road where there could be found wood, water, and grass. A carefully prepared map of each of these side scouts has been made, together with complete daily journal, which will be submitted with final report. By means of these scouts I was possessed with much valuable information, and succeeded in running a complete line from Fort Crittenden to Clover and Meadow valleys, to within a distance of seventy miles of Muddy creek, and at one point on the side scout, being 115 miles west of Beaver City. The last-named scout joined me at Muddy creek on 5th June, having occupied twenty days, with team and horses much jaded. It thus became evident to me that I could not continue the expedition with all of my teams and horses, and accordingly left Sergeant Gass with fifteen men at Muddy, having in charge two wagons, nineteen horses, and eleven mules, together with all of outfit not absolutely necessary for me to have, and by reducing rations of those who were to accompany me, was enabled to leave him rations for thirty days. He was instructed to run lines from

Muddy to Clover valley, as soon as horses were rested enough to do so, and to await at that point (Muddy) orders from me. None of the horses or mules left behind were in condition to cross to the Vegas; in fact, could not have them drove across the desert loose.

I left Muddy on Tuesday evening, June 7, 1864, with forty-five men, forty-seven horses, and ten teams, having only provisions and water barrels on them. The men were reduced to one blanket, and their saddle-bags, each containing one shirt, one pair of drawers, and one pair of socks, Mr. Conrad and self doing the same, leaving all our mess kit, bedding, &c., at Muddy; succeeded in crossing the desert without much trouble, and found at Vegas plenty of excellent water and grass. Had to leave at that place two horses, which could not have proceeded any further. After resting there until evening of the 9th of June, resumed march from Las Vegas for El Dorado cañon; distance, forty-four miles. Travelled to Musquit springs that night, when halted until daybreak, using the spring water, which was very bad. Next day (10th) resumed march; after travelling up grade eighteen miles, halted at grass; mules and horses much exhausted. Gave horses three quarts of water each, and men had one quart each issued to them. Wagons and troops then separated, former taking road, latter taking trail. We made water in mountains, which stood in pot-holes in the rocks, and was only rain-water; about dark horses were crazy for water, and had the men been compelled to travel five miles further some of them would have gone crazy. On this route four horses gave out and had to be shot. Next morning went down into El Dorado cañon, and made camp 27; water enough standing in cañon for stock, but no grass; teams came in some two or three hours afterwards; mules scarcely able to stand in the harness. I remained in cañon until next day in the afternoon, when resumed march for Mojave; arrived at Lewis springs with many of the horses exhausted; men nearly all walking. Upon arrival at springs could not obtain water enough for the stock. Horses arrived there at about reveillé; team mules did not get in until middle of afternoon, and then only brought in one wagon. It became evident to me that I would be compelled to leave them. Had taken precaution to send party from El Dorado cañon to Mojave by river trail, and knew that fresh mules would come out in a few days. Left Sergeant Gordon and nine men at Lewis springs with the teams; also left with them about all the provisions I had; also left with him two horses who could not travel any further. Six additional horses were shot or left on route from El Dorado cañon to Lewis springs, making a total of twelve horses shot or left at water and grass since leaving Muddy. I then started from Lewis springs for Rock springs, with twenty-five horses, all told, and upon arrival there found no water for stock; drove them out to Government Hole, where they obtained enough to quench thirst; found a stray cow and shot her for meat; next day resumed march for Piute creek, and from Piute creek arrived here on the 16th instant, completely worn out and exhausted, half the men bare-footed, horses scarcely able to walk, not because they were poor from flesh, but because the route from Vegas here affords but little grass and water, and where the grass is there is no water, and where water is found there is no grass. I was very thankful that I had succeeded in getting here. At Piute creek met six fresh mules going out to meet my wagons, taking also some provisions to the men. From Fillmore to Cedar City the route makes a circle into the east, and I ran three observation lines as follows: one from Coon creek to Beaver City, one from Coon creek to Parowan, and one from Coon creek to Cedar City. None of these are practicable for want of water and grass; the streams starting out from the mountains do not run down more than from one to six miles, excepting Beaver creek. I found the maps extant of the country through which I travelled very incorrect; no reliance whatever can be placed upon the maps for any portion south of Fillmore. From the distance from Camp Douglas to El Dorado cañon, 488 miles, and from Camp Douglas to Fort Mojave,

585 miles 4 furlongs and 19 rods. The route can be shortened from El Dorado cañon probably twenty-five or thirty miles, and from Fort Mojave at least sixty miles, which will be done on return trip. On Thursday (21) despatched an express for Muddy, with orders to Sergeant Gass to resume line of march for Camp Douglas. I cannot obtain any fresh teams or horses at this post; there are but few animals here and they are in but little better condition than my own.

The condition of my stock may be stated as follows: Left at Muddy, June 7, 1864, nineteen horses and eleven mules, worn out and unserviceable; left at Las Vegas, June 9, 1864, two horses, unserviceable; shot on route to Rock springs ten horses; left at Rock springs two horses; left at Lewis springs twelve mules and ten horses. Total rendered unserviceable on route, including mule and horse died before reaching Muddy and one horse strayed, twenty-four mules and forty-five horses. My team mules were driven in yesterday; the stock I have here will not be in condition to resume travel for at least one month, and I doubt my ability to return much of it to Camp Douglas; plenty of provisions can be obtained here, but I do not purpose taking full supply when starting, only enough to supply to Mountain Meadow, intending that teams will meet me from Camp Douglas at or near that point. You will be advised fully of my plan of operation in time to meet me at Mountain Meadow, should I so adopt.

I repeat that the condition of my stock was not caused so much by the character of the road as it is from the fact that the team mules were old, worn out, and almost unserviceable at the start for a march of such magnitude; the delay of the teams also delayed the troop, keeping it in poor range much longer than it would have been had the teams been serviceable. You will remember that at Camp Douglas I remarked that not less than fifteen of my horses were totally unfit for this expedition. I made the same remark to the general commanding, and was told that he could not do better for me. This I believe, and am satisfied I had as good an outfit as could be at that time furnished. Yet the fact cannot be denied that the outfit was entirely inadequate to the wants of the expedition; as a natural result, the route proved severe upon both men and animals, and both frequently suffered intensely from want of water and also from fatigue, incident to misfortune of getting through with broken down teams. As soon as the teams commenced failing I issued private grain belonging to Mr. Conrad and self, amounting to eight hundred pounds.

As regards the route I have fully made up my mind as follows: while I will not yet say that road cannot be opened west of present travelled route until I learn result of line run from Muddy to Clover valley, am decided that no nearer, better, or more practicable road can be run than the present one from Camp Douglas to Las Vegas; and having travelled from Carson City to Salt Lake over the mail road, state without any hesitation that the route I have travelled to mouth of El Dorado cañon is superior in every respect to it, and that the total length of route need not exceed 450 miles. There is no occasion to run the southern terminus of road below El Dorado cañon. Steamboats can navigate the river as easily to the cañon, or a point eight miles above it, as they can and do to La Paz, two hundred miles south of Mojave.

I will locate the southern terminus of road either at mouth of El Dorado cañon or at a landing eight miles above, running from thence to Las Vegas, to Muddy, Virgin river, Clara river, Mountain Meadows, Cedar, Beaver, Fillmore, west side of Utah Lake to Salt Lake City. Nature of road as follows: From El Dorado cañon, 44 miles desert, to Las Vegas, where find most excellent water and grass; from Las Vegas to Muddy, 47 miles desert, where find good water and abundance of grass; from Muddy to Virgin, 20 miles, good road; on Virgin to Beaver, down, 32 miles sandy road, heavy hauling; from Beaver down to Clara river, good road; from Clara river to Mountain Meadows, heavy road; from Mountain Meadows to Salt Lake City, 302½, a turnpike road, supplied with wood, water, and grass; longest drive on it without water is 27 miles. Best

time to start freight trains from El Dorado cañon, on or about 20th of April, as follows: A train of one hundred government wagons, divided into five parts, each part two days in advance of rear, each twenty wagons to have two grain and water wagons along, and every wagon to have water barrel holding twenty-five gallons. Feed grain to Mountain Meadows; *any how* haul water to Muddy Creek. From these two points load grain and water wagons from other teams, and the through trip can be made in twenty-six to twenty-eight days easy. So well satisfied am I of this fact, would be willing to take charge of such a train and stake my commission on bringing it through without loss of an animal, except from natural causes, provided that at the start the outfit was of a No. 1 quality. To start out any other kind of stock would simply result in delays and losses, and also injure the reputation of the route. It is useless to run a road from the cañon at Fort Mojave. It would make nearly one hundred miles additional land carriage, over a country poorly supplied with water and grass.

The Colorado river can be navigated to El Dorado cañon with greater ease than the Sacramento river can be navigated from Knight's Landing to Red Bluff, using the same kind of boats as are employed on the upper Sacramento river. There are no obstructions in the Colorado river, excepting the casual shifting of sand bars which is peculiar to the Missouri, Mississippi, and Sacramento rivers. No appropriations of public money are necessary to improve the navigation of the river. Rich mines are located along it from a point 70 miles south of La Paz to the mouth of the Virgin. The country is rapidly filling up with an energetic people, and private enterprises can easily do all that is required, and receive handsome profit from any outlay thus made.

The so-termed Colorado Steam Navigation Company runs one heavy, good-for-nothing boat to La Paz, which town property is mostly owned by that arrangement. Instead of placing good boats on the river, the company act as though it wished to retard the opening of the country, and it is my decided opinion that this company is seeking to obtain from the government a large appropriation for the ostensible purpose of improving the navigation.

Steamboat brought a load of freight to this post on the 20th of May last, and said would return immediately. Mr. Hardy has over three hundred tons of freight lying at La Paz awaiting transportation from this model company; and when it is a notorious fact that the river is as easily navigated from La Paz to El Dorado cañon as it is from Fort Yuma to La Paz, no reasonable excuse can be offered for such conduct on the part of a company professing a great desire to open the river and supply the wants of a region rapidly developing in great mineral wealth. All the steamers they could place on the river could run down every trip loaded to utmost capacity with rock from the many ledges, and receive four cents per pound for freighting it.

A steam company could make fortune upon fortune at the business of freighting rock down the river. It is scarcely a year since the mines were discovered in this section of Arizona, and now there are over one hundred thousand persons interested in them. Many of these ledges rival in richness the Comstock and Gould & Curry, of Nevada Territory, and it is my belief that ledges will be discovered all the way from here to Salt Lake City, in the mountains of Colorado, the Virgin and the Sevier rivers. The importance of opening the navigation of the Colorado river and establishing good wagon-road communication from head of navigation to Salt Lake City cannot be urged too strongly or impressed too firmly upon the minds of those in authority, who have the power within their hands of prosecuting such a work to a successful termination.

I passed through numerous bands of Indians from Mountain Meadow to this point, and had no trouble with them; on the contrary, found them the most inveterate beggars I ever met. In conversation with Indians at Muddy, they charged the Mormons with the Mountain Meadow massacre, naming John D. Lee and Jacob Hamblin as two of the principal leaders in that affair.

I have now communicated about all I deem worthy of note at the present time. The daily journal of the expedition will, when finished, embody every detail occurring from day to day, which, together with the map of routes, will afford complete information, and will, I trust, meet the approval of the general commanding, and I desire you to assure him that no effort has been spared on my part to make the expedition successful and to accomplish his wishes in regard to it. Whatever of hardships and suffering the expedition may have endured amounts to nothing, if success, in his judgment, has been accomplished by it. The health of the command is excellent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE F. PRICE,

Captain 2d California Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

Captain M. G. LEWIS,

Assistant Adjutant General, District of Utah.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Cal., September 5, 1866.

Official :

R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant General.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

Correspondence, upon the presentation of resolutions of Congress, in reference to the attempted assassination of the Emperor of Russia.

MARCH 2, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

I transmit to Congress a copy of a correspondence between the Secretary of State and G. V. Fox, esq., relative to the presentation by the latter to the Emperor of Russia of the resolution of Congress expressive of the feeling of the people of the United States in reference to the providential escape of that sovereign from an attempted assassination.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, *February* 26, 1867.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, February 25, 1867.

SIR: I have received your interesting letter of this date, giving an account of the manner in which you have executed the instructions of this department with reference to the presentation to the Emperor of Russia of resolution of Congress congratulating him upon his escape from an attempted assassination.

In reply, I have to inform you that your proceedings upon the occasion referred to are entirely approved.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

G. V. Fox, Esq., *Washington.*

Mr. Fox to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 25, 1867.

SIR: On the 30th of September last I submitted to you a hasty narrative of the reception which I met with in Russia while executing your instructions in delivering personally to the sovereign of that country the resolution of Congress, expressive of the feelings of the people of the United States in reference to his

providential escape from the hand of an assassin. I have recorded in that narrative the remarks of the Emperor and the various demonstrations of the people, which manifested their gratification at the sympathy felt for them by the American people. I have endeavored in this way to comply with the wish often repeated to me by his Majesty to make known to the government and my countrymen the feelings of friendship which existed in Russia towards America. But all that I have written myself, and all that was written for the press by persons far more capable than I feel myself to be, to describe the manifestations of these feelings, fail to convey any adequate idea of the enthusiasm which pervades the people of Russia towards the United States, and their sincere wishes for the continued prosperity and power of our country. The expression of the sympathy felt by the Emperor for this country in its great struggle for national unity, made by Prince Gortchacoff in 1861, when several of the great powers of Europe were co-operating in the effort to destroy it, and taking measures to profit by its destruction, was gratefully appreciated by the government and people of the United States as a timely and effective demonstration in our behalf. But it was not until I had traversed so great a part of the Russian empire and witnessed how cordial and wide-spread, among all classes in that powerful country, was the friendship for America, that I appreciated the practical importance of the Emperor's sympathy in its bearings upon the course of our great contest, and in its influence upon the conduct of other nations towards us.

The crowds that gathered around us at every social meeting, singing the plaintive national songs; the flowers presented by the hands of beauty and innocence; the numerous presents offered upon all suitable occasions; the imperial honor granted at Kostroma of casting down their garments for us to walk upon; the deep feeling which the great mass of the people evinced whenever the name of our country was mentioned; and the very many touching incidents which such sympathies evoked, were not produced by curiosity, or instigated by officials. The Russians have been familiar with royal embassies from powerful and magnificent courts for many centuries. It was a heart-impulse of the people in favor of our country which occasioned these extraordinary demonstrations towards the messenger of good will, founded on their instinctive knowledge, that while our countries were widely separated from each other on the globe and in forms of government, there was yet a community of interest on great points, which identified the friendships of the people with patriotism itself.

It may serve to illustrate the prevailing feeling respecting the relations of the two countries to state that I saw at the residence of Prince Gortchacoff, in St. Petersburg, a beautiful model in steel of one of Ericsson's monitors, a form of vessel now associated in the popular mind with American genius and power, which had been presented to the prince as a grateful recognition of the part he had borne as his Majesty's minister of foreign affairs.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. V. FOX.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

[Translation.]

Copy of a despatch from his excellency Prince Gortchacoff, vice chancellor of the empire, to his excellency M. de Stoeckl, minister of Russia at Washington.

PETERHOFF, August 19, [31] 1866.

SIR: The mission intrusted by the Congress of the United States of America to Mr. Fox, under-Secretary of State, has met a reception by the imperial

court, the public, and, I may say, the Russian nation, which you have already been able to appreciate from the notices in the public journals.

I need not dwell on these manifestations of the mutual sympathy between the two countries. It reveals itself in full light. It is one of the most interesting facts of our time; a consolatory fact, in face of the recent complications which have just awakened in old Europe sentiments of hate, of ambition, of rivalry—bloody struggles, appeals to force, so little in harmony with the progress of humanity—a fact which sows between two great people, almost between two continents, the seeds of mutual good-will and friendship, which will bear fruit, become traditional, and inaugurate between them relations founded on a real spirit of Christian civilization.

In a letter which our august master addresses to the President of the United States, and which I request you to transmit to its destination, his imperial Majesty begs Mr. Johnson to convey to Congress the assurance of the sentiments which he has already expressed to Mr. Fox. I annex hereto a copy of the letter for your information.

You will, sir, express yourself to the same effect, both to the President and to the members of the federal government, as well as to other influential personages.

In face of a movement of national sympathy, so spontaneous on both sides, the task of the governments is simply to fall in with the current, to promote it, and to direct it in actual practice to the good of both countries. In this aim we count upon the co-operation of the federal government, as it may count upon ours.

The Emperor has been most favorably impressed by Mr. Fox. The tact with which he has acquitted himself of his mission has been highly appreciated in our official circles, as well as by the public of all classes with which he has come in contact, and he has been ably seconded by the distinguished *personnel* who accompanied him. It would have been difficult to commit to better hands the measure of cordial courtesy prescribed by Congress.

You are directed to bear witness to this sentiment.

Receive, &c., &c.

GORTCHACOFF.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS IN INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of February 11, relative to removals and appointments in the Interior Department.

MARCH 2, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of the Interior, in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th instant, calling for certain information relative to removals and appointments in his department since the adjournment of the 1st session of the 39th Congress.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 25, 1867.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of this department, in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th instant, calling for the following information, viz:

“1. The number and names in each of the States and Territories of all registers and receivers of land offices, Indian agents, commissioners, and other persons employed in his (the Interior) Department who have been removed since the adjournment of the last session of Congress, together with the names of their successors, and the causes and reasons in each case for such removals and appointments.

“2. Whether the salaries or emoluments of persons so appointed have been increased from those of their predecessors; and if so, to what extent in each case and in the aggregate.”

The accompanying tables furnish the information required so far as it lies in my power to comply with the requirements of the resolution.

It is impossible for me to assign the causes for removal and appointment of officers and employes of this department, made prior to the 1st of September last, under my predecessor.

In all cases of removal and appointment since the 1st of September, ultimo, (when I assumed the duties of the department,) the reasons for such removals and appointments are given where special causes existed.

In some cases changes have been made for the sole reason that they were recommended by respectable and influential men of the States and Territories where the officers were located, but the number of such is very small.

With the exception of those enumerated in accompanying tables marked A, B, C, and D, all appointments of officers and employés of this department have been made to fill vacancies caused by resignation, death, or expiration of the term of former incumbents.

In reply to the second interrogatory, I have to state that the compensation of persons appointed since the adjournment of Congress has not been increased from that of their predecessors.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING,

Secretary of the Interior.

The PRESIDENT.

A.—List of removals in the Indian Department since the adjournment of the first session of the thirty-ninth Congress, with the names of successors to persons removed, and date of removal.

Name of appointee.	Where from.	Office to which appointed.	Date.	In place of—
H. B. Denman.....	Kansas.....	Sup't Indian Affairs, Northern superintendency.	Oct. 29, 1866	E. B. Taylor.
Lewis Lowry.....	Nebraska.....	Agent for Indians of Omaha agency.	Oct. 26, 1866	R. W. Furnas.
Mathewson F. Patrick ..	.....do.....	Agent for Indians of Upper Platte agency.	Aug. 3, 1866	Vital Jarrat.
John J. Humphreys.....	Tennessee...	Agent for Indians of Cherokee agency.	Sept. 23, 1866	Justin Harlan.
Martin W. Choclar.....	.....	Agent for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.	Aug. 22, 1866	Isaac Coleman.
Henry Orman, jr.....	California...	Agent for the Indians of Smith River reservation.	Sept. 21, 1866	William Bryson.*
George W. Dent.....	.....do.....	Sup't Indian Affairs, Territory of Arizona.	Aug. 9, 1866	Geo. W. Leiby.
Thomas J. McKenney...	Iowa.....	Sup't Indian Affairs, Territory of Washington.	Sept. 25, 1866	W. H. Waterman.
Joel B. Bassett.....	Minnesota...	Agent for Chippewas of the Mississippi, &c.	Nov. 9, 1866	E. Clark.
H. S. Cunningham.....	New York...	Agent for the Indians of New York State.	Oct. 25, 1866	C. B. Rich.
J. M. Sena Baca.....	New Mexico.	Special Indian agent in New Mexico.	Oct. 10, 1866	M. Garcia.

* For hanging an Indian without trial.

B.—List of land officers in the various States and Territories who have been removed since the adjournment of the first session of the thirty-ninth Congress, with the names of their successors and the date of appointment.

Name of appointee.	To what office appointed.	In place of—	Date.
George J. Tickney.....	Receiver at Vermillion, Dakota.....	John W. Boyle.....	Aug. 6, 1866
John F. Wielandy.....	Register at Boonville, Missouri.....	Geo. W. Boardman....	Sept. 18, 1866
Edward B. McPherson..	Receiver at Boonville, Missouri.....	John S. McFarlan.....	.....do.....
Charles A. Gilman.....	Receiver at St. Cloud, Minnesota.....	W. B. Mitchell.....	.....do.....
John M. Waldron.....	Register at Greenleaf, Minnesota.....	Benj. F. Baker.....	Nov. 14, 1866
Henry Hill.....	Receiver at Greenleaf, Minnesota.....	Hezekiah Fletcher.....	.....do.....
John S. Tully.....	Register at New Orleans, Louisiana.....	Shmon Jones.....	Sept. 20, 1866
Isaac G. Worden.....	Register at East Saginaw, Michigan.....	H. C. Driggs.....	Sept. 24, 1866
John Willans.....	Register at Junction City, Kansas.....	G. W. Martin.....	Oct. 27, 1866
T. W. Bedford.....	Register at Brownsville, Nebraska.....	Chas. G. Dorsey.....	Nov. 9, 1866
Edward S. Reed.....	Register at Nebraska City, Nebraska.....	Royal Buck.....	Sept. 24, 1866
Albert Tuxbury.....	Receiver at Nebraska City, Nebraska.....	W. H. H. Waters.....	.....do.....
Francis M. Ziebach.....	Register at Sioux City, Iowa.....	James T. Davis.....	Oct. 5, 1866

C.—List of removals of pension agents since the adjournment of the first session of the thirty-ninth Congress, with the names of successors and date of appointment.

Location of agency.	Name of appointee.	Date.	Former incumbent.
Dover, Delaware.....	William Walker.....	Sept. 17, 1866	David F. Burton.
Indianapolis, Indiana.....	William A. Low.....	Nov. 15, 1866	John W. Ray.
Springfield, Illinois.....	Edward L. Merritt.....	Aug. 15, 1866	John W. Bunn.
New Orleans, Louisiana...	Frederick J. Knapp.....	Sept. 28, 1866	Chas. F. Buck.
Lexington, Kentucky.....	Marcus E. Browning.....	Sept. 3, 1866	Alex. H. Adams.
Augusta, Maine.....	Eben F. Pillsbury.....	Oct. 1, 1866	Chas. F. Potter.
Macon City, Missouri.....	Clark H. Green.....	Oct. 21, 1866	Himself, removed and reappointed.
Detroit, Michigan.....	Anthony Ten Eyck.....	Sept. 20, 1866	Thos. J. Noyes.
St. Paul, Minnesota.....	Reuben B. Galusha.....	Nov. 19, 1866	Robert P. Lewis.
Concord, New Hampshire...	John F. Marsh.....	Nov. 1, 1866	David Cross.
Trenton, New Jersey.....	Philemon Dickinson.....	Oct. 8, 1866	R. C. Bellville.
Columbus, Ohio.....	Ezekiel T. Cox.....	Sept. 22, 1866	J. W. Dwyer.
Wheeling, West Virginia..	John M. Doddridge.....	Sept. 17, 1866	John Bishop.
St. Johnsbury, Vermont...	James H. Williams.....	Oct. 20, 1866	E. C. Redington.

D.—List of removals in the Department of the Interior since the adjournment of the first session of the thirty-ninth Congress, with the names of their successors, (as far as possible to furnish the names of their successors,) with the date of appointment and removal, and the cause of said removals.

EMPLOYEES REMOVED.					SUCCESSORS APPOINTED.		
Date.	Name.	State.	Position.	Office.	Cause of removal.	Date.	Name. State.
Sept. 17, 1866	R. R. Moffatt.....	Dist. Col.	Second asst. exam'r.	Patent	Official misconduct.		
Sept. 20, 1866	W. H. Babcock.....	Iowa	Clerk	Indian	Removal recommended by Commissioner Cooley.		
Oct. 31, 1866	Wm. S. Marsh.....	Minnesota	Disbursing agent.	Wash. aqueduct, &c.	Cessation of work in Census office	Nov. 1, 1866	S. B. Kendig New York.
Do.....	James A. Ashley.....	Pennsylvania	Clerk	Land	do.		
Nov. 15, 1866	J. L. Bishop.....	do.	do.	Pension	For disrespectful and profane language towards the President of the United States.	Nov. 1, 1866	George Ewing Penn.
Do.....	A. W. Kimmell.....	California	Temporary clerk	do.	Serv's no longer needed by architect.		
Nov. 16, 1866	Wm. H. Heustis.....	Dist. Col.	Insp'r stone work	Capitol	For misconduct.	Nov. 16, 1866	E. J. Smith Minn.
Do.....	W. N. Walton.....	Pennsylvania	Temporary clerk	Patent	Reported "incompetent" by Com'r of Pensions.		
Nov. 17, 1866	Josiah Shaw.....	New Jersey	Clerk	Pension	Reported "incompetent" by Com'r of Pensions.		
Do.....	J. F. Stewart.....	N. Carolina	Temporary clerk	do.	Reported "incompetent" by Com'r of Pensions.		
Do.....	J. S. Poler.....	New York	Clerk	do.	do.		
Do.....	Eli S. Prime.....	Maryland	Temporary clerk	do.	do.		
Do.....	J. N. Campbell.....	Ohio	do.	do.	do.		
Do.....	J. D. Pettit.....	Pennsylvania	do.	do.	do.		
Do.....	Robert L. Edwards.....	Dist. Col.	do.	do.	do.		
Dec. 1, 1866	W. R. Murphy.....	Tennessee	do.	do.	do.		
Dec. 5, 1866	John Clark.....	Dist. Col.	Laborer	do.	To make place for a soldier.		
Dec. 20, 1866	Alex. Johnson.....	Ohio	Clerk	Indian	Recommended by Com'r of Ind. Aff.	Dec. 21, 1866	E. F. Ruth, (prom. from lower grade.) Tenn.
Do.....	Wm. H. McCabe.....	Maine	Temporary clerk	Patent	For continued absence without leave.		
Jan. 19, 1867	Geo. W. Scriver.....	New York	do.	Indian	To make place for a soldier.		
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Nov. 3, 1866	Z. C. Robbins.....	Dist. Col.	Register of Willa, Dist. Col.			Nov. 3, 1866	Jas. R. O'Beirne D. C.

COTTON CLAIMS.

LETTER

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN ANSWER TO

*A resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th of January, 1867,
relative to cotton claims.*

MARCH 2, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 2, 1867.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of inquiry adopted in the House of Representatives on the 4th of January last, on motion of Hon. Mr. Wentworth, in the following words:

“Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to communicate the amount of each cotton claim presented to his department for payment, with the names of the claimants, with the amount allowed upon each claim, stating what ones have been rejected, what ones are still under examination, and the total amount already paid upon all the cotton claims allowed.”

In response to the terms thereof, I have the honor to transmit herewith three tabular statements, marked respectively A, B, and C, which, it is believed, furnish in a concise form all the information desired by the resolution.

In reference to the action of the department as indicated therein, it is thought proper to state that, since the passage of the act of March 12, 1863, relative to captured and abandoned property, Secretary Chase, Secretary Fessenden, and the present Secretary of the Treasury have, in certain cases, ordered the redelivery to claimants of cotton and other property which was taken possession of by agents or officers of the government, under the belief that the same ought to be so taken possession of as captured or abandoned, but which, upon an investigation of the facts, proved not to be legally or properly liable to such seizure; and also in certain cases where such cotton and other property so improperly taken had been converted into money, which had not been covered into the treasury, have ordered the payment of such proceeds to the claimants.

The annexed statements referred to show in what particular cases and to what amount such redeliveries and payments have been made.

The claims examined and decided have been numerous and complicated. The papers and evidence in the same are voluminous, and cannot be readily incorporated into a general statement; but the same are of record in the department,

and, in any particular case which Congress desires specially to investigate, will be submitted for examination.

In addition to those claims enumerated in statements A, B, and C, claims for nearly the whole amount of cotton captured at Savannah, Charleston, and Mobile have been presented to the department; but, no question existing as to the fact of actual capture in those cases, no action has been taken in relation to them, beyond merely referring all claimants thereto to the Court of Claims, and defending suits brought in the courts of New York against Simeon Draper, cotton agent, for receiving and selling the same. In no case has any of the cotton captured at either of those places, or the proceeds thereof, been released.

It is proper to add, further, that all moneys received from sales of property received under the act referred to and other similar acts, not repaid to claimants as set forth in statements A and B, or disbursed as expenses of collecting and disposing of the same as provided by law, have passed into the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, and have also been regularly covered into the treasury as receipts from captured and abandoned property, except the sum of \$500,000, now on deposit with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York to secure the sureties on a bond required to be given by Simeon Draper, late cotton agent at New York, in a suit against him, and now pending in New York, instituted by the firm of Dennistoun & Co., to recover the proceeds of alleged blockade cotton, taken by agents of the government and shipped to Mr. Draper for sale; and except, also, about \$700,000 which remains in the hands of the Treasurer, uncovered, for the payment of expenses incident to the collection, care, and disposition of such property, as provided by law; to defray the expenses of certain suits for the recovery of such property or its proceeds, now being prosecuted abroad; to satisfy any judgments which may be obtained against any agents of the department in suits instituted against them for acts done in an official capacity concerning such property; and also to await the final settlement of certain specific claims pending for the proceeds of property alleged to have been wrongfully taken, which the department may properly adjudicate.

In all cases arising under the statutes relative to captured, abandoned, or confiscable property, where the same was taken possession of by agents or officers of the Treasury Department, without the intervention of the military authorities, Secretary Chase, Secretary Fessenden, and the present Secretary have felt authorized to revise the action and correct the errors of subordinate officers of the department; to investigate the facts and circumstances relative to property so seized, and to restore the same or its proceeds to the owners, if it had been illegally or improperly taken. The action of the present Secretary in this class of cases has been in accordance with oral and written opinions given in particular cases by the late Attorney General, Hon. James Speed.

In cases where property has been taken possession of by the military authorities, and delivered to agents of the Treasury Department, some doubt has existed as to whether the department could revise the action of the military authorities and restore property unlawfully taken.

Secretary Chase inclined to the opinion that the Treasury Department could not take jurisdiction in any case of military seizure, but on the 13th of May, 1864, he submitted the question to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who on the 26th of May advised the Secretary that "the fact that such property may have been turned over to the agent of this department by military authorities does not in any manner affect the power or duty of the department or its agent to inquire whether or not the property is in truth such as is described by the act, and that both the power and duty to make such inquiry—first in the agent, and next in the head of the Treasury Department, of which such agent is a subordinate officer—seem to arise necessarily out of the nature of the duties to be performed. The agent is not to take *all* property indiscriminately, but such only as is specified in the law. Who is to determine whether any given parcel

of property is such as he is required to take or not? I cannot doubt that it is first himself and afterwards his superior, the Secretary of the Treasury."

A copy of the Solicitor's opinion is annexed, and marked D.

Secretary Fessenden adopted the opinion of the Solicitor, and on the 22d of August, 1864, formally approved the same by the following indorsement thereon :

"I concur in the opinion of the Solicitor.

"WM. P. FESSENDEN.

"AUGUST 22, 1864."

The department acted upon this opinion, although the cases in which releases of property or its proceeds were made were few and not of large amount, until some time after the capture of the Savannah cotton. The large amounts involved in that capture made the question one of such importance that it was submitted by the present Secretary of the Treasury, on the 17th of June, 1865, to the Attorney General, Hon. James Speed, who, on the 5th of July, 1865, gave his opinion that jurisdiction to examine the facts and to restore the property of loyal citizens improperly taken by the military authorities could not be taken by the President or Secretary of the Treasury, or any commission by them appointed, but that the proceeds of such property ought to be paid into the treasury to await the action of the Court of Claims or of Congress.

A copy of this opinion of the Attorney General is annexed, marked E.

This opinion of the Attorney General has since governed the action of this department as to cases considered as fairly coming within the purview of the same.

In accordance with the views above stated, the cases specified in the accompanying statement marked B, have been examined and allowed by the present Secretary and his immediate predecessor in office. Upon due proof of any unlawful taking of private property by agents of the department, the facts being shown by satisfactory affidavits, the reports of agents, or by other adequate written evidence, the agents holding such property have been ordered to restore the same to the owners, or the proceeds, if not actually covered into the treasury, have been paid to them by order of the department.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

COTTON CLAIMS.

A.—Statement of claims for cotton voluntarily abandoned by its owners to agents of the Treasury Department.

Date.	Claimant.	Amount of claim.	Cotton released.	Proceeds released.
		<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	
Dec 1, 1863	George B. Anthony.....	62	.....	\$15,577 12
Dec. 29, 1863	Mrs. Amelia Allen.....	40	40	
Nov. 30, 1863	Mrs. Mary C. Bledsoe.....	44	.....	7,990 69
Nov. 30, 1863	Mrs. Mary C. Bledsoe.....	68	.....	16,871 97
April 25, 1864	S. B. Beaumont.....	6	.....	1,502 65
Feb. 5, 1864	Mary T. Bonham.....	25	.....	5,508 14
Aug. 18, 1863	S. J. Brown.....	38, and 2 sacks.	38, and 2 sacks.	
April 2, 1864	L. W. Bolson.....	6	.....	1,531 82
Feb. 13, 1864	W. H. Botts.....	16	.....	3,107 37
Nov. 30, 1864	Mrs. Mary C. Bledsoe.....	16	.....	3,647 06
Sept. 29, 1863	E. T. Beers.....	107	.....	15,982 11
Sept. 18, 1863	Mrs. L. M. Bush.....	22	.....	2,886 12
Nov. 28, 1863	P. H. Cobb.....	44	44	
April 30, 1864	C. C. Calloway.....	3	.....	643 53
Dec. 30, 1863	O. N. Cutler.....	54	.....	7,387 56
Nov. 28, 1863	P. H. Cobb.....	11	.....	1,793 48
Sept. 25, 1863	Sherrard Clemens.....	47	47	
Aug. 19, 1864	Sherrard Clemens.....	143	.....	70,276 89
Nov. 30, 1863	Charles Delano.....	36	.....	10,174 24
Aug. 27, 1863	Charles Delano.....	255	.....	44,539 51
Aug. 30, 1864	S. & W. Dickens.....	61	.....	6,810 62
Mar. 3, 1864	John Denson.....	21	.....	4,825 96
Feb. 29, 1864	S. De Bow.....	3	.....	635 28
April 2, 1864	Abel Davenport.....	16	.....	1,864 93
April 14, 1864	J. Denson.....	43	.....	10,980 97
April 14, 1864	J. Denson.....	5	.....	1,273 06
Sept. 21, 1863	H. P. Duncan.....	1,109	1,109	
May 20, 1865	W. H. Ennis.....	33	.....	8,036 31
May 13, 1864	Mrs. E. M. Eddington.....	34	.....	6,715 49
Nov. 28, 1863	E. B. Fuller.....	28	.....	3,907 62
June 20, 1864	William Fisher.....	5	.....	1,282 45
Sept. 19, 1864	Fatman & Co.....	88	.....	15,993 65
Sept. 12, 1864	Fatman & Co.....	243	243	
Sept. 12, 1864	Fatman & Co.....	106	106	
May 3, 1864	S. Galloway.....	6	.....	711 44
Feb. 13, 1864	Patrick Gilfoy.....	9	.....	1,813 59
Sept. 18, 1863	Ira Hardin.....	8	8	
Jan. 9, 1864	John Hallam.....	35	.....	7,705 59
Nov. 28, 1863	David Hall.....	58	.....	11,697 05
Nov. 4, 1864	W. L. Horton.....	13	.....	3,373 70
April 1, 1864	R. S. Innis.....	66	66	
Oct. 16, 1863	J. H. Jarman.....	25	.....	4,377 04
Sept. 18, 1863	T. D. Knox.....	181	.....	21,215 94
April 1, 1864	William B. King.....	9	.....	3,132 44
Aug. 18, 1863	J. W. Leftwich & Co.....	33	.....	3,938 37
May 4, 1864	Sancho Lynch.....	9	.....	1,956 99
May 18, 1865	J. M. Latta.....	7	.....	1,900 11
Sept. 18, 1863	Miss Mary C. Lane.....	4	4	
Feb. 6, 1864	R. J. Mathews and others.....	86	.....	12,743 75
Nov. 30, 1863	Miss Kate Marcy.....	2	.....	202 99
Sept. 18, 1863	E. Mayer.....	13	13	
Sept. 26, 1863	J. E. Merriman.....	37	37	
Nov. 28, 1863	A. N. Marcy.....	29	.....	6,839 92
Nov. 28, 1863	R. V. Montague.....	74	74	
Sept. 18, 1863	E. Mayer.....	28	.....	5,739 80
May 3, 1864	L. D. Mayer.....	30	.....	9,266 60
May 3, 1864	A. McBurney.....	28	.....	6,690 64

A.—Statement of claims for cotton voluntarily abandoned, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Claimant.	Amount of claim.	Cotton released.	Proceeds released.
		<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	
Aug. 12, 1863	Northrop & Smith	138	138	
Aug. 12, 1863	Northrop & Smith	102	.....	\$12, 871 26
Aug. 12, 1863	Northrop & Smith	114	114	
Aug. 12, 1863	William Nichols	251	.....	65, 270 15
June 9, 1864	C. Northrop & Co.	13	.....	4, 117 81
Sept. 29, 1863	George P. Peters.	15	15	
Mar. 4, 1864	J. F. Richey.	29	.....	5, 608 14
July 18, 1864	R. M. Robinson.	106	.....	22, 103 34
Dec. 29, 1863	C. Stoddard, jr., & Co.	39	.....	1, 939 55
Dec. 1, 1863	Warren Shaw.	35	.....	2, 821 99
Feb. 1, 1864	Warren Shaw.	53	.....	2, 831 70
May 3, 1864	Robert Stewart	54	.....	7, 847 95
Nov. 23, 1864	T. R. Sloan	94	.....	15, 013 37
July 6, 1865	Thomas Sweeny	2	.....	480 60
Nov. 28, 1863	H. B. Tibbetts	141	.....	29, 087 20
Nov. 28, 1863	H. B. Tibbetts	10	.....	1, 752 62
Dec. 29, 1863	A. & J. Trounstone.	15	.....	3, 202 07
July 2, 1864	John Turner	2	.....	231 87
Sept. 28, 1863	T. L. Van Fossen.	15	.....	1, 750 35
Aug. 26, 1863	Foley Vaughan.	10	10	
Oct. 17, 1863	Mrs. Gracia Walton.	51	51	
Oct. 17, 1863	A. G. Ward.	50	50	
Feb. 8, 1864	Charles Warfield.	25	.....	7, 449 53
Dec. 11, 1863	S. B. Young	136	.....	22, 999 65
Dec. 11, 1863	S. B. Young	28	.....	8, 393 14
Dec. 11, 1863	S. B. Young	133	.....	26, 027 85
			2, 207	616, 843 44

NOTE.—In reference to this statement it is proper to say that certain agents, acting under a misapprehension of the instructions of the department, induced owners of cotton to bring in and voluntarily abandon it, on the assurance that the same, or its proceeds, would be restored on application to the department. Therefore, in any particular case, upon due proof, and where the agent who received the property certified that he had given such assurances, Secretary Chase directed its release or the payment of its proceeds, considering that neither justice nor good faith warranted the retention by the government of property thus voluntarily confided to its protection.

B.—Statement of cotton claims adjudicated by the Secretary of the Treasury, exclusive of claims for cotton voluntarily abandoned. 6

COTTON CLAIMS.

Date.	Claimant.	Amount of claim.	Decision.	Cotton released.	Proceeds released.	Remarks, reasons for release, and nature of evidence.
Oct. 7, 1866	A. H. Andrews et al.	<i>Bales.</i> 28	Allowed	<i>Bales.</i>	\$1,316 27	Erroneously taken as abandoned.
April 7, 1866	W. W. Andrews, administrator.	135	do.		14,491 98	Erroneously seized as the property of the rebel government.
Dec. 29, 1866	W. W. Andrews, administrator.	91	do.	91		property of the rebel owner.
Oct. 11, 1864	M. Benton.	15	do.		2,612 57	owner.
May 18, 1865	Mrs. A. A. Brabston.	109	Rejected			done.
Jan. 25, 1865	Mrs. M. T. Bonham.	59	Allowed		14,282 23	owner.
Aug. 15, 1865	Colonel Barnard.	20	do.		6,009 66	in of regulations.
May 8, 1865	O. H. Brewer & Co.	13	do.		1,048 63	used frauds.
Oct. 1, 1864	Brott & Davis.	19	do.		4,514 45	done.
Nov. 19, 1864	Jonathan H. Brown.	143	do.		82,311 08	property of the rebel government.
April 22, 1864	Blatchford & Stone.	44	do.	44		
	George R. Bridges & Co.	35	do.		20,059 49	
April 19, 1866	David Barrow.	189	do.		59,904 73	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
Aug. 11, 1866	B. H. Buckner.	69	do.		9,711 17	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
Jan. 3, 1866	Mrs. Judson Bass.	53	do.		13,151 39	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
Jan. 12, 1866	Mary T. Bonham.	20	do.		2,637 68	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
Sept. 1, 1866	Joseph Botto.	9	do.		1,790 95	abandoned.
	Mrs. L. C. Ballard.	164	Rejected			
	Brindeau & Blanchard.	155	do.			
	E. W. Burbank.	10	Allowed		2,715 76	
	Bugher & Cones.	16	Rejected			
June 22, 1865	J. W. Black.	55	Allowed		28,201 28	
	George C. Benham.	9	Rejected			
Mar. 3, 1866	William Battersby & Co.	607	Allowed	607		Erroneously seized as blockade cotton.
May 12, 1866	Mrs. E. D. Bachelor.	45	do.		7,092 93	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
Sept. 18, 1866	W. Brannan et al.	3	do.		244 21	Erroneously seized.
Mar. 17, 1866	R. M. Browning.	57	do.	57		Erroneously seized.
Nov. 14, 1864	C. H. Bland.	107	do.	107		Erroneously seized.
May 9, 1864	Kenil & Mutchf.	246	Allowed	246		Improperly seized

May 24, 1866	William Bryce & Co.	30	do.	30	Erroneously seized.
	H. H. Beach	9	Rejected		Abandoned property.
Sept. 13, 1865	John Blevins	22	Allowed	22	Seized as property of confederate government.
Nov. 9, 1866	John Blevins	32	do.		Seized as property of confederate government.
June 6, 1866	Madame Bertinatti		do.		Proceeds of cotton taken by the military forces, as stated by the Secretary of War.
Sept. 29, 1863	O. N. Cutler	197	do.		Brought in by military for owner.
Jan. 29, 1864	W. H. Cherry & Co.	48	do.		Brought in by military for owner.
Jan. 26, 1864	J. J. Craig	1,600 lbs.	do.		Mixed with government cotton in shipping.
	S. Clemens	600	Rejected		Captured or abandoned.
Jan. 26, 1865	Carson & Jones	6	Allowed		Extra risk in transporting government cotton.
Jan. 6, 1867	Temple Clark and Henry Warren, adverse claimants.	32	do.		Erroneously seized.
	A. C. Cloud	30,000 lbs.	Rejected		Evidence of receipt insufficient.
	W. J. Cowan	23	do.		Proof of title insufficient.
Oct. 3, 1864	Temple Clark	24	Allowed		Erroneously seized.
Dec. 17, 1864	Temple Clark	31	do.	31	Erroneously seized.
Dec. 23, 1864	Cowan & Dickson	101	do.	101	Sent in by military for owner.
July 15, 1866	Carr, Glenn & Wright	52	do.		Erroneously seized.
	A. F. Cramer & Co.	20	Rejected		
Nov. 16, 1866	A. F. Crawford	107	Allowed	107	a confederate property.
	Cazenove & Co.	36	Rejected		
May 7, 1866	Cohen & Hertz	54	Allowed	54	a blockade-running cotton.
April 11, 1866	M. Cummings, executor	115	do.	115	government.
April 7, 1866	W. M. Cozart	160	Rejected		
	Mrs. Mary Cassin	50	Allowed		
	Miss S. Camp	25	Rejected		
	George H. Cheever, estate	129	do.		Seized as blockade cotton.
May 7, 1864	Lemuel Davis	3	Allowed		Seized for supposed violation of regulations.
Dec. 11, 1863	H. L. Davis	23	do.		Shipped by military for owner.
	J. T. Douglas	1	Rejected		Abandoned property.
	S. DeBow & Co.	26	Allowed	26	Improperly seized.
April 17, 1866	Joseph Day	50	do.	50	Erroneously seized as subscribed to rebel government.
	J. D. B. DeBow	79	Rejected		Property of rebel government.
	D. Dupree	80	do.		Sold to rebel government.
Nov. 23, 1864	Charles W. Elliott	25	Allowed		Brought in by military for owner.
Dec. 27, 1866	Mrs. A. F. Elliott	25	do.		Erroneously seized as abandoned.
	H. Escoubas	9	Rejected		Military seizure.
Feb. 20, 1867	J. H. Echols	20	Allowed		Erroneously seized.
	E. H. Forsyth	11	Rejected		Insufficient evidence.

B.—Statement of cotton claims adjudicated by the Secretary of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

COTTON CLAIMS.

Date.	Claimant.	Amount of claim.	Decision.	Cotton released.	Proceeds released.	Remarks, reasons for release, and nature of evidence.
Jan. 25, 1864	P. B. Fouke.....	Bales. 101	Allowed.....	Bales. 101	.....	Seized for supposed violation of regulations.
Feb. 13, 1864	J. W. Farr.....	124	do.....	128	.....	Erroneously seized as abandoned property.
Feb. 23, 1864	Sarah Foley.....	36	do.....	.....	\$8,015 34	Shipped by military for owner.
May 25, 1864	C. C. S. Farrar.....	19	do.....	19	.....	Seized for supposed violation of regulations.
May 17, 1866	Mrs. Susan Fletcher.....	32	Rejected.....	.....	.....	Captured property.
May 17, 1866	W. Freeman.....	57	Allowed.....	.....	7,611 68	rebel property.
Dec. 5, 1866	Rev. Dr. Fuller.....	57	do.....	.....	3,507 02	for owner.
	D. L. Ferguson.....	46	Rejected.....	.....	.....
	P. A. Fennerty.....	13	do.....	.....	.....
	Mrs. M. F. Fort.....	77	do.....	.....	.....	Military seizure.
Aug. 27, 1863	J. W. Green.....	23	Allowed.....	.....	4,340 41	Sold to rebel government.
Sept. 2, 1864	Thomas Gillon.....	1	do.....	.....	263 32	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
June 2, 1865	Griggs & Thling.....	13	do.....	.....	7,468 80	Erroneously seized as stolen property.
Aug. 12, 1864	M. Grundy.....	4	do.....	.....	555 69	Seized through mistake.
July 13, 1865	Mrs. M. L. Graves.....	12	do.....	.....	4,212 36	Shipped by military for owner.
Nov. 14, 1864	G. W. Graham & Co.....	107	do.....	107	.....	Erroneously seized as property of a rebel.
Jan. 27, 1864	J. M. Griggs.....	34	do.....	.....	3,792 16	Erroneously seized as rebel property.
	J. C. Greely.....	2	Rejected.....	.....	.....	Erroneously seized.
	Juliet Glass.....	18	do.....	.....	.....	Military seizure.
Nov. 28, 1866	W. H. Gill.....	22	Allowed.....	.....	188 98	Military seizure.
Mar. 10, 1866	B. F. & E. George.....	175	do.....	175	.....	Erroneously seized as tithe cotton.
Dec. 4, 1865	F. M. Gilmer, jr.....	58	do.....	58	.....
Feb. 28, 1865	Mrs. L. F. Gibson.....	176	do.....	.....	36,954 42	
	J. G. Harrison.....	25	Rejected.....	.....	.....	as abandoned.
Dec. 17, 1863	N. W. Halligan.....	9	Allowed.....	.....	1,663 50	Brought in by military for owner.
Sept. 15, 1866	W. Hawes Harris.....	71	do.....	.....	8,491 92	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
Oct. 19, 1866	do.....	112	do.....	.....	19,953 96	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
	W. F. Harrell.....	50	Rejected.....	.....	.....	Sold to confederate government.
Nov. 14, 1864	W. R. Hodges.....	119	Allowed.....	119	.....	Erroneously seized as rebel property.
Nov. 14, 1864	E. J. Hart & Co.....	31	do.....	31	.....	Erroneously seized as rebel property.
Mar. 31, 1865	J. F. Huddleton et al.....	64	do.....	.....	6,321 30	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
	H. Houston.....	22	Rejected.....	.....	.....	Captured property.
July 16, 1866	Theo. J. Hughes.....	30	Allowed.....	.....	4,100 20	Erroneously seized.

COTTON CLAIMS.

9

July 16, 1863	Thos. Hobson.....	62	do.....	8,331 05	Erroneously seized as rebel property.
April 27, 1863	N. H. Harrison, est.....	662	do.....	.....	Imprisoned seized.
Oct. 25, 1863	D. Hoxie.....	1	do.....	255 03	war.
Mar. 20, 1865	Mrs. T. B. Hoyt.....	12	Rejected.....	.....	confiscable.
Dec. 11, 1863	Ezra W. Ingles.....	7	Allowed.....	1,426 60	
	William Jeans.....	19	do.....	2,195 80	
	H. M. James.....	38	Rejected.....	.....
	Thomas W. Johnson.....	97	do.....	.....
	James River Manufacturing Co.....	50	do.....	.....
April 19, 1866	J. H. Jarrott.....	63	Allowed.....	63	party of rebel govern- ment.
Feb. 27, 1864	A. Kellogg.....	23	do.....	3,060 32	Shipped by military for owner.
Nov. 14, 1865	Kahnweiler Brothers.....	85	do.....	85	Erroneously seized.
	Kern & Scott.....	67	Rejected.....	.....	Military seizure.
Nov. 7, 1864	Lazare & Webb.....	10	Allowed.....	10	Improperly seized.
	Michael Lynch.....	30	Rejected.....	.....	Insufficient proof.
June 18, 1866	A. E. Lunsford.....	20	Rejected, but paid on decree of court.	10,026 77	Libelled as confiscable; decree in favor of claimant.
	Mrs. C. M. Locke.....		Rejected.....	.....	Insufficient evidence of identity.
	Elizabeth Lanier.....	21	do.....	.....	Sold to rebel government.
Nov. 1, 1866	W. G. Lightfoot.....	64	Allowed.....	1,420 00	Erroneously seized.
Nov. 1, 1866	do.....	10	do.....	63	Erroneously seized.
Jan. 8, 1866	E. J. Lide.....	63	do.....	56	Erroneously seized as sold to confederate gov- ernment.
	Louisiana State Bank.....	56	do.....	.....
April 30, 1866	George W. Lane.....	749	do.....	749	Erroneously seized.
July 11, 1865	G. B. Lamar.....	257	do.....	257	Erroneously seized.
	V. T. Meredith.....	948	Rejected.....	.....	Captured and blockaded.
Feb. 14, 1865	J. J. Michie.....	14	Allowed.....	3,869 41	Improperly seized as rebel property.
Aug. 29, 1864	R. V. Montague.....	176	do.....	41,363 58	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
Aug. 9, 1864	H. McLeary.....	48	do.....	9,304 72	Contract for collecting abandoned cotton.
Feb. 24, 1864	Captain McMillan.....	80	do.....	11,245 97	Improperly seized.
	Hugh Maher et al.....	78	Rejected.....	.....	Abandoned property.
Oct. 14, 1863	J. G. McBain.....	150	do.....	32,792 43	Shipped by military for owners.
July 28, 1865	Edw. Maxwell et al.....	23	Allowed.....	3,200 72	Erroneously seized as property of rebel govern- ment.
Jan. 24, 1865	A. S. Mansfield.....	28	do.....	7,423 52	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
Nov. 14, 1864	James Meagher.....	245	do.....	245	Erroneously seized as rebel property.
	R. Mure & Co.....	45	Rejected.....	.....	Proof of identity insufficient.
Dec. 10, 1866	E. W. Massey.....	68	Allowed.....	68	Erroneously seized as blockade cotton.
	M. Malsch.....	7	Rejected.....	.....	Captured property.
Dec. 27, 1866		45	Allowed.....	7,239 40	Erroneously seized.

B.—Statement of cotton claims adjudicated by the Secretary of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Claimant.	Amount of claim.	Decision.	Cotton released.	Proceeds released.	Remarks, reasons for release, and nature of evidence.
Jan. 2, 1866	Mrs. E. Miller.....	Bates. 72	Allowed	Bates.	\$8,558 56	Erroneously seized as property of rebel government.
	A. McDonald.....	91	do.....	91	.....	Erroneously seized.
	Mrs. F. A. Moore.....	180	Rejected .....	.....	.....	Sold to rebel government.
	James McDaniel.....	99	do.....	.....	.....	Sold to rebel government.
	Abra Navara.....	15	do.....	.....	.....	Captured property.
Nov. 30, 1863	Mrs. L. D. Neff.....	3	Allowed .....	.....	898 37	Shipped by military for owners.
Aug. 26, 1864	Paul Butler & Co.....	63	Actual purchase money allowed on grounds of purchase in good faith by claimants.	.....	13,491 90	Seized and labelled as property of a rebel.
May 13, 1864	J. P. Peabody.....	4	Allowed .....	.....	727 15	Improperly seized.
Nov. 11, 1865	Fergus Peniston.....	60	do.....	.....	7,033 76	Improperly seized.
June 27, 1866	W. A. Pattison.....	11	do.....	.....	2,673 62	Brought in by military for owner.
May 11, 1866	P. Poullaine & Co.....	575	do.....	575	.....	Improperly seized.
May 8, 1866	T. F. Persons, est.....	50	do.....	50	.....	Erroneously seized.
	Pierce & Maxwell.....	30	Rejected .....	.....	.....	property.
	I. A. Roberts, administrator.....	61	do.....	.....	.....	at.
	W. P. Rambert.....	100	do.....	.....	.....	bandoned.
Jan. 28, 1865	Clay Roberts.....	33	Allowed .....	.....	18,518 36	bandoned.
Nov. 30, 1863	Mrs. Bicketts & Bell.....	26	do.....	.....	.....	owner.
Dec. 31, 1863	C. C. Row.....	2	do.....	.....	477 78	.....
July 13, 1864	Harriet A. Robb.....	17	do.....	.....	3,401 80	.....
	M. Ross.....	229	Rejected .....	.....	.....	.....
	Alice Koby et al.....	120	do.....	.....	.....	Sold to confederate government.
May 10, 1865	William Riddle.....	5	Allowed .....	.....	579 66	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
	A. Richards et al.....	7	Rejected .....	.....	.....	Captured or abandoned.
Aug. 22, 1866	Patrick Robinson.....	10	Allowed .....	.....	738 50	Erroneously seized.
	M. Ross.....	15	Rejected .....	.....	.....	Insufficient evidence.
	John Smith.....	22	do.....	.....	.....	No evidence of receipt.
	W. A. Scott.....	25	do.....	.....	.....	Subscribed to rebel government.

Sept. 19, 1866	W. A. Scott.....	5	Allowed.....	.....	761 24	Erroneously seized; Improperly seized.
	William M. Smith.....	94	do.....	94	.....	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
	Warren Shaw.....	123	do.....	.....	14,716 29	Military seizure.
	W. F. Smith.....	11	Rejected.....	.....	.....	Failure to identify.
	Warren Shaw.....	26	do.....	.....	.....	Seized for supposed violation of law.
Nov. 7, 1865	Samuel Snapp.....	57	Allowed.....	57	.....	Erroneously seized as property of a rebel.
June 29, 1865	W. P. Sogge.....	31	do.....	31	.....	No evidence of receipt by Treasury Department.
	Mary E. Stout.....	55,500 lbs	Rejected.....	.....	.....	Seized for supposed violation of regulations.
May 3, 1864	Robert Stewart.....	54	Allowed.....	.....	7,847 95	Failure to identify.
	James Stewart.....	177	Rejected.....	.....	.....
	G. P. Swift.....	55	do.....	.....	.....
May 2, 1866	Paran Stevens et al.....	60	Allowed.....	.....	10,423 20	
May 2, 1866	J. M. Stark.....	300	do.....	.....	48,237 66	
Oct. 23, 1866	H. Spanier.....	53	do.....	.....	2,438 00	
April 18, 1866	Saloman Root & Co.....	124	do.....	128	.....	Released on bond.
Aug. 27 and Dec. 28, 1864	H. B. Tibbatts.....	95	do.....	.....	9,304 72	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
Aug. 29, 1864	Samuel Templeton.....	30	Rejected.....	.....	.....	Military seizure.
June 30, 1865	E. G. Thompson.....	31	Allowed.....	.....	7,207 22	Seized for supposed violation of law.
Oct. 8 and 27, 1865.	O. Tadini.....	35	do.....	35	.....	Seized for supposed violation of law.
	G. W. Turner and Clark Wright & Co., adverse claimants.	165	Proceeds turned over to supreme court, Cincinnati, Ohio.	.....	43,985 02	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
	G. W. Turner and J. H. He- worth, adverse claimants.	80	Rejected.....	.....	.....	Seized as abandoned.
April 9, 1866	J. C. Ferry.....	200	do.....	.....	.....	Military seizure.
May 3, 1866	W. F. Turner.....	438	Allowed.....	438	.....
Dec. 14, 1866	John M. Trimble.....	20	do.....	.....	7,728 99	for owner.
April 7, 1866	A. E. Tracy & Co.....	45	do.....	.....	2,016 49	
	W. H. Thornton et al.....	114	do.....	.....	15,327 14	
	John M. Tate, est.....	282	Rejected.....	.....	.....	Sold to confederate government.
	M. Tully.....	9	do.....	.....	.....	Insufficient evidence.
	James Thomason.....	3	do.....	.....	.....	Insufficient evidence.
Feb. 25, 1865	W. W. Withenbury.....	57	do.....	.....	.....	No evidence of receipt.
July 16, 1863	Mrs. M. Womac.....	15	Allowed.....	.....	3,956 03	Erroneously turned over.
Sept. 17, 1864	Miss Worcester.....	50	do.....	50	.....	violation of regulations.
Mar. 8, 1865	Jane S. Whayne.....	4	do.....	4	.....	for owner.
April 6, 1864	J. M. Wiggins.....	4	do.....	.....	1,020 79	Erroneously seized as property of a rebel.
	R. R. Wilson.....	7	do.....	.....	1,663 45	Improperly seized.
	J. G. Wyley.....	74	Rejected.....	.....	.....	Abandoned property.
	Webb & Lazare.....	10	Allowed.....	10	.....	Erroneously seized as abandoned.

B.—Statement of cotton claims adjudicated by the Secretary of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Claimant.	Amount of claim.	Decision.	Cotton released.	Proceeds released.	Remarks, reasons for release, and nature of evidence.
Dec. 18, 1865	John P. White.....	<i>Bales.</i> 27	Allowed.....	27	.....	Erroneously seized as rebel property.
Feb. 19, 1864	Victor F. Wilson <i>et al</i>	654	Rejected.....	.....	.....	Abandoned property.
July 24, 1866	Mrs. M. Ward.....	6	Allowed.....	6	.....	Erroneously seized.
	John S. Williams.....	220	.....do.....	.....	\$33,100 80	Erroneously seized as property of rebel government.
Jan. 19, 1866	Watts Crane & Co.....	264	.....do.....	.....	48,035 42	Erroneously seized.
Dec. 14, 1865	John W. Williams.....	50	.....do.....	50	.....	Improperly seized.
	B. F. Williams.....	298	Rejected.....	.....	.....	Sold to confederate government.
	F. H. Wild.....	100	.....do.....	.....	.....	Sold to confederate government.
June 14, 1866	Jerra Walters <i>et al</i>	412	Allowed.....	.....	44,719 95	Erroneously seized.
	Woods & Gardner.....	16	Rejected.....	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 15, 1863	J. M. Walton.....	3	Allowed.....	.....	345 00	.....eized.
April 27, 1863	D. E. Wilson.....	4	.....do.....	.....	1,349 00	.....eized.
July 10, 1863	Charles Whitlock.....	15	.....do.....	.....	4,825 91	.....eized.
April 27, 1866	S. Williams.....	6	.....do.....	6	.....	Erroneously seized.
	J. M. Wells.....	5	.....do.....	.....	2,658 10	Erroneously turned over.
	A. Waddel.....	30	Rejected.....	.....	.....	Captured property.
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	1,018,459 83	.....



Cotton claims adjusted by the Secretary of the Treasury on the basis of the purchasing regulations.

Date.	Claimant.	Amount of claim.	Cotton allowed.	Proceeds allowed.
		<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	
Nov. 6, 1865	Kellinger & Weatherby	4	.....	\$1,231 03
May 15, 1865	Wilson, Gibson & Co	455	.....	59,979 48
May 30, 1865	Sanford Erwin.....	214	.....	62,108 76
Nov. 28, 1866	A. H. Collister	73	.....	31,486 84
Dec. 20, 1866	Dwight & Gill.....	1,211	.....	69,099 80
Dec. 16, 1865	B. Jolly.....	1,172	.....	71,538 86
Jan. 25, 1867	C. A. Weed & Co	1,337	1,003	.....
	A. H. Lazare	227,248 lbs.	.....	25,000 00
	Total.....	.....	.....	320,444 77

NOTE.—Under regulations relative to the purchase of products of insurrectionary States, authorized by the act of July 2, 1864, these claimants had purchased cotton under permits of President Lincoln, but were unable to deliver the same to the purchasing agents before the surrender of the rebel forces, after which it was taken possession of by the government. It appearing that the parties had acted in good faith, and had complied in every respect with their contracts, accordingly three-fourths of the cotton or its net proceeds were delivered to the claimants, and the one-fourth retained by the government.

CLAIMS FOR SALVAGE.

December 11, 1866.—Shepard, Parkman & Co., amount allowed.....	\$157,444 66
December 18, 1866.—John Duncan, amount allowed	97,284 26
Total	254,728 92

NOTE.—The case of Shepard and Parkman, Brooks & Co., and that of John Duncan, were of the same character as those above described arising under the purchasing system; but it appearing that the alleged purchase had not been perfected so as to make it a completed transaction, the claims in that form were not considered allowable. It was shown, however, that, acting in good faith in the assertion and protection of the rights they supposed they had acquired, the claimants in each case had expended money and performed valuable services in procuring military orders, and guards, and other protection for it as private property, which saved the same from destruction by the rebel soldiery and other persons evilly disposed towards the government of the United States.

In consideration of such expenditures and services, an allowance as salvage was made in each case on so much of the cotton purchased under the executive permit, and so saved, as was actually received and sold by the government, throwing out all not identified as covered by the purchase, or not received and sold as above. Thus the Shepard-Parkman purchase was 19,700 bales, but an allowance was made as to only 11,255 bales—16½ per cent. of the net proceeds of which, or \$157,444 66, was paid as stated. \$30,000 of this amount was immediately returned to the treasury, in satisfaction of a debt assumed to be due the government by Parkman, Brooks & Co. In the Duncan case the purchase covered 5,005 bales, but the settlement made was only as to 3,484 bales—33½ per cent. of the net proceeds of which, or \$97,284 26, was paid as stated.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of bales of voluntarily abandoned cotton released.....	2,207
Number of bales of erroneously seized cotton released	6,356
Number of bales of cotton released on basis of purchasing regulations.....	1,003
Total number of bales released.....	9,566
Amount allowed on claims for cotton voluntarily abandoned	\$616,843 44
Amount allowed on claims for cotton erroneously seized, &c.....	1,018,459 83
Amount allowed on claims adjusted on basis of purchasing regulations.....	320,444 77
Amount allowed on claims for salvage	254,728 92
Total amount allowed on all claims.....	2,210,476 96

C.—Statement of cotton claims presented to the Treasury Department which have not been adjudicated.

Claimant.	Amount of claim.	Remarks.
	<i>Bales.</i>	
Aiken, Tatum <i>et als</i>	234	Seized as property of rebel government.
J. A. Adams.....	26	Seized as property of rebel government.
A. M. Allen.....	40	Seized as subscribed to rebel government.
S. S. Boyd, Mrs. E. C. Purdy, adverse claimants.	242 valued at \$45,132	Seized as abandoned, and as property of a rebel.
H. C. Boyd, est.....	126	Seized as rebel property.
H. R. Bryan.....	\$10,938 78	Proceeds of cotton from abandoned plantation.
J. E. Buckley.....	25	Seized as confederate property.
R. D. Brown.....	16	Seized as subscribed cotton.
N. M. Berry.....	2	Lost at Mobile.
E. M. Bruce.....	200	Seized as blockade cotton.
J. N. Cartwright.....	57	Military seizure.
John Collins.....	432	Seized as confederate property.
W. S. Candler <i>et al</i>	155	For delivery of Confederate States cotton to agent.
John W. Cotton.....	73	Seized as sold to rebel government.
John P. Dickson.....	25	Collected as rebel property.
William Deeson.....	6	Military seizure.
William L. Faber, administ'r..	503	Taken by military for defences.
R. B. Goodman.....	\$7,030	Proceeds of cotton from St. Helena island.
S. P. Griffin.....	Three-fourths of 1,120	Collected as property of rebel government.
M. Goldsmith.....	5	Collected as property of rebel government.
Duff Green.....	25	Collected as abandoned property.
J. W. Garner.....	38	Collected as subscribed to rebel government.
Hansard, Watson & Co.....	46	Seized as subscribed.
W. J. Hill.....	149	Received from military.
Fleming Hodges.....	39	Seized as subscribed.
William Hamilton <i>et al</i>	43	Alleged seizure by treasury agent.
H. P. Holden.....	20	Alleged seizure by treasury agent.
— Hudson <i>et al</i>	4	Seized as confederate property.
Micajah Johnson.....	225	Alleged seizure as property of rebel State of Louisiana.
W. W. Kendrick.....	50	Seized as confederate property.
John F. Livingston.....	7	Seized as subscribed.
L. B. Lovelace.....	25	Seized as subscribed.
Louisiana State Bank.....	306	Seized as confederate property.
E. D. Montague.....	20	Collected as abandoned.
Charles McLaran.....	138	Seized as subscribed.
J. E. Montcure.....	58	Seized as subscribed.
W. D. McJunkin.....	5	
W. D. Miller.....	75	Seized as subscribed.
Bank of Memphis.....	40	Seized as subscribed.
G. D. Martin.....	107	Military seizure.
McMurty, Atkinson & Co.....	800	Seized as confederate property.
State of North Carolina.....	175	Seized as property of rebel State of North Carolina.
Bank of New Orleans.....	1,600	Captured property.
William Neese.....	36	Military seizure.
J. J. Pollard.....	308	Seized as rebel property.
Plandolit Brothers.....	196	Seized as blockade cotton.
O. L. Pitney.....	500	Seized as confederate property.
Payan & Carhart.....	79	Seized as confederate property.
W. C. Pickersgill & Co.....	205	Seized as blockade cotton.
Charles Rogers.....	51	Seized as subscribed.
Joseph Reid.....	4	
William Reid.....	32	Seized as subscribed cotton.
J. R. Stevens <i>et al</i>	5	Seized as confederate property.
William Schaffer.....	33	
H. N. Spencer.....	108	Collected as abandoned.

C.—Statement of cotton claims presented, &c.—Continued.

Claimant.	Amount of claim.	Remarks.
	<i>Bales.</i>	
Stabler & Coale.....	17	
Mrs. S. Shelby.....	100	Captured at Port Gibson.
Mrs. N. P. Smith.....	10	Seized as confederate property.
M. Slattery.....	1	
E. H. Smith.....	34	Abandoned property.
E. H. Smith.....	3	Military seizure.
F. B. Sheppard.....	29	Military seizure.
— Spink <i>et als</i>	232	Sunk at Mobile.
George Schley.....	244	Military seizure.
R. J. Smith.....	21	
J. C. Truly & Brother.....	3	Seized as confederate property.
Richard Taylor.....	25	Collected as abandoned.
B. O. Tayloe.....	77	Collected as subscribed.
Walter Tarrant.....	28	Received as captured.
J. C. Taylor.....	18	Seized as confederate property.
G. Whitfield.....	118	Seized as confederate property.
A. M. Walker.....	10	Seized as subscribed.
S. P. Walker.....	555,555 lbs.	Collected as confederate property.
C. A. Weed & Co.....	1,111	Collected as confederate property.
S. P. Walker.....	3,405	Collected as confederate property.
B. H. Zellner.....	30	Seized as subscribed.

D.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Solicitor's Office, May 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, asking my opinion upon the question, "Whether, in cases where property is turned over to agents of this department by military officers, under the act of Congress approved March 12, 1863, the Secretary of the Treasury has the power to inquire into the facts attending the action of the military authorities, and to so construe the act as to decide whether the property so turned over was actually captured or abandoned [property,] and if satisfied it was not, to release it to claimants; or whether he must regard and treat as therein prescribed *all* property so received from military authorities, leaving to the Court of Claims the question of capture," and to say, that, in my judgment, the fact that such property may have been turned over to the agent of this department by military authorities does not in any manner affect the power or duty of the department or its agent to inquire whether or not the property is in truth such as is described by the act, and that both the power and duty to make such inquiry, first in the agent, and next in the head of the Treasury Department, of which such agent is a subordinate officer, seems to me to arise necessarily out of the nature of the duties to be performed. The agent is not to take all property indiscriminately, but such only as is specified by the law.

Who is to determine whether any given parcel of property is such as he is required to take or not? I cannot doubt that it is first himself, and afterward his superior, the Secretary of the Treasury.

I return herewith the papers transmitted with your letter, and have the honor to be, with high respect,

EDWARD JORDAN,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

Hon. S. P. CHASE, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

E.

*Mr. Speed to Mr. McCulloch.*ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *July 5, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, submitting for my opinion the questions that have arisen in your department in the case of the "Savannah cotton."

The circumstances under which the property in question came into the possession of the government are stated in your letter substantially as follows:

On the occupation of the city of Savannah, in December last, by the United States forces under Major General Sherman, some thirty-eight thousand (38,000) bales of cotton were found stored there. This property was seized and taken possession of by the military authorities, and by them turned over to agents of the Treasury Department as "captured property," pursuant to the provisions of the acts of Congress of March 12, 1863, and July 2, 1864. (12 Stat. at Large, 820; 13 Id., 375.) After it was thus received by the appropriate agents, the property was forwarded to New York, and there sold at auction as provided by law.

You state that a number of claims for the proceeds of the sales are now being presented to your department, some of the claimants being residents of Savannah, who aver that they have been loyal to the government during the rebellion; others, being subjects of foreign governments, resident in Savannah or abroad, averring that they were neutral during the late conflict; others again, being northern merchants, stating that they came into possession of the cotton claimed by them in payment of, or security for, debts contracted prior to the rebellion; and still others claiming restitution of their property, or its proceeds, on the ground that the cotton in question was not capturable, or properly "captured property," and should not be held and treated as such.

The first question arising on this state of facts that you submit is, whether the property to which reference has been made should or should not be regarded as "captured," under the acts of Congress of March 12, 1863, and July 2, 1864.

I do not perceive that either of the statutes provides what property shall be regarded as "captured property" within the meaning of the law. A definition of "abandoned" property, however, is contained in the first section of the act of 1864. That statute provides that *property*, real or personal, shall be regarded as *abandoned* when the lawful owner shall be voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged, either in arms or otherwise, in aiding or encouraging the rebellion. (13 Stat. at Large, 376.) But I apprehend that there need be no difficulty in determining, for our present purposes, what property is comprehended by the phrase "captured property" as used in these statutes, for the phrase is its own sufficient explanation. I suppose that all movable property, other than that species described by the proviso to the first section of the act of 1863, *actually and hostilely seized and taken* on land, by a military officer or soldier of the United States, in a State or any portion of a State designated as in insurrection against the United States, may be regarded as "captured" within the meaning of the statutes of 1863 and 1864. I do not intend to say that no other property than that I have thus endeavored to describe may be denominated and treated as "captured property" under these statutes. It would seem, by the 7th section of the act of 1864, that certain property seized and taken by naval forces, viz., property seized by the navy "upon any of the inland waters of the United States," may be dealt with in the manner provided by the laws under consideration. (13 Statutes at Large, 377.) Whether this section takes away the prize jurisdiction of the courts in all cases of seizure of water-borne property on the inland waters of the United States, effected there by naval commissioned captors, and commits all jurisdiction over such cases to the Court of Claims and to

Congress, must remain for judicial determination. But the Supreme Court has recently decided that private property, seized by a naval force on land bordering upon one of the inland waters of the insurrectionary south, was not the subject of prize jurisdiction, and was receivable by the treasury agents under the statute of 1863. (*W. S. vs. 72 bales of cotton*, Dec. 7, 1864, No. 360.) This decision was rendered in a case to which the act of 1864 did not apply, the capture there considered having been made prior to the passage of that statute.

I refer to it for the purpose of showing that certain cases of purely naval capture must pursue the course indicated in the statute for the collection of abandoned and captured property. I have said that property seized or taken by any military person in the insurrectionary territory is denominated as "captured," but the 6th section of the act of 1863 would seem to affix that character to "*cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco*" *received* by any United States officer or soldier within insurrectionary districts. The section provides that it shall be the duty of every officer or private soldier who may take or *receive* abandoned property, or any cotton, sugar, rice, or tobacco, from persons in insurrectionary districts, or *have such property under his control*, to turn the same over to an agent of the Treasury Department; and it further provides that refusal or neglect to do so shall subject such an officer or soldier to trial and punishment. (12 Stat. at Large, 821.)

Property of the foregoing character thus turned over to a treasury agent, and in that manner "*received*" by him, must be dealt with as the second section of the act provides; that is, it must be sold, and its proceeds paid into the treasury, there to await the action of the Court of Claims, when duly invoked.

Thus it appears that all *cotton* received by, or that may have come under the control of, any military officer or soldier, whether it was actually seized or captured by him or not, *must* be dealt with as "abandoned or captured property." I may have occasion hereafter to comment upon the effect of this provision.

The statute, it may be said, thus affixes to all *cotton*, as well as all the other articles above stated, that may be under the control of a military or naval officer in the insurrectionary districts, the *de jure* character of "captured" property; and when such property is received by a treasury officer, appointed to execute the provisions of the acts of 1863 and 1864, it becomes, it may be said, *de facto* "captured" property, and must be disposed of accordingly.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the cotton found by our army at Savannah, taken possession of there by the military authorities, and received from them by the agents of the Treasury Department, is and should be regarded as *de facto* and *de jure* "captured" property under the statutes of 1863 and 1864.

The second question which you propound is, whether, if this property be of the character that I am of opinion it is, the power rests with the Secretary of the Treasury or the President to appoint a commission to examine the claims, and restore to loyal claimants the proceeds of so much of the property in question as they can show to have been legally theirs.

I am of opinion that neither the President nor any other executive officer can restore or authorize such a commission as you suggest, to make restoration of the proceeds of their captured property to these loyal claimants.

Congress, by the legislation under consideration, has reserved to itself the power of finally disposing of the claims of the alleged owners of this property; and so long as that legislation exists the claimants must pursue the remedy which it indicates for the establishment and enforcement of their rights. By the Constitution Congress has exclusive power "*to make rules concerning captures on land and water.*" The present legislation, I apprehend, is clearly an exercise of that power. This is a general and comprehensive sovereign prerogative. Under other systems of government the authority to make such rules may be exercised by the political department, but in this country the legislative department of the government possesses exclusive authority, both to establish

rules for the regulation of the right of capture in time of war and also to provide the method by which all questions touching captures may be determined.

The present legislation is not so much a regulation of the right of capture, though the 6th section of the act of 1863 may be interpretable as authorizing, if not commanding, the seizure of certain kinds of property found by our military forces within the hostile districts of the south, as it is a provision for the judicial ascertainment of the rights of persons affected by captures that may have been, or may be, made in the progress of our belligerent operations set on foot for the reduction of the rebellious southern country. Congress took notice of the *fact* that captures of private property on land had been made, and would continue to be made, by the armies operating in and against that territory, as a necessary and proper means of diminishing the wealth and thus reducing the power of the insurgent rulers. It was not expected that such captures had been, or would be, in all cases well and wisely made, or that, in the course of such predatory hostility, the innocent would not sometimes suffer as well as the guilty. Nor was it thought well that the administration, so to speak, of so much of the property within the enemy's territory as might be reduced into the possession of the military forces, should be controlled by or under Executive authority. In this view of existing facts and of just policy, the system provided by the act of 1863 was devised for the adjudication and decision of the cases contemplated by the statute.

The Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to appoint agents to "collect all abandoned or captured property" in the enemy's country. To secure faithful and honest performance of their duty, the Secretary was authorized to require such agents to give bonds, in such amounts as he might deem necessary. The duty of the agents was to receive all property in the insurgent States which was in fact captured or seized out of the enemy's possession by the military authorities. They had no duty or power to inquire whether or not such property had been rightfully captured; whether the generals who reported it to them for collection had observed, in effecting the captures, what are called "the recognized usages of war," or had violated all the principles of writers on what is styled the law of nations, supposed to tend against the right of seizing private property on land; but it was the duty of the treasury agents simply to receive all property reported to them as having been captured, irrespective of any considerations touching the legal exemption of any of it from seizure, and to dispose of it in the manner provided by the law.

After the conversion of the property into money, the proceeds were directed to be paid into the treasury. The words of the statute are, "the proceeds thereof shall be paid into the treasury of the United States." But these proceeds do not pass into the treasury as proceeds of property sold under a judicial sentence of confiscation. They are not sequestered or condemned, but simply held by the United States, so to speak, *in trust* for those who may, in the manner provided, and in the time limited by the law, ultimately establish a legal right to receive them after pacification.

When the insurrection has been suppressed, the owners are authorized to invoke the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and obtain there an adjudication of their respective claims.

The proceeds of the property are thus in the possession of the United States, subject to the adjudications of that court; and when it shall have passed upon the claimants' rights, and decreed in their favor, Congress has solemnly declared that they shall receive restitution of their property. In the presence of such legislation, (covering, as it does, the entire subject-matter, providing for the safe custody of the property in question pending hostilities, and for the final judicial determination of the rights of the parties in interest,) I cannot see that the Executive has power to make a different disposition of the property from that

provided by Congress, or authorize any one to determine the questions which Congress has intrusted to the decision of another forum.

I am, therefore, of opinion, in reply to your inquiry, that jurisdiction cannot be conferred upon a commission, appointed either by the President or the Secretary of the Treasury, to examine the claims in question, and to make restoration of the proceeds of so much of this cotton as may belong to loyal claimants.

The third and last question you propound is, what disposition should be made of the proceeds of the sales of the property. I think that it is your duty to see that the direction of the act of Congress is obeyed by those in whose hands these proceeds may be. The statute says that after the sale of any abandoned or captured property "the proceeds thereof shall be paid into the treasury of the United States." I am of opinion, therefore, that the proceeds of the property in question should be paid into the treasury, there to await the action of the Court of Claims and of Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES SPEED, *Attorney General.*

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

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PROTESTANT CHURCH AT ROME.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of January 24, last, relative to the removal of the American Protestant church from the city of Rome.

MARCH 2, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives of the United States :

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, in further answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 24th of January, 1867.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, *March 2, 1867.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 2, 1867.

The Secretary of State, referring to his report of the 29th of January last, made in compliance to a resolution of the 24th of January, 1867, "requesting the President, if not inconsistent with the public interests, to communicate to the House of Representatives any information which may have been received by the government in relation to a removal of the Protestant church or religious assembly, meeting at the American embassy, from the city of Rome by an order of that government," has the honor to transmit a copy of a despatch of the 11th of February from the minister resident of the United States at Rome, and of a letter addressed to this department by Mr. Amos Kendall and Mr. William Stickney, under date the 16th January, upon the subject to which the resolution refers.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

Mr. King to Mr. Seward.

No. 82.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT ROME,

February 11, 1867.

SIR : In the New York (semi-weekly) Times, of January 25, received this day, I observe the following item of intelligence among the proceedings of Congress :

"Protestant church at Rome.—On motion of Mr. Dodge, the President was requested to communicate information in reference to the removal of the Protestant church, meeting at the American embassy in Rome."

Other papers of the same date contain statements to the effect that the American chapel had been removed by direction of the Papal authorities, outside the walls of Rome; and that the American minister, assenting to the arrangement, had hired a villa, where the services were henceforth to be held. I beg to say that there is no truth in either statement. The American Protestant church in Rome remains where it was located at the commencement of the season, and will not, I think, be interfered with, for the present, at any rate.

As the matter seems to have excited much interest in the United States, I will endeavor, by next mail, to prepare and transmit a full history of the case, for the information of the department and the satisfaction of the people.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

RUFUS KING.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, &c., &c.

NAPLES, *January 16, 1867.*

SIR: When we left Rome a few days ago there was much excitement among the American and British travellers and residents for a cause which seems to require the attention of their respective governments. Perhaps we can best explain the affair by detailing our own experiences.

The 16th of December last was our first Sabbath in Rome. Being Baptists and not sympathizing with the forms of worship used in the American chapel, we inquired for some Protestant society whose faith and forms were more congenial with our own. We were directed to an entrance not far from our hotel, where we were told a Scotch clergyman named Lewis, of the Presbyterian order, held a divine service twice every Sabbath in his own hired apartments. Ascending to the fourth story, we found, in a medium sized room, a congregation of some fifty to sixty persons, nearly half of whom were Americans. There we joined in worship on that day and on the next Sabbath, the 23d of December. But after the service on the latter day Mr. Lewis informed us that he had received notice from the police requiring him to discontinue his meetings, but had hopes of procuring a recall of the order by an appeal to the government. On the 29th we received a note from him informing us that service would be held the next day in a room he had obtained outside of the city walls. There we repaired at the proper hour, and found a large room, cold and comfortless, furnished only with a table and three or four chairs. Soon, however, carts arrived from the city loaded with chairs, and while they were being carried up and arranged, with our assistance, a few worshippers came in, so that we had a congregation of perhaps twenty-five members. But even there, although Mr. Lewis read the hymns as usual, he proposed to dispense with the singing, lest some of the *gendarmes*, who were hanging about, should report it, and he should be driven from there also.

Thus much for our own experience. We add what we heard and believe to be authentic as to the course of the Papal government when appealed to by the British diplomatic agent. When reminded that Mr. Lewis had remained unmolested for some three years, and that the services at the American chapel had been tolerated much longer, and were so still, Cardinal Antonelli replied, in substance, that all these Protestant meetings were in violation of the Roman laws, that while the French occupied Rome, the Papal government was not free to execute those laws; but since it had become free by their departure, it was de-

terminated to suppress all such unlawful assemblages, and that the American chapel would come next.

Now, although it is not the province of our government to interfere with the laws of other nations in their bearings upon their own subjects, it would seem as much its duty to protect its citizens in the peaceful exercise of their religious freedom when abroad as in the enjoyment of their property and personal liberty. Even if there be a doubt as to the right or expediency of attempting to secure this protection by extreme measures, there can be no doubt as to its right to seek it by peaceful means. And we doubt not we represent the feelings and wishes of nine tenths of the Americans in Rome, when we express the earnest desire that our government will, by negotiation, attempt to secure for them and their travelling countrymen the right of social worship in that city, and in case of failure, will withdraw its representative and suspend all diplomatic intercourse with a government which so blindly and persistently disregards the reciprocities of nations and the rights of man.

With profound respect, your obedient servants,

AMOS KENDALL,
WM. STICKNEY.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

P. S.—We should be much pleased to learn what are the views of our government on the subject of the foregoing letter, and should feel much honored by a reply, addressed to the care of the American consul in this city.

NAMES OF PERSONS PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

FURTHER IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 10th December last, relative to persons pardoned by the President.

MARCH 2, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I transmit herewith a report from the Attorney General, additional to the one submitted by him December 31, 1866, in reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of December 10, 1866, requesting a "list of names of all persons engaged in the late rebellion against the United States government who have been pardoned by the President from April 15, 1865, to this date; that said list shall also state the rank of each person who has been so pardoned, if he has been engaged in the military service of the so-called confederate government, and the position, if he shall have held any civil office under said so-called confederate government; and shall also further state whether such person has at any time prior to April 14, 1861, held any office under the United States government, and, if so, what office, together with the reasons for granting such pardons; and also the names of the person or persons at whose solicitation such pardon was granted."

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, *March 2*, 1867.

MARYLAND.

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
William H. Archer.....	Left a loyal State.....	Governor Bradford, E. H. Webster, W. W. Watkins.....	Nov. 14, 1865
William T. Besant.....	do.....	Governor Bradford, W. J. Maulby.....	Sept. 11, 1865
John R. Buchanan.....	do.....	Governor Bradford.....	Sept. 11, 1865
R. M. Beale.....	do.....	Governor Bradford, H. C. England, H. F. Veirs, R. M. Williams, John T. Bevans, Bernard Munday, W. V. Bowie.....	Oct. 28, 1865
L. T. Brien.....	do.....	Governor Bradford.....	Oct. 28, 1865
J. B. Balderston.....	do.....	Governor Bradford.....	Sept. 20, 1865
Henry Bell.....	do.....	Governor Bradford.....	July 26, 1865
S. C. Betts.....	do.....	Governor Bradford.....	Sept. 20, 1865
Thorndike Brooks.....	Ex-U. S. navy. Left a loyal State....	Governor Bradford, Chauncey Brooks.....	July 26, 1865
John W. Bennett.....	Left a loyal State.....	Governor Bradford and United States Attorney William Price.....	July 26, 1865
George E. Baker.....	do.....	Governor Bradford.....	Nov. 14, 1865
Lemuel T. Beall.....	do.....	Governor Bradford.....	Oct. 14, 1865
McY. Barry.....	Left a loyal State, and a blockaderunner.	Governor Bradford.....	July 26, 1865
D. S. Boyle.....	Left a loyal State.....	Governor Bradford and United States Attorney William Price.....	Sept. 20, 1865
L. O. Bennett.....	do.....	Governor Bradford.....	Oct. 28, 1865
H. Cretin.....	do.....	Governor Bradford.....	Oct. 28, 1865
John Cretin.....	do.....	Governor Bradford.....	Sept. 2, 1865
G. Carter.....	do.....	Governor Bradford and United States Attorney William Price.....	Nov. 8, 1865
William E. Cocke, jr.....	Left a loyal State. Worth over \$20,000.	Hon. Attorney General Speed and David T. Patterson.....	June 17, 1865
E. J. Chiswell.....	Left a loyal State.....	A. J. Hamilton, military governor of Texas.....	July 26, 1865
D. Ccode.....	do.....	Governor Bradford and District Attorney Price.....	Sept. 20, 1865
Philip Cashmyer.....	Left a loyal State. Indicted for treason.	Governor Bradford, J. P. W. Phail, Brevet Brigadier General Mulford, Charles Palmer, Franklin Stearns, F. J. Smith, Brevet Major General James W. Turner, Hon. John M. Botts, Colonel Michael Corcoran, 69th regiment N. Y. M., O. B. Miller, colonel, &c., Colonel John L. Croker, 93d regiment N. Y. V., Lieutenant Colonel L. J. Lowman, 8th regiment, Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Benedict, jr., 73d N. Y. V., Major J. Louges, 1st artillery, U. S. A., Major A. S. Cassidy, 93d N. Y., Major A. Steinhauer, 68th regiment N. Y., Surgeon John McGregor, 3d Conn. V., Captain John Douney, Co. D, 11th N. Y. Vol., First Lieutenant A. M. Underhill, 11th N. Y. Vol., Lieutenant Col. G. W. Neff, 2d Ky. Infantry, and Lieutenant Colonel R. A. Constable, 75th Ohio Vol.	July 26, 1865

James G. Clark	Left a loyal State	Governor Bradford	Sept. 20, 1865
Lawrence F. Dickinson	do	Governor Bradford and R. H. Jones	Sept. 20, 1865
W. H. B. Dorsey	do	Governor Bradford	Oct. 14, 1865
Ferdinand Duval	do	Governor Bradford	Sept. 20, 1865
W. F. Dement	do	Governor Bradford and P. W. Crair	Oct. 9, 1865
H. Clay Dallam	do	United States District Attorney W. J. Jones	Sept. 27, 1865
Jesse W. Downey	do	Governor Bradford and United States District Attorney William Price	July 26, 1865
G. W. Emmerich	do	Hon. Attorney General Speed and Wm. Price, United States district attorney	July 19, 1865
Joseph Forrest	do	Governor Bradford	Oct. 9, 1865
Adolphus Fearbake, jr.	do	Governor Bradford	Sept. 20, 1865
John Gill	do	By order of the President	Oct. 13, 1865
R. Riddell Grogan	do	Governor Bradford	Sept. 20, 1865
G. R. Gaither	do	Governor Bradford	Sept. 20, 1865
J. H. Herbert	do	Governor Bradford, United States District Attorney William Price, C. A. Gambrell, Robert Tyson, and H. D. Harvey	July 26, 1865
W. J. Hull	do	Governor Bradford, United States District Attorney William Price	Sept. 2, 1865
I. E. Hall	do	Governor Bradford	Oct. 28, 1865
George Henry	do	Governor Bradford	Oct. 24, 1865
William J. Hill	do	Governor Bradford	July 6, 1865
W. K. Howard	do	Frank P. Blair, sr.	July 11, 1865
T. M. Healey	do	Ordered by the President	June 14, 1865
William M. Hill	do	Governor Bradford and John B. Blacke	Sept. 29, 1865
James Hawken	do	Governor Bradford	Oct. 14, 1865
Maurice A. Healey	do	Governor Bradford	Sept. 20, 1865
Richard P. Hays	do	Governor Bradford, H R. F. Trail, F. S. Po King, William T. Jones, John Gall, and Hatten Brown	Sept. 20, 1865
W. T. Harwood	do	Governor Bradford and Hon. Montgomery Blair	Sept. 20, 1865
A. J. Harding	do	Governor Bradford and Hon. Montgomery Blair	Sept. 20, 1865
William D. Hartley	do	Governor Bradford, John W. Bear, J. M. Stephens, late adjutant 5th Maryland volunteer infantry, J. N. Linameaver, James Ensor, H. J. Buchley	Sept. 11, 1865
Clement D. Hill	do	On	Oct. 2, 1865
Otis Johnson	do	Governor Bradford	Sept. 20, 1865
A. Jones	do	Governor Bradford and United States Attorney W. J. Jones	Sept. 2, 1865
George C. Jenkins	do	Ordered by the President	Oct. 25, 1865
Caleb S. Keech	do	Governor Bradford	Oct. 28, 1865
R. G. Keene	do	Governor Bradford	Oct. 28, 1865
J. Mortimer Kilgour	do	Governor Bradford and Richard J. Bowie	Oct. 14, 1865
Robert V. Lanier	do	Governor Bradford	Sept. 20, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Maryland—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 20, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
S. H. Lyon	Left a loyal State	J. L. Chapman, mayor of Baltimore, United States Attorney William Price, William Fisher, Thomas Wilson, John M. Frazier, speaker house of delegates, H. McKim, Charles C. Cox, lieutenant governor of Maryland, John Hopkins, and J. W. Garrett.	Aug. 15, 1865
Richard S. Merryman	do	Governor Bradford	Oct. 14, 1865
C. G. W. Macgill	do	Governor Bradford and United States District Attorney W. J. Jones	Sept. 20, 1865
T. B. Maynard	do	Governor Bradford and United States District Attorney W. J. Jones	Sept. 2, 1865
Albert Maynard	do	Governor Bradford and United States District Attorney W. J. Jones	Sept. 2, 1865
Henry McAtee	do	Governor Bradford and J. M. Frazier	Oct. 28, 1865
W. P. McCabo	do	Governor Bradford	Sept. 20, 1865
Charles Marshall	do	United States District Attorney	July 21, 1865
William H. McLanahan	do	United States Governor Bradford, and J. W. Clamplitt	Aug. 2, 1865
Samuel McCubbin	do	William Price re and Ohio Railroad Company	July 13, 1865
Henry Marriott	do	Governor Bradford and United States District Attorney William Price	July 26, 1865
E. C. McSherry	do	Governor Bradford and United States District Attorney William Price	July 26, 1865
Daniel Murray	do	Governor Bradford, United States District Attorney William Price, and A. S. Ridgely.	Sept. 25, 1865
Robert M. Miles	do	Governor Bradford	Sept. 20, 1865
William P. McCabe	do	Ordered by the President	Mar. 17, 1866
William Henry Norris	do	Governor Bradford and United States District Attorney W. J. Jones	Sept. 19, 1865
W. H. Newell	do	Governor Bradford and United States District Attorney W. J. Jones	Sept. 20, 1865
R. H. Norris	do	Governor Bradford and United States District Attorney W. J. Jones	Sept. 20, 1865
B. W. Owens	do	By order of the President	Aug. 19, 1865
James W. Owens	do	Governor Bradford	Sept. 11, 1865
Nicholas Owings	do	Ordered by the President	June 20, 1866
John Y. Parker	do	Governor Bradford	Oct. 14, 1865
W. S. Purnell	do	Governor Bradford and W. H. Purnell	Oct. 14, 1865
George W. Purnell	do	Governor Bradford, Hon. John A. J. Creswell, T. A. Spencer, W. H. Purnell, George M. Covington, A. M. Payne, John E. Leconte, William C. Mumford, G. H. Richardson, J. S. Leconte, J. W. Merrill, and W. H. W. Farrow.	Oct. 14, 1865
W. R. T. Platts	do	Governor Bradford and United States District Attorney William Price	July 26, 1865
O. W. Platts	do	United States District Attorney William Price	Aug. 15, 1865

Aubray Pearre.....	do.....	United States District Attorney William Price.....	Aug. 15, 1865
V. L. Perry.....	do.....	Governor Swann and United States District Attorney W. J. Jones.....	July 6, 1865
John H. Parkhill.....	do.....	Governor Bradford and United States District Attorney William Price.....	July 26, 1865
E. T. Paca.....	do.....	Governor Bradford and United States District Attorney William Price.....	July 26, 1865
H. M. Pettit.....	do.....	Governor Bradford and United States District Attorney William Price.....	July 26, 1865
William L. Ritter.....	do.....	Governor Bradford.....	Nov. 14, 1865
John Ridgely.....	do.....	Governor Bradford and United States District Attorney William Price.....	July 26, 1865
J. H. Smith.....	do.....	Governor Bradford and United States District Attorney W. J. Jones.....	Oct. 28, 1865
D. H. Stephenson.....	do.....	Governor Bradford and United States District Attorney W. J. Jones.....	Sept. 2, 1865
George R. Simpson.....	do.....	Governor Bradford and United States District Attorney W. J. Jones.....	Sept. 2, 1865
J. Y. Scharf.....	do.....	Governor Bradford.....	Sept. 20, 1865
W. C. Schley.....	do.....	Governor Bradford, United States District Attorney W. J. Jones, and W. Schley.....	Sept. 11, 1865
M. O. Shriver.....	do.....	Governor Bradford and United States District Attorney William Price.....	July 26, 1865
T. H. Shriver.....	do.....	Governor Bradford and United States District Attorney William Price.....	July 26, 1865
J. H. Septer.....	do.....	Governor Bradford.....	Sept. 20, 1865
P. M. Shipley.....	do.....	Governor Bradford.....	Oct. 14, 1866
A. E. Shipley.....	do.....	Governor Bradford.....	July 6, 1866
St. Clair F. Sutherland.....	do.....	Hon. ..	Sept. 9, 1865
A. K. Shriver.....	do.....	Governor ..	July 26, 1865
Henry C. Sellman.....	do.....	Governor ..	Sept. 20, 1865
Ignatius D. Thomson.....	do.....	D. (
John H. Steele.....	do.....	King, William T. Jones, John Gall, and H. Brown.....	
Grafton Tyler.....	do.....	Governor Bradford, United States District Attorney William Price, Hon. Revery Johnson, and H. S. Ridgely.....	July 26, 1865
I. West Thompson.....	do.....	Governor Bradford.....	Nov. 14, 1865
Edmund Thomas.....	do.....	Lieutenant Governor Cox, of Maryland, and Hon. Mayor Wallach.....	July 25, 1865
Levin Thomas.....	do.....	Hon. J. A. J. Creswell.....	July 17, 1865
A. C. Trippe.....	do.....	Governor Bradford and William P. Maulsby.....	Sept. 20, 1865
S. H. Trundle.....	do.....	Governor Bradford and William P. Maulsby.....	Sept. 20, 1865
James W. Upahur.....	do.....	Governor Bradford and United States District Attorney W. J. Jones.....	Oct. 14, 1865
Thomas J. Wheeden.....	do.....	Governor Bradford.....	Oct. 14, 1865
Levi S. White.....	do.....	Governor Bradford.....	Oct. 14, 1865
	Left a loyal State, and a blockade runner.....	United States District Attorney William Price and C. M. Stewart.....	July 31, 1865
		Ordered by the President.....	June 13, 1865
William Woodville.....	do.....	Governor Bradford and United States District Attorney W. J. Jones.....	Sept. 11, 1865
I. L. Wagner.....	do.....	Governor Bradford.....	Sept. 20, 1865
Thomas H. West.....	do.....	Governor Bradford and Hon. Francis Thomas.....	Sept. 20, 1865
William B. Wilson.....	do.....	Governor Bradford.....	Nov. 14, 1865
John T. Wakenight.....	do.....	Governor Bradford.....	Sept. 20, 1865

Maryland—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1863.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
H. E. Wootten	Left a loyal State	Governor Bradford, R. J. Bowie, Washington Bonifant, M. Blair, William Willins, W. H. Purnell, E. Hammond, and W. W. Watkins.	Oct. 22, 1863
Samuel C. White	do.....	Governor Bradford, George W. Dawson, and Daniel T. White.....	Sept. 20, 1865
KENTUCKY.			
Jack Allen	Left a loyal State	Governor Bramlette, R. T. Baird, George D. Prentice, A. J. Ballard, A. M. Stout.	Oct. 16, 1865
Clayton Anderson	Left a loyal State. Worth over \$20,000.	H. W. F. Barrett, R. H. Coleman, B. D. Lusk, J. T. Taylor, J. T. Boyle, W. C. Hitt, J. G. Barrett, John B. Smith, G. W. Harris, T. T. Shren, J. M. Heath, J. S. Todd, J. M. Armstrong, John Hurdker, W. R. Boice, George A. Caldwell, J. B. Bonnon, F. H. Kean, S. G. Gibbs, J. M. Bryant, H. Dank.	July 1, 1865
R. H. Anderson	Petty civil officer .....	.....	Sept. 2, 1865
A. Frank Brown	Left a loyal State. Rebel clerk	collector 6th district	July 14, 1865
Dawin Bell	Left a loyal State. Indicted for treason.	Phelps, W. A. Davis, G. Spratt, G. Davis, G. C. Smith, A. Hurdling, J. Rousseau, W. H. Randall.	April 7, 1866
J. D. Bright	do.....	Governor Bramlette	Aug. 2, 1866
Cincinnatus Bell	do.....	Governor Bramlette, B. S. Campbell, J. H. Caldwell, James S. Phelps, W. H. Davis, G. Spratt, William Terry.	April 7, 1866
Thomas S. Bryan	do.....	William Terry, G. B. Long, R. Barrell, J. H. Caldwell, Jas. S. Phelps, W. H. Davis, G. Spratt.	April 7, 1866
William Bell	Left a loyal State	Governor Bramlette, and Major General Palmer	April 21, 1866
James W. Bird	do.....	Major General Palmer	April 21, 1866
Robert A. Briggs	do.....	Postmaster T. K. Marshal, E. H. McKay, collector, J. W. Shaw, T. W. Taylor, John H. Terwell, James C. Duncann, R. A. Houston, Richard	Aug. 14, 1865

Joseph Y. Briggs.....	do.....	Johnson, J. T. Tesbenor, Captain J. D. Wickliff, J. E. Hunts, W. T. Spaulding, R. D. Hackley, J. S. Bean, John E. Newman, judge eth judicial district, D. J. Wood, deputy provost marshal, W. F. Graves, Samuel Boyanton, W. F. Stoughton, and James Wood.	Aug. 18, 1865
R. J. Breckinridge.....	Member of rebel congress. Left a loyal State.	postmaster, Chaplin T. K. Marshal, Post- t. D. Hackley, A. C. Thompson, D. P. Wood, captain John D. Wickliffe.	Aug. 11, 1865
James R. Barrick.....	Left a loyal State. Tampering with United States mail.	Governor Bramlette, George D. Prentice, W. F. Evans, W. T. Barrett.	Sept. 23, 1865
R. T. Burns.....	Left a loyal State. Indicted for treason.	Governor Bramlette, Judge D. Garmon, King Garmon, (William King, captain 39th Kentucky volunteers,) Thomas J. Sowards, James M. Thornberg, captain 39th Kentucky volunteers; C. C. Bawels, H. Williamson, clerk Pike county court, T. J. Owens, Jonathan Gammon, L. C. Ditz, J. R. Mann, Thomas Johnson, J. H. Stump, Sergeant John Dameron, H. M. Dougherty, George Stump, S. M. Furgurson, and J. W. Dills.	Sept. 19, 1865
S. M. Bemis.....	Left a loyal State.	Colonel Pennelbaker and Attorney General Speed.	July 21, 1865
J. H. Brent.....	do.....	Hon. Attorney General Speed, and Major General Frank P. Blair.	July 18, 1865
W. M. Badger.....	do.....	W. S. Thomas, Eli H. Brown, W. P. Baker, M. L. Cooper, James E. Stone, notary public, G. W. McAdams, J. S. Reading, W. P. D. Bush, and Governor Bramlette.	Aug. 2, 1865
Marion M. Burch.....	do.....	Governor Bramlette.	Oct. 1865
Theo. L. Burnett.....	Member of rebel congress.	Major General J. M. Palmer, W. F. Bullock, and T. L. Burnett.	June 25, 1865
Walter O. Bullock.....	Left a loyal State.	Governor Bramlette.	Aug. 15, 1865
H. W. Bruce.....	Member of rebel congress.	R. H. Stanton. Lizzie B. Bruce, John L. Helm, and Hon. Attorney General Speed and Hon. F. P. Blair.	June 12, 1865
A. J. Barry.....	Left a loyal State.	Governor Bramlette and John C. Bullett.	July 22, 1865
Thomas W. Bullock.....	Left a loyal State.	Governor Bramlette, John T. Fisk, L. M. Sherley, Charles S. Harrison, Hon. Attorney General Speed, G. C. Smith, and Major General Rousseau.	Aug. 8, 1865
E. M. Bruce.....	Member of rebel congress.	son, Hon. Attorney General Speed, G. C. Smith, and Major General Rousseau.	June 12, 1865
Albert J. Berry.....	Left a loyal State.	Governor Bramlette, Judge Campbell, Hon. Mayor of Newport, Hon. R. T. Baker, Jacob Hawthorn, M. M. Benton, General John W. Finnell, Colonel Armstrong, and General Artzman.	July 5, 1865
W. F. Bullock, jr.....	do.....	Hon. / Messrs Ballard Muir Rinsley, and Bell.	July 6, 1865
Wm. C. P. Breckenridge.....	do.....	Hon. / a	Aug. 11, 1865
A. P. Bruce.....	do.....	Rev. E / Fry, Jo-	July 6, 1865
		seph / , Rodes, J. W. Groctor, Reuben Gentry,	
		J. P / ington, John Cowan, J. E. Lee, George	

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
A. P. Bruce—Continued..	Left a loyal State	G. Rice, G. W. Welsh, Charles Ridgeway, T. P. Jacobs, J. J. Bell, and J. T. Boyle.	
Henry Bruce.....	Worth over \$20,000	Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, Speed S. Fry, late J. S. V.; Major General Palmer, J. F. Speed, M. Armstrong, John Cowan, H. P. Bosley, G. Rice, Ben. Bell, T. E. Quinsberry, J. A. Jacobs, Jos. Smith, A. R. McKee, O. Beatty, S. H. Ralston, J. W. Irwine, J. W. Cardwell, W. B. Edelen, S. P. Barber, R. P. Jacobs, W. R. Crerar, James Kinnard, S. S. M. Roberts, and Colonel Pennybaker.	July 6, 1865
James Coghill.....	do.....	Hon. Attorney General Speed, Governor Bramlette, and Senator Guthrie.	May 23, 1865
John H. Cave	Indicted for treason	Hon. Attorney General Speed, Governor Bramlette, and Major General J. M. Palmer.	April 21, 1865
A. E. Camp.....	Left a loyal State. Indicted for treason.	Governor Bramlette.	April 9, 1865
Edward Crossland	do	Hon. James Speed, attorney general; Judge R. R. Williams, Hon. S. Anderson, John S. Bolinger, and Colonel Charles D. Pennybaker.	Nov. —, 1865
Benjamin C. Craig.....	Left a loyal State	Governor Bramlette.	July 6, 1865
H. B. Clay and his wife, Nannie B. Clay.	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Bramlette. A. G. Hodges, John M. Clay, M. C. Johnson, D. n and H. C. McDowell.	Aug. 26, 1865
Benjamin R. Cowherd....	Left a loyal State.....	ieral Rousseau, and late Brevet Major General	Sept. 13, 1865
Colby Coward, jr.....	do.....	W. T. Ward.	Sept. 13, 1865
E. M. Clark.....	do.....	Governor Bramlette, Major General Rousseau, and late Major General Ward.	Mar. 19, 1865
J. B. Caplinger.....	Worth over \$20,000	S. Shanklin, L. S. Trimble, H. Grider, A. r, and Hon. L. H. Rousseau.	Oct. 2, 1865
Thomas J. Chenoweth	Left a loyal State	B. Cochran, Z. Wheat, G. A. Armstrong, G. Ballard, A. P. Hickman, G. W. Harkinson, J. L. Caldwell, J. K. Holscan, T. Wilson, Abraham Ketchid, J. W. Williams, J. L. Atherton, C. Morton, B. F. Blackiston, S. Vannatta, T. A. Winlock, and G. W. Caplinger.	Sept. 2, 1865
John W. Caldwell	do.....	Governor Bramlette and L. W. Andrews	July 6, 1865
W. L. Crabb	Left a loyal State. Indicted for treason	Governor Bramlette, G. S. Fry, and W. G. Pailow.	

Thomas J. Doak.....	Indicted for treason	Governor Bramlette, Jeff. C. Davis, brevet major general; Hon. Attorney General Speed, and W. R. Smith.	June 9, 1866
William W. Dunlap.....	Student at West Point. Refused to take the oath, and resigned.	Hon. Attorney General Speed, Governor Bramlette, Major General Rousseau, William L. Neale, W. L. Boice, William Davis, collector internal revenue, 5th district, and D. S. Goodloe.	Oct. 21, 1865
R. B. Drake	Left a loyal State	Governor Bramlette and J. F. Speed, esq.....	July 6, 1866
C. B. Dobyns	do.....	Ordered by the President	Sept. 2, 1865
Blanton Duncan.....	Left a loyal State. Worth over \$20,000. Indicted for treason. Rebel blockade runner and confederate printing contractor.	Hon. Attorney General Stanbery; Governor Bramlette, Hous. G. S. Shanklin, A. Harding James Guthrie, Garr Schell, N. Y., James bourn, J. Shackelford, Wilmington, N. C.,) and C. Wendell, Washington, D. C.	Oct. 12, 1866
Benjamin F. Dauley.....	Worth over \$20,000	G. C. Smith, Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, Governors Holden and Worth.	Jan. 31, 1866
George M. Everhart	Left a loyal State. Worth over \$20,000.	Hon. Attorney General Speed, R. M. P. Smith, Tenn., F. B. Fogg, Tenn., W. T. Barry, Tenn., A. M. Gazly, J. M. Armstrong, James Craik, R. J. Combsby, and L. B. Smith, all of Louisville, Ky.	June 30, 1865
Joseph C. Frank	Left a loyal State	Governor Bramlette, John T. Pickett, C. W. Bruce, R. H. Stanton, John L. Scott.	Sept. 28, 1866
John W. Friddle	do.....	General Rousseau, Philip Speed, and T. S. Bell	Oct. 9, 1866
George W. Figeley	do.....	United States Attorney B. H. Bristow, Thomas B. Fairleigh, H. S. Stites, and J. S. Phelps.	July 18, 1866
S. H. Ford.....	do.....	Governor Bramlette and R. T. Billard	July 6, 1866
William Field	do.....	Attorney General Speed and John Roberts	Oct. 16, 1865
Thomas Field	do.....	Attorney General Speed and John Roberts	Oct. 16, 1865
James M. Groves	Indicted for treason	Governor Bramlette, C. G. Lebrun, C. R. Rutherford, J. D. Christian, J. H. Lowry, B. T. Perkins, J. G. Hollingsworth, H. G. Petree, T. T. B. Bayne, M. S. Coutter, J. A. McReynolds, Frank H. Bristow, L. R. I. Stiff, E. B. Edwards, and T. McGiven.	April 7, 1866
Grandison G. Goodwin	Left a loyal State. Indicted for treason.	Governor Bramlette, B. S. Campbell, J. H. Caldwell, James S. Phelps, William H. Davis, G. Spratt, and William Terry.	April 7, 1866
Lewis W. Garth	Left a loyal State. Indicted for treason.	Governor Bramlette, B. S. Campbell, L. H. Caldwell, James S. Phelps, William A. Davis, G. Spratt, and William Terry.	Nov. 17, 1865
S. Gray	Member of so-called council of the provisional government of Kentucky.	Governor Bramlette	Oct. 26, 1865
W. D. Gilmore.....	Left a loyal State	Governor Bramlette	Jan. 27, 1866
William P. Grayson.....	do.....	Governor Bramlette, Attorney Young Brown, S. B. Vance, F. E. Walker, C. M. Pennel, Cissell, H. Yeaman, James T deputy sheriff; E. D. McBrid,	
		Dixon, John W. H. Delano, Yeaman, B. P. W. W. Catton, clerk of court;	

Kentucky—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 23, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
Wm. P. Grayson—Continued.	Left a loyal State	Followay, ancestor, J. John-; S. W. ore, J. F. Hutchins, Cheney, James M. Woodruff, Hart, S. Dixon, J. Hicks, J. Thompson, E. Funk, man, W.	Jan. 27, 1866
L. B. Green	do	Governor Bramlette.	Aug. 25, 1865
Frank Gorin, jr.	Violation of oath	Charles G. Wintusmith	Sept. 2, 1865
Alvin Hughes	Left a loyal State Indicted for treason	Governor Bramlette and Major General Palmer	April 21, 1866
Daniel Hager	Left a loyal State	Governor Bramlette and S. H. Ford	July 6, 1866
T. H. Hunt	do	Hon. Attorney General Speed	Aug. 24, 1865
H. J. Huldee, jr.	do	Hon. Attorney General Speed	Aug. 8, 1865
A. G. Hawes	do	Hon. Attorney General Speed	June 12, 1865
James A. Hoos	do	Hon. Attorney General Speed, Governor Bramlette, William L. Vance, E. J. Polk, T. J. Polk, J. L. Sneedley, James E. Thompson, Charles A. Hardin, J. H. Fairman, W. M. Tomlinson, James Harlin, jr., W. T. Curry, C. S. Abell, Richard Board, H. S. Hardin, R. P. McGrath, and Robert Alexander.	July 11, 1866
James Monaker	Indicted for treason	Governor Bramlette; Captains William King and T. J. Sowards; Commander John Dilla, jr., officers of the late 35th Kentucky volunteers. The following are non-commissioned officers and privates of same regiment: D. B. Coleman, J. W. Hale, J. Farmer, W. C. W. Sowards, Fred. Charles, D. Newson, T. W. Rose, S. Newson, D. Newson, R.	Aug. 28, 1865

Mrs. Kitty G. Hill	Worth over \$20,000	Little, P. H. Vaughan, L. Thannberg, W. R. Doiran, G. Bennett, James Baly, Hiram Lambert, M. McCoy, H. S. Carter, Rhodes Medd, H. C. H. Daniels. Hibbins Williamson, clerk court; S. K. Dana, clerk court, Thomas Johnson, jailer.	May 4, 1866
Larkin Harned	Indicted for treason	Hon. Attorney General Speed, Governor Bramlette, and A. D. Hunt	July 6, 1866
William Hays, M. D.	Left a loyal State	Ordered by the President	Sept. 2, 1865
John W. Headley	Left a loyal State and a Canada raider.	G. D. Prentice and John Barbee	Sept. 2, 1865
Henry Hart	Left a loyal State. Worth over \$20,000.	Ordered by President	Sept. 9, 1865
James B. Hawkins	Left a loyal State	Governor Bramlette and John E. Hawkins	May 31, 1865
C. A. Hawkins	do.	W. J. Hawkins	Sept. 5, 1865
Richard Hawes	Rebel provisional governor of Kentucky. Left a loyal State.	Hon. Garrett Davis, C. N. Hawes, and E. M. Bruce	Sept. 2, 1865
S. K. Hays	Left a loyal State	Governor Bramlette	Nov. 9, 1865
I. G. Hunter	do.	J. W. Finnell	Sept. 2, 1865
Lemuel S. Hardin	do.	Governor Bramlette	Oct. 24, 1866
Edwin J. Hall	Worth over \$20,000. Left a loyal State.	Attorney General, General Rousseau, D. Thurston, and H. J. Stiles	Dec. 19, 1865
William Jennings	Left a loyal State	Governor Bramlette	Sept. 13, 1865
C. F. Johnson	do.	Hon. Attorney General Speed, A. D. Hunt, and J. F. Speed	June 27, 1865
James C. Johnson	do.	Hon. Attorney General Speed	July 22, 1865
William Johnson	do.	Hon. Attorney General Speed	July 22, 1865
George M. Jessie	do.	Hon. Attorney General Speed	May 11, 1866
William P. Johnston	do.		April 2, 1866
A. H. Kerr	Worth over \$20,000		Aug. 31, 1865
Alexander Kirkland	Left a loyal State		Sept. 2, 1866
Philip Lee	do.		June 21, 1865
H. B. Lyon	Graduate of West Point and rebel brigadier general.		June 11, 1866
W. M. Lackey	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Bramlette, Henry Pirce, Benjamin Rice, Benjamin A. R. McKee, O. R. W. B. Edelen, S. P. Barbee, R. P. Jacobs, W. R. Orien, James Kinnard, S. S. M. Roberts, G. M. Welsh, Thomas W. Vernon, John C. Cooper, G. Mc-	July 6, 1866

Kentucky—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
W. M. Lackey—Continued	Worth over \$20,000	Roberts, M. D., J. S. Lytle, R. Carron, J. R. Warren, A. G. Huffman, W. B. Berry, W. F. Evans, and E. B. Caldwell, sheriff of Lincoln county.	July 6, 1865
Sanford Lyne	Left a loyal State	Governor Bramlette and Major General John M. Palmer.	Sept. 11, 1865
Isaac Landess	Left a loyal State. Indicted for treason.	Major General Palmer, James F. Buckner, John P. Ritter, John B. Gowen, sup't freedmen, Judge H. M. Littell, James O. Ellis, H. A. Phelps, John M. Gowan, R. L. Grissam, R. H. Kelley, H. W. Kelley, D. M. Cleggett, E. A. Starling, county attorney, J. I. Lander, John M. Carroll, sheriff, and Benjamin C. Welch.	April 13, 1865
John D. Morris	Left a loyal State. Rebel bank agent.	Governor Bramlette, James F. Buckner, A. L. Jones, and James P. Flint.	July 17, 1865
Robert K. Moore	Left a loyal State	Governor Bramlette, and W. C. Whittaker, late major general U. S. V.	July 6, 1865
J. L. McDowell	Indicted for treason	Hon. Attorney General Speed, late lieutenant colonel A. S. Boylers, D. M. Nelson, Duval English, major eleventh Kentucky cavalry, Thomas H. Ritchey, J. P. Orr, jr., J. B. English, R. S. Beck, James P. Orr, P. M.; Sheriff J. M. Brown, M. S. Montgomery, R. H. Bucklev, J. P. Ellis, R. B. Gray, M. Murphy, J. W. Barham, J. N. Cassleman.	June 13, 1865
J. A. Munday	Left a loyal State. Worth over \$20,000.	Speed and Joshua Hill	July 3, 1865
Edward Miller	Left a loyal State	mes Guthrie, and G. P. Arbogast.	June 28, 1865
H. L. Moriwether	do	al Speed, A. J. Ballard, L. Rousseau, M. J. Grul, W. D. Gallagher, Philip Speed, George D. Prentice, and A. Guthrie Cooks.	June 28, 1865
C. J. Murray	do	Governor Bramlette	Oct. 17, 1865
B. S. Murray	do	Governor Bramlette and attorney general	April 19, 1865
William T. Marshal	do	Governor Bramlette and attorney general	April 19, 1865
C. C. Morgan	do	and A. D. Hunt	Nov. 23, 1865
Alexander G. Morgan	do	u, W. D. Gallagher, Philip Speed,	July 26, 1865
George R. Miller	do	and George D. Prentice.	July 22, 1865
R. M. Martin	Left a loyal State and rebel raider	Governor Bramlette and E. Runsey Wing.	June 28, 1865
J. B. McMillin	Left a loyal State. Indicted for treason.	Governor Bramlette, P. H. Lealie, and M. S. Reynolds.	Sept. 19, 1865
J. H. D. McKee	Left a loyal State	Governor Bramlette, Judge J. H. Hickman, O. C. Egbert, George W.	Dec. 28, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

NAME	REMARKS	DATE
James McFall	do	Sept. 11, 1865
George S. Morris	Left a loyal State. Worth over \$20,000	April 4, 1866
Robert C. Nunnally	Left a loyal State	May 26, 1866
James T. Neal	do	Nov. 20, 1865
John C. Noble	do	Dec. 27, 1866
George W. Owen	Indicted for treason. Left a loyal State.	June 16, 1866
V. B. O'Neal	Left a loyal State	Nov. 1, 1866
Walter Overton	do	July 31, 1865
Thomas Pike	do	July 18, 1866
James S. Peak	Worth over \$20,000	Sept. 27, 1865
John R. Procter	Left a loyal State	July 6, 1866
A. H. Price	do	Sept. 15, 1865
J. R. Price	do	Sept. 9, 1865
John M. Johnson	do	Jan. 27, 1866
James R. Price	do	July 6, 1866
Henry Pelham	do	July 6, 1866
W. W. Parker	do	July 6, 1866
James I. Peak, sr	Worth over \$20,000	Oct. 17, 1865
Richard Potts	Left a loyal State	Oct. 21, 1865
Geo. Powell and David Powell	Left a loyal State; indicted for treason.	Sept. 19, 1865
Mathews, R. M. Kerchoval, C. H. Fenwick, M. V. Royally, B. S. Meyers, J. L. McGinnis. Wilav Searcy. John Draffen, W. H. Speed, M. Searcy, K. Brown.		
Governor Bramlette	r, and T. S. Bell; also	
T. P. Smith, attorney general.		
Hon. Attorney General Speed.		
and Joseph Jones.		
Hon. Attorney General Speed.		
	ard, D. Breck, C. Field, Green	
	Numcolley, R. G. Burton, E.	
	C. C. Ball, S. P. Wallers, B.	
	Walker, T. H. Embry, T. W.	
	erford, jr., J. W. Crook, S. F.	
	cls, John Scott, J. Y. Eastill,	
	shville, James C. Caldwell,	
	ddleton,	
	Smith,	
	Welles,	
	I. H. El-	
	us Eys-	
	William C.	
Hon. Attorney General.		
Governor Bramlette.		
United States Attorney B. H. Bristol and L. W. Cowell		
Major General Rousseau		
Governor Bramlette		
Governor Bramlette, late Major General E. H. Hobson, A. H. Price,		
Hon. G. C. Smith.		
General Rousseau and Hon. R. W. Johnson.		
Hon. attorney general, Governor Bramlette, James Simpson, and		
Harrison Thomson.		
Governor Bramlette		
	an, major general; W. L. Neale, W.	
	ard Davis,	
	iel Gannon, Wm. King, Lieutenant	
	T. J. Sowanla, O. C. Barwick, 39th	

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Kentucky—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
John Powell and David Powell—Continued.	Left a loyal State; indicted for treason.	Kentucky, A. Williams, T. J. Owens, Jonathan Gannon, L. C. Dils, J. R. Mann, Thos. Johnson, Lieut. Jas. H. Stremp, Jno. Damron, rump, Wm. Swords, Lieut. Col. S. M. la, jr., late of the 39th Kentucky vols. t colonel 3d cavalry, United States vol- netvet major general of volunteers, J. B. W. P. Boone.	Dec. 24, 1865
Wm. D. Reed and Booker Reed.	Left a loyal State.	T	
J. E. Rankin.	do.	H	June 27, 1865
A. K. Richards.	do.	G	Sept. 8, 1865
C. H. Rochester.	do.	J	July 5, 1865
D. Howard Smith.	do.	H	Dec. 3, 1865
W. R. Smith.	Indicted for treason.	Governor Bramlette and Major General Jeff. C. Davis	June 9, 1865
S. B. Shipp.	Left a loyal State.	Attorney General Speed	Aug. 15, 1865
A. M. Sea.	do.	Governor Bramlette and R. H. Stanton	Aug. 26, 1865
Chas. J. Steritt.	do.	Governor Bramlette and A. G. Hodges	Aug. 8, 1865
Theophilus Steele.	do.	Attorney General Speed and Rev. R. J. Breckenridge	Aug. 11, 1865
Robert Tyler.	do.	J. K. Speed	Feb. 20, 1866
John Tuit.	do.	Governor Bramlette	May 3, 1865
W. H. Tarkington.	do.	nis, M. Morrison, J. H. Brown, uette, J. M. Stuart, Jos. Taylor. W. Cardwell, J. G. Keyle, W. Spilman, R. F. Vandever, Wm. bell, D. W. Thompson, A. G.	July 6, 1866
Phil. B. Thompson.	do.	F. C., Jno. M. Harbeson, and	Sept. 2, 1865
M. M. Yeager.	do.	Governor Bramlette	Sept. 11, 1865
Amos R. Taylor.	do.	Hon. Attorney General Speed, A. P. Cochran, and Ward & Son.	June 20, 1865
Alexander Utley.	do.	Governor Bramlette, A. S. Allen, Chas. Edgington, and G. Clay Smith.	Sept. 21, 1865
Lewis M. Vanmeter and Jno. M. Vanmeter.	Worth over \$20,000; left a loyal State.	General Rousseau, R. Rodas, Wm. V. Loving, W. E. Hobson, A. W.	July 6, 1866
J. W. Valentine.	Left a loyal State.		

Graham, S. A. Barclay, C. F. Bennet, P. J. Potter, A. G. Holston, Jno. Loving, Alex. Pyle, G. G. Potter, W. J. Hobson, J. M. Tyler, J. L. Shower, P. Thomas, P. Hines.			
J. G. Baret, W. C. Hite, G. L. Talbot, Col. T. B. Fairleigh, G. Bal- lard, A. D. Hunt.	Indicted for treason	Aug.	8, 1865
Governor Bramlette			
G ^d	Left a loyal State	Sept.	11, 1865
	Left a loyal State; indicted for treason	Sept.	19, 1865

J. H. Wolfe.....	Left a loyal State	Aug.	2, 1865
Jno. C. Wall.....	do.....	Aug.	27, 1865
Moses Webster	do.....	July	6, 1865
D. W. Yandell	do.....	Sept.	2, 1865

LOUISIANA.

Elizabeth Adams.....	Worth over \$20,000	April	10, 1865
Wm. D. Anderson	do.....	April	10, 1865
R. W. Adams.....	Ex-United States and rebel surveyor of the port of New Orleans.	July	11, 1865
Bernard Avegno.....	Worth over \$20,000	May	29, 1865
Mrs. Olivia Andrews.....	do.....	Dec.	5, 1865
John Andrews.....	do.....	Mar.	12, 1865
D. D. Avery.....	do.....	Sept.	25, 1865
John Adger.....	do.....	Oct.	26, 1865
J. T. R. Allen.....	do.....	Sept.	8, 1865
R. E. Amis.....	do.....	Oct.	31, 1865
Mrs. Henrietta Amis.....	do.....	Oct.	31, 1865
R. T. Buckner.....	do.....	June	15, 1865
C. J. Barstow.....	Rebel railroad agent.	Aug.	26, 1865
A. Bondurant	Worth over \$20,000	April	23, 1865
H. Bondurant	do.....	April	23, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Louisiana—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
Joseph D. Bryan.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Wells.....	April 21, 1866
Joseph N. Bryan.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	April 21, 1866
J. N. Bringham.....	Rebel receiver.....	Governor Wells.....	Nov. 6, 1865
J. S. Barry.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	Governor Wells.....	Nov. 9, 1865
A. W. Bosworth.....	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Governor Wells.....	Oct. 2, 1865
H. J. G. Battle.....	Rebel depository.....	Governor Wells, A. H. Lenard, Samuel Wells, C. W. Lewis, Thomas S. Lard, George Williams, and J. I. Weems.	Aug. 26, 1865
A. T. Bowie.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Hon. Reverdy Johnson.....	Nov. 2, 1865
Wm. J. Briscoe.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	Dec. 5, 1865
John Bondurant.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	Dec. 5, 1865
E. Bowman.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	Nov. 2, 1865
Sarah A. Biggs.....	do.....	Governor Wells and W. L. Sharkey.....	Feb. 5, 1866
Adele Browder.....	do.....	Attorney General Speed.....	Aug. 19, 1865
T. C. Bethell.....	do.....	By order of the President.....	Aug. 16, 1865
L. A. Bringier.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	Oct. 10, 1865
William A. Bisland.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	Oct. 13, 1865
Sheperd Brown.....	Left a loyal district, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Wells.....	Aug. 26, 1865
W. F. Bledsoe.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Wells.....	Oct. 18, 1865
W. C. Black.....	Rebel chief of foreign supply office.....	Governor Wells.....	Sept. 21, 1865
Joseph Bensadou.....	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Governor Wells.....	Nov. 24, 1865
Thomas L. Bagne.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Hon. J. A. Rozier and J. N. Lee.....	Oct. 20, 1866
A. E. Bass.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	April 10, 1866
W. N. Buck.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	April 10, 1866
Matilda J. Bowie.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	April 30, 1866
Euclid Borland.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	April 26, 1866
James Bowman.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	April 10, 1866
Charles J. Bowman.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	April 10, 1866
B. T. K. Bennett.....	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Governor Wells and H. Kennedy.....	April 17, 1866
Louis Buck.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Wells.....	Nov. 6, 1865

W. A. Broadwell.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	J. B. Douglass, R. S. Dodd, J. H. Waugh, John F. Baker, Hon. John Hogan, C. B. Brown, and Austin A. King, (citizens of Missouri.)	Aug. 23, 1866
J. P. Broadwell.....	do.....	Governor Wells	Aug. 23, 1866
J. L. Cowan.....	Rebel tax assessor.....	Governor Wells	Oct. 18, 1865
J. D. Conn.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Wells	April 4, 1866
George W. Campbell	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.....	Governor Wells	Aug. 11, 1865
J. B. Chandler.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Wells	April 17, 1866
Philemon Chew.....	Rebel agent to collect cotton.....	Governor Wells	Dec. 5, 1865
George Connelly.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Major General Canby	April 4, 1866
C. M. Conrad.....	Member of rebel congress.....	J. P. Sullivan	July 6, 1866
L. L. Conrad.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	J. P. Sullivan	July 6, 1866
Charles A. Conrad.....	do.....	J. P. Sullivan	July 6, 1866
A. Condroy.....	Rebel tax collector.....	Governor Wells	Oct. 21, 1865
John Chaffe.....	Rebel funding agent.....	Governor Wells	Oct. 6, 1865
Robert Colon.....	Rebel tax assessor.....	Governor Wells, H. Johnson, W. L. Collinsworth, John Gullath, J. Conger, Henry Bryant, M. Johnson, J. J. Prestridge, W. C. Wallace, Allen J. Smith, J. Y. Allen, J. H. Hill, E. C. Kidd, Fred. Hamilton, J. E. Hamlett, C. Ives, and I. J. Sims.	Oct. 4, 1865
Theodore Chachere.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	Governor Wells, Thomas C. Anderson, Elbert Gantt, and N. Jenkins	Sept. 18, 1865
J. W. Capron.....	Rebel tax collector.....	Governor Wells and J. E. Wallace	Oct. 28, 1865
A. P. Claveland.....	Left a loyal district.....	T. J. Dix, Thomas Sloo, W. G. Wheeler, and J. Burke	July 3, 1865
James W. Collier.....	Rebel receiver.....	Governor Wells and John A. Watkins	Aug. 14, 1865
L. Crandall.....	Left a loyal district.....	Thomas Cottman	June 4, 1865
John M. Cannon.....	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.....	Governor Wells and H. Kennedy	Oct. 12, 1865
James Callihan.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Wells	April 21, 1866
Charles J. Carney.....	do.....	Governor Wells	Dec. 5, 1865
A. Cammack	Rebel agent to Europe, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Wells, H. W. Taylor, J. G. Belden, B. L. Lynch, John Armstrong, J. Morgan Hall, John L. Lee, A. S. Mansfield, and A. C. Graham.	Sept. 15, 1865
Mary W. B. Conner.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Rev. A. C. Kerr	Sept. 6, 1865
Mrs. Eliza A. Cochran	do.....	Governor Wells	Sept. 5, 1865
D. R. Carroll.....	do.....	Governor Wells	Oct. 13, 1865
William Cloman.....	do.....	Governor Wells	Nov. 9, 1865
Jos. W. Carroll.....	do.....	Governor Wells and H. Kennedy	Sept. 18, 1865
D. S. Cage.....	do.....	Governor Wells and James S. Hamilton	Sept. 18, 1865
A. G. Cage.....	do.....	Governor Wells and James S. Hamilton	Sept. 18, 1865
Mrs. C. Carson.....	do.....	Hon. F. P. Blair	Nov. 4, 1865
J. R. Carwell.....	Left a loyal district.....	Governor Wells	June 11, 1866
John Davidson.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells and G. A. Pierce	May 9, 1866
E. C. Davidson.....	do.....	Governor Wells, Randell Hunt, and Captain F. H. Marsh	July 5, 1866

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Louisiana—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
S. H. Davis	Proceedings commenced as abandoned property.	Governor Wells.....	Oct. 4, 1865
W. H. Dameron	Left a loyal district.....	Governor Wells, G. Burk, and J. P. Harrison	Sept. 18, 1865
Alexander Dimitry	Rebel chief of the finance bureau of the post office department.	Hon. J. Holt.....	Aug. 8, 1865
P. H. Dieffenwierth	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells.....	Dec. 5, 1865
S. P. Duncan.....	do.....	General Grant.....	July 11, 1865
J. D. Dameron	do.....	H. Kennedy and Thomas Cottman.....	Oct. 9, 1865
H. R. Doyal	do.....	Governor Wells and H. Kennedy.....	Aug. 31, 1865
M. Emonet.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Wells, B. Girard, N. O. Noblen, Albert Voorhies, John Ray, D. Marquese, and North, Guthil & Co.	Oct. 4, 1865
William A. Elmore.....	Ex-United States and rebel superintendent of the mint.	Thomas Cottman	Aug. 2, 1865
Charles N. Ealer.....	Rebel tax assessor	Governor Wells, Charles O. Hardy, and Thomas C. Anderson	July 6, 1866
W. H. Edrington.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells.....	Nov. 6, 1865
E. D. Fenner.....	Left a loyal district, and proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Governor Wells.....	Sept. 21, 1865
George Foster	Proceedings commenced for confiscation	Governor Wells.....	Feb. 23, 1866
W. H. Foster.....	do.....	Governor Wells and Samuel Henderson	April 27, 1866
Robert T. Ford	Left a loyal State	Attorney General Speed.....	April 19, 1866
J. E. Fagot	Left a loyal district	Governor Wells, A. Philips, O. Morel, E. W. Huntington, D. Augustin, F. A. Woolfley, and J. S. Whitaker.	Sept. 18, 1865
Emily A. Ferriday	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells.....	April 4, 1866
George Folsom	do.....	Governor Wells.....	Dec. 13, 1865
C. R. Fassitt	do.....	Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware.....	Feb. 15, 1866
D. S. Fontenot	do.....	Governor Wells.....	Aug. 26, 1865
Thomas P. Frith.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	July 3, 1865
C. Fellows.....	do.....	Attorney General Speed.....	Oct. 18, 1865
John Fox	do.....	Attorney General Speed.....	Sept. 29, 1865
D. R. Fox	Proceedings commenced as abandoned property.	Governor Wells, A. Robinson, S. Brulard, Charles Brulard, D. B. Wilkinson, E. Delbhois, Luc. Dobard, John L. Titus, S. Soulant, S. Board.	Oct. 4, 1865
W. A. Feret.....	Worth over \$20,000	J. O. Harrison, and W. T. Withers.....	Sept. 21, 1865
Henry W. Farley.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	Oct. 6, 1865

A. Glenn.....	Proceedings commenced as abandoned property.	Governor Wells.....	Sept. 21, 1865
William H. Gayle.....	Clerk of rebel court.....	Governor Wells.....	Jan. 26, 1866
Maurice Grivot.....	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Governor Wells and E. Roselius.....	Dec. 30, 1865
Thomas M. Gatlin.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Albert Voorhies and E. Roselius.....	Nov. 26, 1866
T. Gibson.....	do.....	Attorney General Stanbery.....	Sept. 25, 1866
Charles R. Griswold.....	do.....	Governor Wells and James I. Wemms.....	May 15, 1866
J. Geisensburg.....	Rebel coroner, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Wells.....	Sept. 11, 1865
Henry Ginder.....	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	By order of the President.....	Sept. 8, 1865
James M. Gillespie.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Wells.....	Dec. 5, 1865
George V. Gilmer.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	Dec. 29, 1865
Thomas M. Gilmer.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	Oct. 9, 1865
R. Y. Graves.....	do.....	Governor Wells, H. Kilpatrick, James I. Wemms, and Thomas N. Brown.	Aug. 26, 1865
Adam Griffin.....	Rebel cotton agent, and proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Governor Wells and H. Kennedy.....	Aug. 30, 1865
S. L. Gibson.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Wells, L. V. Reeves, and G. W. Williams.....	April 21, 1866
A. J. Guivot.....	Assistant treasurer of the rebel government.	Governor Wells, J. N. Lea, J. S. Whitaker, and J. Ad. Rosier.....	Aug. 2, 1865
A. S. Huntington.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Wells, S. E. Parsins, provisional governor of Alabama, and James L. Bliss.	April 17, 1866
William R. Hynes.....	do.....	Russell Houston.....	Nov. 5, 1866
A. H. Harris.....	Rebel district attorney.....	Governor Wells.....	Aug. 26, 1865
J. P. Harrison.....	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Governor Wells, Hon. J. Holt, Samuel H. Forrey, and J. Ad. Rosier..	Aug. 8, 1865
Samuel Henderson.....	Proceedings commenced as abandoned property.	Governor Wells.....	Sept. 21, 1865
Thomas Henderson.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	Sept. 21, 1865
J. Y. Hollingsworth.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Wells.....	April 30, 1866
F. H. Hatch.....	Ex-United States and rebel collector of customs for the port of New Orleans.	Governor Wells, R. K. Howell, J. N. Lea, and J. Q. A. Fellows.....	Aug. 14, 1865
A. H. Hopkins.....	Left a loyal district.....	Governor Wells.....	April 4, 1866
John L. Hodges.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Wells.....	April 21, 1866
Hawes Harris.....	do.....	John W. Finnell.....	Sept. 8, 1865
Henry M. Hyams.....	do.....	John W. Finnell.....	Sept. 20, 1865
James Hewitt.....	do.....	Attorney General Speed.....	Oct. 23, 1865
J. D. Hill.....	do.....	Thomas Cottman, State agent.....	July 31, 1865
Louis Heyleger.....	do.....	By order of the President.....	Feb. 21, 1866
George W. Huntington.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	Nov. 3, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Louisiana—Continued

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
Southey Hays	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells	Dec. 5, 1865
C. C. Herrington	Surgeon of the privateer York	Governor Wells	July 6, 1866
Mrs. C. D. Hodge	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells	Dec. 13, 1865
J. F. Harrison	do	Governor Wells	Dec. 5, 1865
John M. Huger	Rebel receiver	William H. Hunt and Governor Wells	April 17, 1866
James C. Jones	do	Governor Wells	April 21, 1866
Joshua James	do	Governor Wells	April 30, 1866
A. H. Jordan	do	Governor Wells	April 30, 1866
B. M. Johnson	do	Albert Voorhies, William R. Whitaker, Jacob Barker, W. F. C. King, and E. Roullins	Oct. 18, 1866
Allen Jones	do	Governor Wells	April 4, 1866
Cheney Johnson	do	By order of the President	Mar. 25, 1866
B. Jacobs	do	Albert Voorhies, James I. Weems, G. W. Dillard, and Martin Talby	Nov. 26, 1866
E. Jacobs	do	Albert Voorhies, James I. Weems, G. W. Dillard, and Martin Talby	Nov. 26, 1866
Mayfield Johnson	Rebel tax collector	Governor Wells, Ed. E. Kidd, G. Kahn, J. G. Allen, F. R. Carr, Ollen Smith, James E. Hamlett, I Bridger, W. J. Allen, William Bryant, Johnson, I Allen, W. and C. Ives	Oct. 26, 1865
J. B. Johnson	Rebel postmaster	Governor Wells	Sept. 29, 1865
Mrs. Anna M. Jennings	Proceedings commenced for confiscation, and worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells	Nov. 10, 1865
Charles Jones	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells, James G. Talaferro, and Hon. John Ray	April 4, 1866
George L. Kouns	Proceedings commenced for confiscation, and worth over \$20,000	William M. Daily, special agent Post Office Department	June 14, 1866
Hellen C. Key	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells and Major General Granger	June 28, 1866
R. Rufus King	do	Governor Wells	April 30, 1866
J. P. Koffakey	Proceedings commenced as abandoned property	Governor Wells	April 17, 1866
John Kouns	Worth over \$20,000	By order of the President	Mar. 25, 1866
Ben. B. Kouns	do	By order of the President	Mar. 25, 1866

D. F. Kinner	do.....	Silas F. Miller.....	Oct. 4, 1865
Richard King.....	do.....	By order of the President.....	Sept. 1, 1865
John E. King.....	Rebel commissioner.....	Governor Wells.....	Aug. 29, 1865
Hugh S. Kennedy	Rebel assessor of war tax.....	Governor Wells.....	Nov. 3, 1865
T. H. Kennedy.....	Left a loyal district, and comptroller of the treasury agency of the trans- Mis Rebel	Governor Wells.....	Sept. 5, 1865
J. J. Kline	Rebel	Governor Wells, J. H. Kilpatrick, J. I. Weems, Thomas H. Morris, and R. C. Cummings.....	Aug. 26, 1865
Mrs. Jane Kempe.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells.....	Dec. 5, 1865
Alex. D. Kelley	do.....	H. Kennedy and Thomas Cottman.....	Oct. 6, 1865
B. S. Keene	do.....	Attorney General Speed.....	July 21, 1865
W. B. Keene	do.....	Attorney General Speed.....	July 21, 1865
H. P. Kernochan.....	Aiding the rebellion	Governor Wells.....	Dec. 14, 1865
Francis Lurges	Proceedings commenced for confisca'n Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Wells.....	April 17, 1865
M. Latier	do.....	Governor Wells and J. I. Weems.....	June 11, 1865
A. J. Lowry	do.....	Governor Wells and Russell Houston	April 3, 1865
S. Levy, jr.	do.....	By order of the President.....	Mar. 25, 1865
B. F. Logan.....	do.....	Governor Wells and James I. Weems	June 11, 1865
J. Lombard	Left a loyal district	Governor Wells.....	May 9, 1865
T. C. Littell	Rebel collector of State taxes.....	Governor Wells, Thomas C. Anderson, Elbert Gantt, N. Jenkins, and B. A. Martel.....	July 13, 1865
Stephen D. Linton	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells.....	Dec. 19, 1865
Louis Lay	Blockade runner, and worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Wells, A. E. Rignon, H. Kloppenburg, J. Thomkill, B. F. Sacketta, M. J. Newman, Newman Murphy, A. M. Buchanan, J. Crawford, L. N. Tanny, P. B. O'Brien, W. W. Wilson, and Henry Degruy.....	Sept. 5, 1865
T. P. Leathers	Worth over \$20,000.	Major General L. Thomas	July 26, 1865
Robert W. Lusher	Rebel tax collector, commissioner of the rebel court, and marshal of the district.....	Governor Wells.....	Sept. 2, 1865
James H. Low	Registered enemy of the United States, and worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Morgan, New York.....	Oct. 2, 1865
S. L. Levy	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells.....	Nov. 13, 1865
Ezra Levy	do.....	Governor Wells.....	Sept. 14, 1865
John Lerds.....	do.....	Attorney General Speed and E. M. Shield	Oct. 24, 1865
Charles Lerds	do.....	Attorney General Speed and E. M. Shield	Oct. 24, 1865
T. Landry	Proceedings commenced as abandoned property, and worth over \$20,000. Worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells, Robert B. Jones, John H. Illisley, and W. H. Hyman	Oct. 21, 1865
Ambrose Lecompte	do.....	Governor Wells.....	April 21, 1865
John L. Lobdell.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	April 21, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Louisiana—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
Annie M. Marshall.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Wells.....	April 30, 1866
Thomas H. Morris.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	April 30, 1866
Philip Maher.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	April 3, 1865
Sarah Morris.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	April 10, 1866
J. W. Montgomery.....	do.....	By order of the President.....	Sept. 26, 1866
John W. Montgomery.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	April 10, 1866
J. T. Munroe.....	Left a loyal district.....	By order of the President.....	April 26, 1866
J. B. Mathews.....	Rebel receiver.....	Governor Wells.....	Feb. 21, 1866
H. D. Manderville.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Wells and Major General Granger.....	June 28, 1866
John Mullan.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	April 23, 1866
Philip A. Mullan.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	April 23, 1866
Dennis A. Mullan.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	April 23, 1866
S. McC. Montgomery.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	April 23, 1866
H. W. Montgomery.....	Proceedings commenced for confiscation, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Wells and H. Kennedy.....	Nov. 20, 1865
E. T. Merrick.....	Rebel judge, and proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Governor Wells and H. Bonney.....	July 11, 1865
W. C. Maples.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Wells, Mayor Kennedy, and Hon. C. Rozelius.....	July 25, 1865
John L. Macauley.....	Foreign agent of the rebel government, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Wells, F. D. Wimbury, J. D. Watkins, J. T. Hayes, J. J. Carter, J. W. McDonald, S. G. McKennie, W. S. Hadley, A. J. Reynolds, J. H. Murrell, C. S. Smith, William Hardy, T. B. Neal, J. D. Harper, J. P. Smith, J. W. Quarles, John F. Tompkins, John Chaffey, and D. Lacey.	Sept. 11, 1865
		Governor Wells, H. W. Taylor, Albert Cammack, B. L. Lynch, Thos. C. Herndon, Hudson Gaines, J. Morgan Hull, John C. Ricks, John L. Lea, John Armstrong, A. C. Graham, A. S. Mansfield, James Syme, N. P. Noblom.	Sept. 15, 1865
Thomas D. Marshall.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Wells.....	April 17, 1866
J. L. Manning.....	do.....	Governor Wells and Mayor Kennedy.....	Oct. 28, 1865
Robert Mott.....	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Governor Wells, C. Burritt, H. Kennedy, John Chapman, William McKim, William S. Pike, Thomas Ripps, John A. Stevenson, W. M. Perkins, Samuel M. Todd, G. Sontag, A. Harria, John H. Ludwysen, M. T. N. Robinson, A. Wallace Hunter, J. G. Hirden, G. M. Morrison, T. N. Blash, J. G. Dunlap, and Thomas Cupps.	Sept. 18, 1865

R. C. Mott.....	Civil officer	Governor Wells.....	Nov. 15, 1865
H. C. Miller.....	Rebel attorney for the district of Louisiana.	Governor Wells, C. Rozelius, William H. Hunt, and M. Blair.....	July 25, 1865
A. Millspaugh	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Governor Wells, Charles Smith, J. C. White, H. Millspaugh, George W. Ames, T. M. Wells, naval officer United States custom-house, and W. Taliaferro, postmaster, New Orleans.	July 31, 1865
Thomas C. Manning	Rebel receiver.....	Governor Wells.....	Aug. 29, 1865
James Marks.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells.....	Mar. 30, 1866
C. H. Morrison.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	Mar. 29, 1866
N. M. Marks	do.....	Governor Wells, J. H. Kilpatrick, T. N. Braden, Philo Alden, J. N. S. Long, and James I. Weems.	April 21, 1866
J. A. Macaulay.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	Dec. 13, 1865
John Macdonald.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Wells, John E. King, Thomas C. Anderson.....	Sept. 18, 1865
L. B. Morris	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells.....	Nov. 7, 1865
John Moore	do.....	Governor Wells.....	Feb. 23, 1866
D. C. McCan.....	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Governor Wells.....	Oct. 23, 1865
Paul McEnery.....	Rebel State depository.....	Governor Wells, Robert Ray, John Ray, S. L. Slack, W. G. Q. Baker, John W. Scarborough, and Robert B. Jones.	Oct. 18, 1865
Mrs. Jane M. McDowell..	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells.....	April 17, 1866
Richard McCall.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	April 4, 1866
John McVea	do.....	Governor Wells.....	Mar. 29, 1866
James M. McGill	do.....	Governor Wells.....	Nov. 13, 1865
Samuel McCutcheon	do.....	Governor Wells.....	Sept. 12, 1865
James McCloskey.....	do.....	By order of the President.....	July 26, 1866
Samuel W. McKneely....	do.....	Governor Wells, James I. Weems, and J. H. Kilpatrick.....	Aug. 26, 1865
E. Jones McCall	do.....	Governor Wells.....	Sept. 18, 1865
James W. McCutchen....	Proceedings commenced as abandoned property, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Wells.....	Oct. 2, 1865
R. N. McMillan.....	Ex United States and rebel collector of the district of Teche.	Governor Wells.....	Oct. 2, 1865
James A. McRady	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells.....	May 16, 1866
R. T. Noel.....	do.....	Governor Wells and James I. Weems	June 11, 1866
E. D. Newell.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	April 10, 1866
Thomas M. Newell.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	April 10, 1866
J. O. Nixon.....	Engaged in privateering.....	By order of the President.....	April 26, 1866
M. H. O. Norton.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells and S. P. Lee.....	April 30, 1866
Richard Nugent	Rebel commissioner for the State of Louisiana.	Governor Wells.....	Sept. 14, 1865
John J. Noble.....	Rebel commissioner to receive subscriptions to the fifteen million loan.	Governor Wells.....	Oct. 6, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Louisiana—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
Isaac T. Naff.....	Rebel tax assessor.....	By order of the President.....	June 29, 1865
William Offutt.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Wells.....	April 10, 1866
Sharpley Owen.....	.....do.....	T. J. Bell, George W. Johnson, Virgil McKnight, R. S. Woolfolk, George A. Caldwell, L. M. Sherley, W. C. Stite, J. A. Hartwell, John B. Smith.	Oct. 29, 1866
James B. Pickett.....	.....do.....	Governor Wells.....	April 21, 1866
Harlow J. Phelps.....	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	William M. Dailey, special agent Post Office Department.....	June 14, 1866
Arthur Picolet.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Attorney General Stanbery.....	Oct. 12, 1866
William A. Pegram.....	.....do.....	J. J. Weems.....	Nov. 12, 1866
J. F. Pargoud.....	.....do.....	Governor Wells.....	Jan. 11, 1866
Mrs. Eliza Patrick.....	.....do.....	Governor Wells.....	May 31, 1866
L. T. Pim.....	Left a loyal State.....	Hon. Montgomery Blair.....	June 5, 1866
William S. Parham.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Wells and H. Kennedy.....	Aug. 14, 1866
E. P. Pollard.....	.....do.....	Major General L. Thomas.....	Oct. 19, 1865
J. J. Pringle.....	.....do.....	Lieutenant General Grant.....	July 11, 1865
A. J. Powell.....	Left a loyal district.....	Governor Wells and H. Kennedy.....	Sept. 23, 1865
W. M. Perkins.....	Rebel commercial agent.....	Governor Wells and Mayor Keunedy.....	Sept. 23, 1865
J. Payne.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Hon. J. Holt.....	July 11, 1865
Mrs. C. M. Pritchard.....	Proceedings commenced as abandoned property, and worth over \$20,000.	J. A. Lea.....	Sept. 26, 1865
David Pipes.....	Left a loyal district, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Wells, S. J. Norwood, A. F. Currie, and W. H. Green.....	Nov. 9, 1865
Armand Pitot.....	Left a loyal district and property held by supervising agent of Treasury	C. Roselious.....	Sept. 21, 1865
Elijah Peale.....	.....do.....	Governor Wells, Hon. John Cavode, and J. G. Belden.....	Oct. 18, 1865
Ellen H. Percy.....	.....do.....	Governor Wells.....	Dec. 6, 1865
William T. Palfrey.....	.....do.....	Hon. Richard W. Dana, jr., and Rev. James F. Clark.....	Jan. 15, 1866
C. W. Phillips.....	.....do.....	Governor Wells.....	Jan. 9, 1866
James M. Porter.....	Rebel inspector of the revenue and assistant marshal.	Governor Wells.....	April 21, 1866
A. J. Powell.....	Left a loyal district.....	Governor Wells.....	Oct. 18, 1865

H. A. Patin	Rebel postmaster	Governor Wells, L. B. Binant, P. Gam, R. T. Eastin, and G. A. Fournet.	Oct. 4, 1865
J. G. Parham	Rebel clerk in the department of Louisiana.	Governor Wells, G. Brube, and J. P. Harrison	Sept. 18, 1865
Zenas Preston	Rebel provost marshal, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Wells	Oct. 13, 1865
John G. Peck	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells	April 3, 1866
J. J. Poindexter	do	Governor Wells	April 17, 1866
F. H. Quitman	do	Governor Wells	Sept. 2, 1865
T. W. Roberts	do	By order of the President	Mar. 25, 1866
Andrew S. Routh	do	Governor Wells	April 10, 1866
Augustus Richard	do	By order of the President	June 11, 1866
Mrs. Ann E. Ruth	do	Governor Wells	Mar. 13, 1866
John K. Ruth	Left a loyal district and property seized by military authorities.	Governor Wells, Hon. Reverdy Johnson	May 5, 1866
Miss Celestine Reynes	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Governor Wells	July 26, 1865
G. W. Race	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells and Mayor Kennedy	Aug. 2, 1865
John Ruth	do	Attorney General Speed	Sept. 28, 1865
Mrs. E. C. Ragely	do	Governor Wells and Hon. N. Farwell	Oct. 24, 1865
J. B. Robinson	do	Governor Wells, G. Burke, W. Harlington, and J. P. Harrison	Sept. 18, 1865
P. A. Bost	Rebel commissioner to Paris, London, and Madrid, and proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Jacob Barker, John E. King, Louis F. Martin, John Ray, and R. C. McKliffe.	Sept. 18, 1865
Asa Russ	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells	Sept. 29, 1865
Joseph D. Richards	Clerk of rebel district court.	Governor Wells, L. V. Chachere, J. J. Beauchamp, and W. A. Moriarty.	Aug. 29, 1865
G. W. Race	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Governor Wells, Samuel M. Todd, William S. Pike, William M. Perkins R. R. Swasey, John A. Stevenson, G. Sontag, A. Harris, A. Morrison, John Frankford, Cuppa, L. F. Foner, H. G. Rusha, J. G. Dunlap, J. M. and M. L. Williams.	Sept. 18, 1865
J. L. Riddell	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Governor Wells and Hon. Montgomery Blair	Aug. 14, 1865
John Smoker	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells	Sept. 21, 1865
E. W. Smith	do	Governor Wells	April 30, 1866
George O. Sweet	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Governor Wells	Feb. 1, 1866
L. J. Smith	Worth over \$20,000	By order of the President	Nov. 1, 1866
Francis P. Stubbs	Rebel marshal	Governor Wells	Oct. 18, 1865
William Silliman	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells and H. B. Chase, mayor of Clinton	Nov. 9, 1865
R. H. Snyder	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Governor Wells	Nov. 7, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
Mrs. Jane N. Sims.....	Proceedings commenced as abandoned property.	Governor Wells, D. A. Maytin, Thomas Sloo, Robert Gribble, and J. Burke.	Aug. 15, 1865
Henry St. Paul	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Governor Wells	Sept. 8, 1865
Thomas Simms	Proceedings commenced as abandoned property.	Governor Wells and H. Kennedy	Oct. 6, 1865
D. E. Scruggs	Worth over \$20,000	By order of the President.....	June 25, 1866
William T. Scovell.....	do.....	By order of the President.....	Mar. 25, 1866
Charles W. Stinde	do.....	By order of the President.....	Mar. 25, 1866
J. B. Slawson.....	do.....	Hough Kennedy and Thomas Cottman.....	Oct. 9, 1865
Mrs. C. A. Slocomb.....	do.....	Major General B. F. Butler.....	Aug. 3, 1865
Ida Slocomb	do.....	Major General B. F. Butler.....	Aug. 3, 1865
Mrs. Caroline A. Slocomb.	do.....	Major General B. F. Butler.....	Aug. 3, 1865
C. H. Slocomb.....	do.....	Thomas Cottman, State agent.....	July 31, 1865
Eustace Surget	do.....	Lieutenant General Grant.....	July 11, 1865
B. S. Story	do.....	Governor Wells and E. D. Hobbs	July 11, 1865
E. Solomons.....	do.....	Attorney General Speed	July 22, 1865
G. W. Sentell.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	Aug. 26, 1865
Theo. O. Stark.....	Aiding the rebellion	Governors Wells and Sharkey.....	Aug. 23, 1866
S. F. Slatter	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells.....	Nov. 13, 1865
H. H. Slatter	do.....	Governor Wells.....	Nov. 13, 1865
Michael Schlatter.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	Nov. 6, 1865
Mrs. E. Savage	Proceedings commenced as abandoned property.	Attorney General Speed.....	Nov. 4, 1865
R. H. Short	Worth over \$20,000	Thomas Cottman, State agent.....	July 31, 1865
Norman Storey	do.....	Governor Wells and L. Thomas, Adjutant General.....	Sept. 2, 1865
R. B. Sumner.....	Worth over \$20,000, and proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Governor Wells and Hough Kennedy.....	Dec. 30, 1865
John A. Stevenson.....	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	C. Roselius, Michael Hahn, and Randell Hunt.....	April 16, 1866
Abel Skannal	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells.....	April 21, 1866
John M. Sandidgo	do.....	Governor Wells.....	April 17, 1866
Mrs. Mary E. Sandidgo.....	do.....	Governor Wells.....	April 17, 1866
W. C. Sickle.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Governor Wells and S. Allen.....	July 6, 1866

Alfred Townsend	Rebel postmaster	Governor Wells, Henry Ballard, and Charles Webb	Aug. 15, 1865
Lewis Taxada	Violated oath	Governor Wells and W. B. Hyman	July 11, 1865
J. W. Tabor	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	Lieutenant Colonel Van Auda, commanding post	July 6, 1865
Martin Tally	Worth over \$20,000	James I. Weems	Sept. 12, 1865
John Thornhill	do	Governor Wells	April 27, 1866
Paul J. Theriot	Violated oath, and proceedings commenced as abandoned property	Governor Wells, F. Schexwilder, Thomas E. Cantey, H. Landun, and J. S. Whitaker	June 5, 1866
Eli Tullis	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells	Dec. 5, 1865
Mary E. Taylor	do	Governor Wells	Oct. 18, 1865
T. C. Twichell and wife	Proceedings commenced as abandoned property, and worth over \$20,000	Julian Neville, Thomas Sloo, A. Brother, and J. M. Luprye	Sept. 18, 1865
W. A. Violet	Worth	Governor Wells, Hough Kennedy, George Jonas, Charles Briggs, Thomas Sloo, John S. Pike, J. P. Roux, Benjamin F. Flanders, C. Roselius, Jacob Barker, A. Brother, and Samuel Bell	Sept. 21, 1865
John L. Vickers	Worth over \$20,000	John Chaffee, W. A. Lacy, J. N. Munnell, J. D. Watkins, C. H. Murphy, J. R. Head, and John G. Roles	Oct. 11, 1866
S. W. Vance	do	Governor Wells, H. Kilpatrick, M. P. Long, and James I. Weems	Aug. 26, 1865
J. W. Vance	do	Governor Wells, H. Kilpatrick, M. P. Long, and James I. Weems	Aug. 26, 1865
Thomas E. Vick	do	Governor Wells	Nov. 3, 1865
E. L. Wailes	do	Governor Wells	May 5, 1866
M. N. Wood	Proceedings commenced for confiscation	William M. Daily, special agent Post Office Department	June 14, 1866
John L. Williams	Rebel financial agent	By order of the President	Aug. 27, 1866
R. S. Wilkins	Rebel war tax assessor	Governor Wells	Sept. 18, 1865
George W. Ward	Rebel custodian of funds, and property sequestrated	J. O. Follen, Silas F. Miller, James Taylor, W. C. Stile, and L. M. Shirley	July 21, 1865
J. B. Walton	Worth over \$20,000	By order of the President	Aug. 4, 1866
A. C. Watson	do	Governor Wells	Dec. 5, 1865
N. O. Ware	do	John B. Sale, W. L. Walton, Robert S. Adams, William L. Cox, B. R. Howard, J. R. Sanders, and B. H. Shepard	Dec. 5, 1865
I. D. C. Wood	do	Governor Wells	Jan. 20, 1866
John S. Wallis	do	Governor Wells	Sept. 8, 1865
Felix Walker	do	Governor Wells	July 31, 1865
D. D. Withers	do	Governor Wells	Oct. 7, 1865
Avery S. Winston	do	Governor Wells	Nov. 3, 1865
R. White	do	Governor Wells	Mar. 29, 1866
Valentine Werner	do	Governor Wells and Michael Hahn	April 4, 1866
John Young	Rebel commissioner	Governor Wells, W. Jaspin Blackburn, J. W. McDonald, and J. D. Watkins	Sept. 18, 1865
Joseph N. Young	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells	Nov. 7, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

MISSOURI.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
R. M. Anderson.....	Indicted for treason.....	Hon. Austin A. King.....	April 11, 1865
John W. Atkinson.....	do.....	Hon. Austin A. King.....	April 11, 1865
D. S. Atkinson.....	do.....	Hon. Austin A. King.....	Aug. 18, 1866
William E. Boswell.....	do.....	Hon. Austin A. King and T. E. Noel.....	Aug. 9, 1866
J. F. Brookhart.....	do.....	Hon. Austin A. King and T. E. Noel.....	Aug. 9, 1866
H. C. Bedinger.....	Left a loyal district.....	.....	July 18, 1866
John Q. Burbridge.....	do.....	Governor of Missouri.....	Oct. 4, 1865
William H. Brand.....	do.....	Governor of Missouri.....	Sept. 2, 1865
A. T. Bankhead.....	do.....	Hon. J. T. Henderson.....	June 5, 1865
H. J. Brother.....	do.....	Governor of Missouri.....	Sept. 11, 1865
M. D. Balis.....	do.....	Governor of Missouri.....	Oct. 18, 1865
George W. Bates.....	do.....	Governor of Missouri.....	Oct. 18, 1865
Robert Becket.....	do.....	.....	Feb. 14, 1866
J. W. Bartley.....	do.....	Governor of Missouri.....	Mar. 14, 1866
A. Don Brown.....	do.....	Hon. F. P. Blair.....	July 27, 1866
R. O. Bogges.....	do.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	Aug. 9, 1866
H. A. Bragg.....	Indicted for treason.....	Governor of Missouri and Hon. J. D. Henderson.....	May 21, 1866
A. G. Baird.....	Left a loyal district.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	April 11, 1866
Joseph Busenbark.....	Indicted for treason.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	April 11, 1866
Caleb Crews.....	do.....	Hon. John Hogan.....	Aug. 20, 1866
F. T. Chew.....	do.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	Aug. 18, 1866
T. J. Caldwell.....	do.....	Hon. John Hogan.....	April 11, 1866
H. E. Clark.....	Left a loyal district.....	.....	Sept. 5, 1866
David Craig.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor of Missouri.....	Aug. 20, 1865
Greenville Crisp.....	Indicted for treason.....	Governor of Missouri and United States attorney.....	Oct. 30, 1865
James A. Carson.....	Left a loyal district.....	.....	Oct. 5, 1865
John Casey.....	do.....	.....	Oct. 5, 1865
Stephen Cooper.....	do.....	Governor of Missouri.....	Mar. 8, 1866
H. K. C. Cowden.....	do.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	April 11, 1866
B. P. Caldwell.....	Indicted for treason.....	.....	.....
Thomas J. Caldwell.....	do.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	April 11, 1866
Benjamin Crump.....	do.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	April 11, 1866
W. A. Campbell.....	do.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	April 11, 1866
Joseph Davis.....	do.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	April 11, 1866
	do.....	.....	Oct. 4, 1866

S. J. Drysart	Worth over \$20,000, and indicted for treason.	Governor of Missouri, Hon. J. W. Harris, and Hon. James S. Rollins ..	April 3, 1866
L. B. Dougherty	Indicted for treason	Hon. A. A. King	Jan. 10, 1866
N. B. Davidson	do	Hon. A. A. King	April 11, 1866
A. P. Doak	do	Hon. A. A. King	April 11, 1866
L. M. Drace	do	Hon. A. A. King	April 11, 1866
John Ecton	Worth over \$20,000	Hon. A. A. King	Jan. 9, 1866
Morris Edwards	Indicted for treason	Hon. A. A. King	Aug. 9, 1866
A. W. Ewing	do	Governor of Missouri and United States attorney	Aug. 26, 1866
B. Fisher	Left a loyal district	Governor of Missouri	June 20, 1865
J. H. Fulkerson	do	The Attorney General and Hon. John Hogan	Dec. 22, 1865
J. M. Fulkerson	do	do	Mar. 8, 1866
R. B. Fulkerson	do	Hon. A. A. King	April 11, 1866
A. K. Glover	Indicted for treason	Governor of Missouri and United States attorney	Mar. 14, 1866
S. S. Graham	do	Hon. A. A. King	Aug. 9, 1866
Robert Gilleland	do	Hon. A. A. King	Aug. 15, 1866
Thomas Gladden	do	do	Aug. 15, 1866
William T. Graham	do	Hon. John Hogan	April 11, 1866
John S. Graves	do	do	April 11, 1866
William Gaut	do	do	April 11, 1866
S. D. Givens	do	do	April 11, 1866
Charles Hodges	do	Hon. A. A. King	Aug. 18, 1866
William Helm	Left a loyal district	Hon. A. A. King	Jan. 9, 1866
Morris Hodges	do	Hon. John Hogan	Aug. 15, 1866
William T. Herndon	Indicted for treason	Hon. T. E. Noel	Aug. 9, 1866
R. W. Houx	do	Hon. F. P. Blair	July 18, 1866
Welcome Hodges	do	Hon. A. A. King	Aug. 18, 1866
A. Head	Left a loyal district	Governor of Missouri and Hon. T. E. Noel	July 2, 1866
Thomas A. Harris	do	do	Sept. 2, 1866
E. B. Hull	do	Hon. J. B. Henderson	Oct. 4, 1865
John M. Hickey	do	Governor of Tennessee	July 25, 1865
Warwick Hough	do	Hon. John Hogan	Nov. 16, 1865
Benjamin F. Hays	do	do	July 26, 1866
E. W. Herndon	Worth over \$20,000	Governor of Missouri	May 3, 1865
William Hodges	Left a loyal district	do	April 11, 1866
George K. Hunk	do	Hon. A. A. King	April 11, 1866
Benjamin S. Hiatt	do	Hon. A. A. King	April 11, 1866
John Hughes	do	Hon. A. A. King	April 11, 1866
Mathias Houx	do	Hon. A. A. King	April 11, 1866
Lemuel Jones	Indicted for treason	do	Jan. 29, 1866
William L. Jeffers	Prisoner of war	do	April 12, 1866

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
Jackson Kinsey.....	Indicted for treason.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	Aug. 18, 1866
Isaac Kinsey.....	do.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	Aug. 18, 1866
A. Kirkpatrick.....	do.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	Aug. 18, 1866
James Kelly.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Hon. F. P. Blair.....	Nov. 1, 1866
Joseph Kelly.....	do.....	Hon. F. P. Blair.....	Nov. 1, 1866
S. G. Kitchen.....	Left a loyal district.....	.....	July 16, 1866
William H. Kennan.....	do.....	Governor of Missouri.....	July 6, 1866
W. T. Lambkin.....	do.....	.....	July 26, 1866
S. F. Letton.....	do.....	.....	Jan. 9, 1866
R. T. Lindsay.....	do.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	April 11, 1866
William Lusk.....	Indicted for treason.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	Mar. 14, 1866
A. M. Lay.....	Left a loyal district.....	The governor of Missouri and United States attorney.....	Dec. 22, 1865
Robert Lewis.....	Indicted for treason.....	.....	Aug. 9, 1866
John C. Lee.....	do.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	April 11, 1866
Samuel Lunday.....	do.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	April 11, 1866
M. W. Lowry.....	do.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	April 11, 1866
Robert McCulloch.....	do.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	Jan. 18, 1866
James N. McDowell.....	do.....	The Attorney General.....	Oct. 20, 1865
J. C. McKinney.....	do.....	Governor of Missouri.....	Mar. 8, 1866
N. P. Minor.....	Left a loyal district.....	Governor of Missouri and Hon. J. D. Henderson.....	July 6, 1866
A. J. Magenis.....	do.....	.....	June 5, 1866
U. F. Murray.....	Indicted for treason.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	April 11, 1866
H. T. McClure.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	The Attorney General.....	Feb. 6, 1866
James McQuilty.....	Left a loyal district.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	April 11, 1866
Andrew McQuilty.....	do.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	April 11, 1866
John P. Murray.....	do.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	April 11, 1866
Hiram Marsh.....	Indicted for treason.....	Hon. A. A. King and Hon. T. E. Noel.....	Aug. 9, 1866
T. B. Murray.....	Left a loyal district.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	Mar. 8, 1866
W. E. P. Moore.....	do.....	Hon. R. T. Van Horn.....	May 30, 1866
Jacob P. Marr.....	Indicted for treason.....	Governor of Missouri and United States attorney.....	Mar. 14, 1866
N. L. Norton.....	Left a loyal district.....	Governor of Missouri.....	June 23, 1866
W. L. Newly.....	do.....	Hon. R. T. Van Horn.....	May 30, 1866
M. A. Pallen.....	do.....	Governor of Missouri, General Grant, Hugh Campbell, Hon. M. Blair, Hon. H. T. Blow, and Hon. R. Walker.....	June 19, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

C. H. Prather.....	do.....	Governor of Missouri.....	July 6, 1866
Lewis W. Pemberton.....	do.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	April 11, 1866
L. G. Pettis.....	do.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	April 11, 1866
Charles G. Phillips.....	do.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	April 11, 1866
W. M. Pitts.....	do.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	April 11, 1866
Isaac Ruffner.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor of Missouri and Attorney General.....	Feb. 7, 1866
P. S. Ryles.....	Indicted for treason.....	Hon. T. E. Noel.....	Aug. 9, 1866
Michael Rentich.....	Left a loyal district.....	Hon. John Hogan.....	Aug. 15, 1866
Thomas C. Rowland.....	Indicted for treason.....	Governor of Missouri.....	July 6, 1866
Hedgeman Reynolds.....	do.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	April 11, 1866
James E. Rankin.....	do.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	
John M. Shouse.....	Left a loyal district.....	R. T. Van Horn.....	May 30, 1866
J. D. Scaggs.....	do.....	Hon. A. A. King.....	Aug. 18, 1866
A. W. Slayback.....	do.....	Hon. G. Clay Smith, B. M. Hughes, and J. N. Rhodes.....	Mar. 21, 1866
Benjamin J. Sandridge.....	Indicted for treason.....	Colonel John F. Phillips, Brigadier General Gage, and E. B. Brown.....	Aug. 9, 1866
Epaphroditus Sydnor.....	Left a loyal district.....	Governor of Missouri and J. B. Henderson.....	Oct. 4, 1866
Caleb S. Stone.....	Rebel cotton agent.....	Major General Dodge and General Barnes.....	June 14, 1865
James J. Searcy.....	Indicted for treason.....	Governor of Missouri.....	Aug. 8, 1865
Dewitt C. Stone.....	Left a loyal district.....	Governor of Missouri.....	Oct. 4, 1865
John Tamplin.....	do.....	Governor of Missouri.....	July 2, 1866
W. W. Salmon.....	Indicted for conspiracy.....	Austin A. King, John M. Richardson, and Henry Stanbery, Attorney General.....	Aug. 20, 1866
J. C. Strange.....	Left a loyal district.....	Governor of Missouri.....	April 11, 1866
Samuel Simpson.....	do.....	Governor of Missouri.....	July 2, 1866
L. A. Scott.....	do.....	Hon. John Hogan.....	Aug. 20, 1866
James Stewart.....	do.....	Governor of Missouri.....	Aug. 9, 1866
G. W. Thompson.....	do.....	Governor of Missouri.....	April 11, 1866
J. T. V. Thompson.....	Indicted for treason.....	Governor of Missouri and John Hogan.....	Mar. 23, 1866
Clay Taylor.....	Left a loyal district.....	Major General Herron, B. Stutz Brown, Samuel B. Churchill, Henry F. Blorry, J. B. Henderson, and Governor Fletcher.....	Sept. 18, 1865
William Tives.....	do.....	Governor of Missouri.....	April 11, 1866
S. T. Tives.....	do.....	Governor of Missouri.....	April 11, 1866
J. C. C. Thornton.....	do.....	A. A. King.....	April 11, 1866
R. F. Taylor.....	do.....	Hon. John Hogan.....	Aug. 15, 1866
Thomas Thomas.....	Proceedings for confiscation commenced.....	Governor of Missouri.....	Aug. 9, 1866
Benjamin F. Thomas.....	Indicted for treason.....	Governor of Missouri.....	Mar. 14, 1866
John Unstadt.....	Left a loyal district.....	Hon. John Hogan.....	Aug. 20, 1866
William G. Virgin.....	Proceedings for confiscation commenced.....	Governor of Missouri.....	Aug. 9, 1866
Joel W. Warren.....	do.....	Governor of Missouri.....	Aug. 9, 1866

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Missouri—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
D. W. Williams.....	Proceedings for confiscation commenced.	Hon. John Hogan	Aug. 20, 1866
John P. Warwick.....	do.....	Governor of Missouri	Aug. 9, 1866
John F. West	Left a loyal district	Governor of Missouri	Aug. 15, 1866
William C. Webb	Proceedings for confiscation commenced.	Governor of Missouri	Jan. 9, 1866
John V. Webb	do.....	Governor of Missouri	Jan. 9, 1866
Kemp M. Woods	do.....	Governor of Missouri	Jan. 9, 1866
John E. Wright	Left a loyal district	J. B. Henderson	Oct. 27, 1865
Charles N. Wright	do.....	J. B. Henderson	Oct. 27, 1865
Richard O. Woolfolk	do.....	J. B. Henderson and governor of Missouri	Oct. 4, 1865
Wyatt Webb	do.....	A. A. King	April 11, 1866

TENNESSEE.

R. A. Armstrong	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow.....	Oct. 26, 1865
F. Alexander.....	Indicted for furnishing supplies to rebels	A. J. Tipton, J. B. Douthat, and H. C. Beasley	Nov. 13, 1865
J. D. Akan	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow	Aug. 15, 1865
Joseph R. Anderson.....	Rebel tax assessor	By order of the President.....	May 30, 1865
Robert A. Armstrong	Indicted for treason	John Williams, John Baxter, and T. M. Hazen.....	Nov. 13, 1865
T. H. Allen	Left a loyal State	Governor Brownlow.....	Oct. 6, 1866
Andley Anderson	Rebel enrolling officer	Governor Brownlow	Oct. 2, 1865
John Alexander	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow	Oct. 2, 1865
W. T. Avery.....	Rebel officer in post office department	Henry G. Smith, J. E. Merriman, J. M. Hill, William M. Farmingham, and D. M. Leatherman.....	July 10, 1865
John Allison	Indicted for treason.....	Henry Hoss, John A. Wilds, James A. Dilworth, and Governor Brownlow.....	Nov. 6, 1865
John D. Alexander	Rebel postmaster	Governor Brownlow, John S. McGoughey, Joseph H. Thompson, Joseph Ramsay, and W. Thompson.....	Aug. 15, 1865
W. W. Blackmore.....	Partisan ranger.....	Joseph Thompson, Joseph Ramsay, and W. Thompson	Oct. 22, 1865
J. A. Buckner.....	Rebel enrolling officer.....	Robert Netherlands	June 12, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

A. A. Broyles.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Henry Hoos, S. J. W. Lucky, Samuel B. Cunningham, J. M. Ross, J. A. Dilworth, and A. R. Nelson.	Nov. 6, 1865
James W. Bowman.....	Indicted for treason.....	A. W. Armstrong, L. D. Dearmond, John Williams, J. M. Julian, James King, Charles Morrow, and Thomas A. Smith.	Sept. 18, 1865
William L. Brown.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Brownlow.....	Aug. 18, 1865
J. L. Bullock.....	Indicted for conspiracy.....	Samuel M. Arnell, J. B. Frierson, A. J. Fletcher, and Governor Brownlow.	July 26, 1865
Robert M. Barton.....	Indicted for treason.....	William A. Kidwell, G. W. Lynch, J. Netherland, O. James P. Swann.	Aug. 27, 1865
John E. Blackwell.....	do.....	Governor Brownlow.....	Nov. 13, 1865
Samuel J. Bryan.....	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	James T. Sheely, William Foster, Thomas Cofer, A. J. Christman, Jas. M. Clark, D. L. Hutsell, and Governor Brownlow.	Oct. 21, 1865
A. A. Bruner.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	Governor Brownlow.....	Oct. 12, 1865
Hiram Bogle.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Thomas Clark, Governor Brownlow, James C. Shedd, Henry Brakebill, J. A. Porter, John Jones, J. S. Doyle, R. M. Brown, and John Flenniken.	Oct. 12, 1865
H. T. Bradford.....	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Governor Brownlow.....	Oct. 5, 1865
Z. L. Burton.....	Indicted for treason.....	E. R. McLain, J. Netherland, Jos. M. Logan, S. H. Smith, and John R. Bronner.	Sept. 20, 1865
E. K. Bachman.....	Indicted for giving aid and comfort to rebels.	Stephen I. H. Britt, A. M. Stewart, and Governor Brownlow.	July 26, 1865
A. M. Brown.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Henry Stoss, G. W. Telford, Samuel Snapp, Andrew Shell, S. S. Logan, and Governor Brownlow.	July 26, 1865
S. W. Baines.....	Indicted for treason, and rebel sheriff.	Na Jones, John Jones, Elias Arterbun, Elbert Brownlow.	Nov. 6, 1865
William M. Bayless.....	Indicted for treason, and rebel enrolling officer.	D. well, Isaac Emmert, B. Bashor, B. F. Smith, Ayborn, and Governor Brownlow.	Aug. 8, 1865
John W. Barker.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Hon. C. Johnston.....	Aug. 18, 1865
William K. Blair.....	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	By order of the President.....	Aug. 20, 1865
Washington Barron.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	.....	Oct. 6, 1865
W. Brazelton.....	Indicted for treason.....	.....	Nov. 6, 1865
A. L. Burene.....	Rebel postmaster.....	.....b, W. M. Piper, Chas. Brownlow.	Oct. 23, 1865
Neill S. Brown.....	Indicted for treason.....	.....	Oct. 26, 1865
F. A. Butler.....	Rebel postmaster.....	John Williams, A. G. Jackson, Gaines McMillan, E. Longley, and Governor Brownlow.	July 15, 1865
W. P. Brewer.....	Indicted for treason.....	E. A. Millard, M. Lippe, Henry Johnson, and Governor Brownlow.....	Oct. 23, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Tennessee—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
William C. Baley	Rebel postmaster		Nov. 13, 1865
A. J. Bankston	Left a loyal district		Nov. 13, 1865
James Biggs	Indicted for treason		Nov. 20, 1865
H. B. Bowling	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster		Oct. 30, 1865
Jacob F. Broyles	Indicted for treason		Oct. 24, 1865
B. Birdwell	do		Nov. 13, 1865
William D. Browder	do		Oct. 21, 1865
Edward Brown	do		Oct. 21, 1865
John Barry	Rebel postmaster	Governor Brownlow	Oct. 2, 1865
R. P. Birdwell	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow	Oct. 2, 1865
H. T. Berry	do	Alfred C. Williams, A. Jobe, A. J. Sifton, James M. Cameron, and C. C. Wilcox.	Sept. 27, 1865
Joseph Birdwell	do	J. Lain	Nov. 13, 1865
A. Bogges	do	do	Oct. 9, 1865
J. W. Bowman	do	Sneed, and E.	Nov. 13, 1865
John W. Barkers	Worth over \$20,000	do	Nov. 20, 1865
Philemon Bird	do	D. W. Bridges, and Governor	Nov. 4, 1865
William E. Butler	do	do	Nov. 1, 1865
Jesse. Butcher	Indicted for treason	d Wilson, A. R. A. Hardy,	April 30, 1866
William Browder	do	By order of President Johnson	July 6, 1866
James Biggs	do	Samuel Henry, James Davis, Isaac Brannan, R. A. Crawford, William Brannon, and Governor Brownlow.	Nov. 20, 1866

Indicted for treason.....	By order of President Johnson.....	Dec. 29, 1865
John L. Brown.....	R. M. Brown.....	Oct. 25, 1865
Lewis Bowers.....	James Jones, George Kinney, D. R. Gass, Colonel David Fry, John A. Mason, A. W. Walker, J. C. Hawkins, and Governor Brownlow.	May 16, 1866
John W. Bryan.....	Samuel J. Carter, T. A. Atchison, and Governor Brownlow.....	Nov. 23, 1865
William P. Bryan.....	Governor Brownlow.....	Oct. 9, 1865
Thomas J. Brown.....	Governor Brownlow.....	Sept. 3, 1865
John M. Bass.....	Attorney General Speed.....	Sept. 6, 1865
B. M. Browder.....	B. B. Glenn and Governor Brownlow.....	Oct. 2, 1865
W. G. Bryan.....	Judge Patterson and Edward Cooper.....	Oct. 3, 1865
Thomas J. Brown.....	By order of the President.....	Aug. 18, 1865
Samuel J. Boyce.....	C. W. Vinson, M. R. Thurman, A. James, and William W. Boyce.....	Mar. 6, 1866
John M. Boyd.....	By order of the President.....	May 28, 1866
H. B. Bowling.....	Governor Brownlow.....	May 16, 1866
R. C. Brinkley.....	J. M. Toney.....	Sept. 14, 1865
J. K. Christian.....	Governor Brownlow.....	Oct. 2, 1866
G. W. Cunningham.....	Governor Brownlow, John P. White, Samuel J. Carter, M. Burns, and James R. Sillin.....	Aug. 12, 1865
James F. Cummings.....	Attorney General Speed, Hon. E. Cooper, and Isaac Scott.....	July 6, 1865
John W. Campbell.....	Governor Brownlow, Judge Smith, and Alvin Hawkins.....	Aug. 19, 1865
Jeremiah Cleveland.....	Governor Brownlow and Hon. E. Cooper.....	Aug. 26, 1865
John T. Carmichael.....	Hon. H. Maynard.....	July 7, 1865
E. Cates.....	Governor Brownlow, A. M. Cate, and J. W. Henderson.....	Aug. 29, 1865
M. R. Cockrill.....	Attorney General Speed, Governor Brownlow, Horace H. Harrison, and Russel Houston.....	Nov. 14, 1865
S. R. Cockrill.....	Governor Brownlow and Russel Houston.....	Oct. 18, 1865
Philip Critts.....	George Bradshaw, G. W. Walls, and Daniel Rogan.....	Feb. 8, 1866
James K. Cox.....	do, A. L. Sparks, John Williams, Andrew J. Go.....	May 16, 1866
D. R. Cook.....	do, J. E. Merriman, William Wallace, and Thomas Leonard.....	Aug. 14, 1865
James E. Carter.....	By order of the President.....	May 28, 1866
David J. Carr.....	D. J. Gibson, Alfred Carr, Henry Hoss, William H. Maxwell, J. F. F. Shippey, H. H. Carr, Peter M. Reeves, Samuel Hoss, and Tipton Jobed.....	June 12, 1865
William R. Cunningham.....	Governor Brownlow.....	Mar. 28, 1866
John Cameron.....	Governor Brownlow.....	April 17, 1866
W. A. Crawford.....	Governor Brownlow, John Keys, Joseph C. Cox, J. B. Hurt, Henry Hoss, L. W. Keen, and J. D. Cox.....	Aug. 15, 1865
J. B. Clements.....	Mary A. White, John P. White, M. Burns, and Edwin H. East.....	Aug. 8, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
B. N. Clements.....	Rebel officer in post office department.	Mary A. White, John P. White, M. Burns, and Edwin H. East.....	Aug. 8, 1865
William H. Crawford	Indicted for treason	Colonel Johnson.....	Sept. 18, 1865
B. G. Clark.....	do.....	P. Dickinson, John Williams, John M. Fleming, John Baxter, James H. Cowan, and Alvin Barton.	Oct. 26, 1865
Charles Coffin.....	do.....	Governor Brownlow.....	Sept. 25, 1865
John W. Childress.....	Left a loyal district, and proceedings commenced on abandoned property.	Mrs. James K. Polk.....	July 11, 1865
W. H. Cannon	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Brownlow.....	Sept. 30, 1865
John B. Cottrell.....	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow.....	July 11, 1865
Joseph H. Crouch	do.....	Governor Brownlow.....	July 11, 1865
Jesse H. Crouch.....	do.....	Governor Brownlow.....	July 11, 1865
R. G. Clark.....	do.....	John Williams, G. M. Hazen, W. C. Kyle, and R. A. Crawford.....	Oct. 5, 1865
James Cox.....	do.....	William C. Snapp and Samuel Evans.....	Nov. 16, 1865
Samuel B. Campbell	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	William White, J. R. Pace, A. A. Kyle, W. C. Kyle, John Blernes, Samuel Weill, James W. Sheffy, F. McMillin, James H. Gilmore, and Governor Brownlow.	Nov. 7, 1865
William B. Childress.....	Indicted for treason	By order of the President.....	Nov. 13, 1865
James P. Coffin	Indicted for treason, and proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Governor Brownlow, S. L. Henderson, Archibald Martin, Joseph Thompson, William White, and R. Mitchell.	Nov. 4, 1865
G. S. Cecil.....	Indicted for treason	S. E. Lyon, John Devault, William P. Miller, W. B. Crookshank, A. W. Brabson, and A. B. Brabson.	Nov. 6, 1865
Joseph A. Conley.....	do.....	Governor Brownlow, Samuel Garst, Isaac Bacon, Henry M. Jones, John Beall, William Pursell, John K. Carr, N. Campbell, Jesse Bacon, Samuel Miller, and D. G. Gibson.	Sept. 27, 1865
James A. Cate.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Governor Brownlow.....	Sept. 27, 1865
J. A. Crumley.....	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow, Jacob Hendrickson, Thomas C. Johnson, A. Jobe, Thomas M. Hilton, James T. Scott, and A. Carr.	Sept. 27, 1865
H. T. Carr.....	Member of rebel legislature	Governor Brownlow.....	Oct. 14, 1865
Samuel C. Crozer.....	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow	Sept. 27, 1865
James W. Cox	do.....	Governor Brownlow, James Haws, John Beals, A. M. Workman, Jas. A. Wells, Calvin Cox, David F. Hall, and John B. Hale.	Sept. 27, 1865
John H. Crawford.....	do.....	By order of the President	Nov. 7, 1865
Joseph D. Clarke	do.....	Governor Brownlow.....	Oct. 19, 1865

J. R. Crumley	do	E. A. Millard, Robert White, and E. W. Ellis	Oct. 21, 1865
R. F. Crumley	do	E. A. Millard, Robert White, and E. W. Ellis	Oct. 21, 1865
Alfred Caldwell	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Governor Brownlow	Sept. 25, 1865
J. O. Craighead	Indicted for treason.	Governor Brownlow	Oct. 2, 1865
R. P. Chase	Rebel postmaster.	Samuel Evans	Nov. 13, 1865
W. W. Cox	Indicted for treason	Joseph M. Logan, H. C. Smith, William B. Proffitt, E. L. C. Wilson, Jacob Douglass, John B. Douglas, G. W. Wells, James Ffion, Geo. Finck, E. More, Isaac Chase, and Governor Brownlow.	Oct. 2, 1865
David Caldwell	Proceedings commenced on abandoned property.	Governor Brownlow	Aug. 12, 1865
Charles Cook	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow	Aug. 12, 1865
Rev. W. H. Crawford	do	Robert Taylor	Nov. 13, 1865
J. P. Carruthers	Left a loyal district	By order of the President	July 26, 1866
Thomas Claiborne	Ex-captain U. S. army and rebel lieutenant colonel.	Governor Brownlow	Aug. 12, 1865
J. B. Cook	Left a loyal district, and indicted for treason.	A. Marshman, George W. son, Enoch Collins, James R. Getty, D. Moore, George W. B. McClure, James M. Burns, John F. Sliver, Samuel Yate	Nov. 13, 1865
W. W. Carnes	Educated at U. S. naval school, and captain in rebel army.	Governor Brownlow	Nov. 27, 1866
D. F. Cocke	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Brownlow	Aug. 14, 1865
Henderson Carters	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow, J. S. Hurst, H. C. Hurst, A. G. Small, A. D. Briant, J. H. McGill, James Hickey, R. M. Fisher, John L. Allee, Jas. Seemer, J. Grubb, B. Wells, G. W. Kinder, and George W. Ross.	Oct. 21, 1865
Frank C. Dunnington	do	Stewart, George G. Stewart, A. M. Stewart, and Samuel Evans.	Aug. 15, 1865
N. S. Dulaney	do		July 25, 1865
David D. Duff	do		Mar. 8, 1866
B. G. Dysart	Left a loyal district		Aug. 15, 1865
Philip Davis	Indicted for treason	Almon Glover, Owen Jane Sames, Susan A. Lacy, Ann Lacy, King, Samuel Crutch-	Sept. 27, 1865
James M. Dobbs	Worth over \$20,000	R. I	Jan. 13, 1866
B. F. Dill	do	W. Wallace and Henry F. Hulbert	July 26, 1865
L. V. Dixon	do	Governor Brownlow	Oct. 12, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Tennessee—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
J. Alexander Davis	Indicted for treason	J. White, Joseph W. Hicks, J. C. Siplan, John H. Craigmiles.	July 6, 1866
E. L. Dugger	do.	Governor Brownlow	May 16, 1866
W. H. DeWitt	Rebel member of congress	Hon. William B. Stokes, Andrew McClain, Chas. C. Shryer, J. Shackelford, and Governor Brownlow.	Dec. 8, 1865
J. E. Dulaney	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow, W. C. Snapp, F. Stearn, T. B. Rha, Samuel Evans, E. Ayers, and Samuel Snapp.	July 25, 1865
R. D. Duncan	Rebel postmaster	Governor Brownlow	Aug. 19, 1865
Houston P. Dickey	Indicted for treason	By order of the President	Dec. 29, 1865
William L. Dewitt	do.	Governor Brownlow	Oct. 24, 1865
William W. Dickey	Proceedings commenced for confiscation	R. R. Cleveland, W. N. B. Janes, Thomas J. Moore, A. W. Cozart, and Thomas Laughlin.	July 6, 1866
William P. Deadrick	Worth over \$20,000	John W. Leftwich	July 18, 1866
M. D. Deadrick	do.	John W. Leftwich	July 18, 1866
Thomas Donelson	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow	Oct. 2, 1865
W. R. Delaney	do.	Governor Brownlow	Aug. 12, 1865
John R. Delaney	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Governor Brownlow, E. W. Elles, Sam'l McGaughey, and E. D. Reeder.	Aug. 12, 1865
John F. Doak	Left a loyal district	Horace H. Harrison	June 6, 1865
George Dixon	do.	Miller, Wm. M. Farington.	July 5, 1865
A. J. Dodson	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	W. Matlock, Samuel W. al Perkinson, W. A. Brellone, J. W. Brown, B. F. A. Pettit, John Rogers, Melton.	Nov. 13, 1865
A. V. Deaderick	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow	Sept. 27, 1865
J. O. Deaderick	do.	Governor Brownlow	Sept. 27, 1865
W. V. Deaderick	do.	Governor Brownlow	Sept. 27, 1865
John R. Davis	Left a loyal district	J. G. Fraser and M. Fraser	June 21, 1865
A. R. Edmonds	Rebel postmaster	do. M. Logan	Sept. 30, 1865
Paul F. Eve	Left a loyal district	and Governor Brownlow	Aug. 18, 1865
Thomas Evans	Worth over \$20,000	King, J. L. Heplat, George Thomas B. McClure, J. C. Silver, J. Grubb, M. R.	Oct. 24, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

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T. W. Evans	do.	John P. White, H. Douglass, and E. M. Bruce	Aug. 26, 1865
William S. Emmons	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow and Samuel Milligan	May 16, 1865
Henry Eifer	do.	Governor Brownlow, Seth J. Lucky, J. M. Hoss, Henry Hoss, and William H. Maxwell.	Oct. 2, 1865
J. G. Eanes	do.	Governor Brownlow, J. N. Barker, Samuel Evans, J. O. B. Cloud, G. W. Sella, and S. D. Stewart.	July 25, 1865
W. W. Epps	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Hawa, Jas. Hawes,	June 9, 1865
Thomas Evans	Left a loyal district, and worth over \$20,000.	James T. Shelby, General Joseph Howe, William H. Bryant, J. son, A. Blizard, and James R. Gettys.	Oct. 26, 1865
Samuel B. Ellis	Rebel postmaster and enrolling officer. Indicted for treason.	Lewrence Bowers, H. Hall, Isaac Wine, Samuel Wine, Thos. Dyer, John Raggia, Henry Fall, J. F. Grisbum, and D. J. Carr.	Nov. 6, 1865
William R. Ellison	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow	April 17, 1866
Joseph Etter	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	George Jones, Jacob Ketcher, Isaac Bible, Adam Kolpp, and D. R. Gass.	April 9, 1866
Henry Farmer	Left a loyal district	Governor Brownlow, William Cross, John Black, John A. McCarney, Alfred Cross, and Samuel Worthington.	July 6, 1866
John L. M. French	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Brownlow	May 3, 1866
William D. Fain	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Charles J. Jenkins, governor of Georgia	Feb. 14, 1866
C. O. Faxon	do.	William Faxon, of	Sept. 5, 1865
Thomas A. Faw	Rebel postmaster	Henry Johnson, J	May 31, 1865
		James S. Hunt,	
		Williams, and J. F. Gresham.	
John L. M. French	Worth over \$20,000	John B. Brownlow and Hon. William B. Stokes	May 3, 1866
Isaac W. R. Franklin	Indicted for treason	By order of the President.	June 13, 1866
M. S. Frierson	do.	Governor Brownlow, James H. Thomess, W. C. Whithone, A. O. P. Nicholson, and Russell Houston.	Oct. 12, 1865
H. L. W. French	do.	Governor Brownlow	Oct. 2, 1865
John H. Finley	do.	Governor Brownlow	Oct. 2, 1865
W. S. Findlay	Rebel postmaster.	Governor Brownlow	Aug. 12, 1865
W. G. Foust	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow, Samuel Edgeman, E. D. Pence, George Fausat, James G. Hicks, John S. Gaines, Lott Pence, Jos. Lynn, John H. Fain, and William H. Fain.	Aug. 15, 1865
L. B. Fite	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Governor Brownlow, M. Burns, and Joseph S. Fowler	Aug. 19, 1865
R. P. Fickle	Indicted for treason	F. L. Baumgardner, J. F. Anderson, and John S. Snapp	Nov. 16, 1865
Thomas W. Farley	do.	William Buckles, William L. Smithson, James Mills, Lewis Whitaker, J. D. S. Phipps, G. W. Sells, and M. Tipps.	Nov. 13, 1865
R. C. Foster	do.	Horace N. Harrison and David T. Patterson	Oct. 30, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Tennessee—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
Robert C. Foster.....	Indicted for treason.....	Governor Brownlow and H. H. Harrison.....	Sept. 5, 1865
A. Fine.....	do.....	G. W. Nelson, G. W. Letford, D. Nead, J. Y. Hartsell, and D. J. Carr.....	April 11, 1866
H. M. Folsom.....	do.....	John K. Miller, C. C. Wilcox, John W. Ellis, J. B. Miller, John F. Bowan, A. Jobe, G. B. Daniel, John M. Smith, Henderson Roberts, and James Anesfel.....	Aug. 15, 1865
George W. Folsom.....	do.....	John.....	Aug. 15, 1865
George P. Faw.....	do.....	Lau.....	May 31, 1865
R. G. Fain.....	Educated at West Point, and rebel colonel.....	Gove.....	Oct. 2, 1865
H. A. Farnsworth.....	Indicted for treason.....	Wil.....	Oct. 12, 1865
George W. Gardenhire.....	Left a loyal district.....	A. P. (.....	May 5, 1866
William H. Grider.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	C. A. Mitchell.....	Mar. 9, 1866
A. L. P. Green.....	do.....	By order of the President.....	Sept. 25, 1865
W. W. Giddens.....	Indicted for treason.....	James R. Hood, A. P. Hunter, H. H. Kroft, R. Henderson, and A. James.....	May 9, 1866
M. C. Galloway.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.....	Governor Brownlow, H. Grider, B. C. Ritter, L. S. Trimble, A. Harding, and C. S. Shanklin.....	Oct. 3, 1865
David Good.....	Rebel enrolling officer.....	Governor Brownlow, Russell Houston, John McClelland, M. Burns, John P. White, John H. Smith, H. G. Scovel, J. B. Knowles, and A. B. Shankland.....	Nov. 6, 1865
A. L. Gammon.....	Indicted for treason.....	ices C. Luttrell, E. C. Brigg, E.....	Oct. 21, 1865
Isaac W. George.....	do.....	.....	Sept. 22, 1865
William Gammon.....	Rebel postmaster.....	James Henry, J. C. Gillespie, A.....	June 12, 1866
William Gofourth.....	Indicted for treason.....	18th.....	Aug. 15, 1865
John F. Goodner.....	do.....	Governor Brownlow, A. A. Kyle, W. C. Kyle, John Blevins, John Caldwell, Andrew Shell, James W. Meek, N. W. Earnest, E. A. Sawyer, G. W. Telford, John Talbot, Peter M. Reeves, G. W. Nelson, W. Galbraith, John C. Fain, and E. Davis.....	Oct. 27, 1865
		Governor Brownlow, Hon. William B. Stokes, J. G. Fraser, Z. W. Fraser, and W. B. Campbell.....	

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

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James W. Gillespie	do	Governor Brownlow, David Clesage, James M. Henderson, C. M. Keith, A. Blizard, T. W. Burge, John F. Stover, R. M. Fisher, and M. L. Phillips.	Oct.	9, 1865
Albert Graham	Worth over \$20,000	By order of the President.	July	2, 1866
George L. Gillespie	Indicted for treason	By order of the President.	July	6, 1866
H. Gouchenour	do	M. A. Roadman and Jos. Rutherford.	April	17, 1866
Thomas M. Gregg	do	Governor Brownlow.	April	17, 1866
Francis Gibson	Rebel enrolling officer	Governor Brownlow, John B. Clark, H. Hunt, Jacob Barron, and M. S. Mobery.	Oct.	19, 1865
Thomas P. Graham	Rebel postmaster	Governor Brownlow, W. C. Kyle, R. C. Woodson, William Eppes, M. B. Overton, J. Netherland, and James P. Swann.	Nov.	1, 1865
Nathan Gammon	Indicted for treason	By order of the President.	Sept.	5, 1865
W. D. Gale	Worth over \$20,000	William T. Berry and M. Burns.	Aug.	12, 1865
George L. Gillespie	Left a loyal State	Governor Brownlow.	July	6, 1866
John C. Grace	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow.	Dec.	28, 1865
A. S. Grant	do	Governor Brownlow.	Dec.	28, 1865
Austin Hall	do	B. F. Eli Floyd, Amos Gobbie, J. L. S. Roberts, Joseph Howell, K. W.	May	16, 1866
J. M. Harbison	Rebel postmaster	J. Netherland.	Feb.	19, 1866
B. D. Herman	Worth over \$20,000	Hon. E. Cooper and L. Owen.	Oct.	5, 1865
William R. Hunt	do	Hon. E. Cooper, F. S. Richards, and P. B. Glenn.	July	15, 1865
Robert B. Hurt	do	R. J. Meigs.	July	25, 1866
Benjamin Horn	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow, F. L. Baumgardner, Peter Youkley, and William Snann.	Dec.	30, 1865
A. N. Harris	do	President.	Nov.	13, 1865
Richard M. Hopper	Rebel postmaster.	President.	Nov.	13, 1865
E. Hord	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Brownlow, R. J. Netherland, A. Hoffman, D. Rogan, and S. L. Henderson.	Sept.	27, 1865
C. A. Harrison	Indicted for treason	A. J. Fletcher, Secretary of State; William Cureton, M. A. Rodman, S. Morgan, and Governor Brownlow.	Oct.	31, 1865
Hiram Heartsill	Rebel postmaster.	L. Gifford and D. G. Vance.	Nov.	13, 1865
Isaac Hicks	Indicted for treason	F. L. Baumgardner, John S. Snann, J. F. Anderson, and John H. Fain.	Nov.	16, 1865
J. C. M. Hanks	Rebel enrolling officer	George C. Bowman, J. Thompson, and	Sept.	27, 1865
John Hoyal	Worth over \$20,000	m n J J ee	Oct.	9, 1865
S. B. Henderson	Indicted for treason	William Heiskell, G. M. Hazen, S. A. Rodgers, and P. H. Cardwell.	Nov.	13, 1865

Tennessee—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
John P. Hammer	Rebel enrolling officer and indicted for treason.	J. Whitaker, J. D. S. Phipps, G. W. Sells, H. Lippe, William L. Smithson, William Buckler, James Mills, and Louis Whitaker.	Nov. 13, 1865
P. S. Hale	Rebel postmaster	C. H. Mitchell, John Laughan, W. C. Kyle, A. B. Reede, and Joseph H. Logan.	Oct. 23, 1865
Thomas W. Humes	Proceedings commenced for confiscation	Governor Brownlow	Sept. 22, 1865
Joseph Henderson	Indicted for treason	By order of the President	Aug. 18, 1865
W. H. S. Hill	Left a loyal district	Governor Brownlow, Hon. E. Cooper, John C. Gant, John W. Bowen, R. R. Butler, James H. Randolph, W. Spencer, Z. W. Fraser, and A. W. Moss.	Aug. 18, 1865
J. W. Horton	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow	Aug. 19, 1865
H. L. W. Hill	Ex-member of 20th Congress U. S.	Horace H. Harrison and G. J. Stubblefield	Sept. 22, 1865
Philip Harmon	Indicted for treason	Samuel Mark, George Copp, Samuel D. Mitchell, John H. Fain, and William H. Maxwell.	Nov. 6, 1865
William H. Hiddell	Left a loyal district	Alexander H. Stephens	Sept. 20, 1865
R. M. Hopper	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	Governor Brownlow	Oct. 13, 1865
W. A. Henderson	Indicted for treason	By order of the President	Nov. 13, 1865
J. C. Holland	do	J. E. Merriman, I. M. Hill, J. P. Ware, and John W. Leftwich	Mar. 2, 1865
John B. Hamilton	Left a loyal district	John W. Leftwich	July 14, 1865
John F. House	Member of rebel provisional congress	Edward H. East	Dec. 27, 1865
A. B. Harbison	Indicted for treason	ynolds, J. L. McCleary, Samuel Parks, Coleman, and George W. Bridges.	Sept. 29, 1865
William N. Hays	do .....	.....	April 17, 1865
J. W. Hambleton	Worth over \$20,000 .....	.....	Mar. 27, 1865
R. E. Harris	Indicted for treason .....	.....	Oct. 12, 1865
William P. Harbison	do .....	.....	July 6, 1865
R. P. Henderson	do .....	.....	July 6, 1865
J. H. Hughes	Ex-U. States and rebel mail contractor .....	.....	Aug. 12, 1865
John G. Henderson	Indicted for treason	Heiskell, Samuel Lemart, S. D. Mitchell, and A. A. Kyle.	Dec. 20, 1865
Charles W. Inman	do	Walker, and William Hammond	Nov. 13, 1865
Howell E. Jackson	Rebel receiver	R. B. Glenn and Governor Brownlow	Jan. 26, 1866
C. A. Jordan	Rebel postmaster	Governor Brownlow, A. H. Crowe, J. Grubb, R. M. Fisher, A. Blizard, J. F. Slover, J. H. Hornsby, G. W. Ross, William H. Briant, and H. H. Rider.	Oct. 21, 1865

C. Jones, sr.	Worth over \$20,000	E. W. M. King, J. E. Merriman, William M. Farmingham, and I. M. Hill.	June 16, 1865
P. A. V. Johnson	do.	Governor Brownlow	Aug. 19, 1865
William Jack	Indicted for treason and worth over \$20,000.	D. H. Gorman, Joseph O'Neil, Robert Henry, Thomas J. Gorman, G. W. Gorman, M. A. Rodman, and H. H. Baer.	Oct. 31, 1865
W. B. Jones	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Brownlow and Samuel Sate	Oct. 2, 1865
Caleb B. Jones	do.	Governor Brownlow and Samuel Sate	Oct. 2, 1865
John W. Jones	do.	Governor Brownlow	Oct. 2, 1865
Alvy. Jack	Indicted for treason	A. J. Fletcher, secretary of state, Governor Brownlow, James Clark, J. A. Hill, G. W. Gorman, and M. A. Roadman.	Oct. 31, 1865
J. B. Johnson	Proceedings commenced for confiscation	Governor Brownlow	Aug. 19, 1865
L. F. Johnson	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow	Nov. 16, 1865
Andrew Jackson	Graduate of West Point	By order of the President	Oct. 3, 1865
George W. Jones	Member of rebel congress		June 16, 1865
Ira P. Jones	Indicted for treason		Oct. 29, 1865
W. W. James	do.		Sept. 27, 1865
William Jones	do.		Nov. 13, 1866
E. F. Johnston	Left a loyal district		Aug. 20, 1866
Samuel D. Jackson	Indicted for treason	By order of the President	Dec. 14, 1865
Cave Johnson	do.	Governor Brownlow, Mat. S. Mahoney, Landon E. Halo, and James Y. Deakins.	Aug. 19, 1865
James Kinchloe	do.	Governor Brownlow, William Heiskell, James C. Luttrell, A. G. Jackson, and E. C. Stigg.	Oct. 2, 1865
James Kennedy	do.	Governor Brownlow, J. Waxler, J. Gott, John Gott, and F. L. Baumgardner.	Sept. 27, 1865
William H. King	Rebel justice of peace	Governor Brownlow, M. G. Galliber, William F. Smithson, M. Lipps, E. W. Ellis, A. A. Kyle, R. R. Butler, A. Gibson, and R. J. Neiberlands.	Oct. 2, 1865
John G. King	Indicted for treason	der, and Samuel McGoughey.	Sept. 27, 1865
L. M. King	do.	Heiskell, John Williams, J. Rodgers, and N. McEwen.	Oct. 21, 1865
John Kennedy	Left a loyal district	Attorney	Sept. 13, 1865
D. N. Kennedy	Rebel collector of war tax	By order of the President	June 29, 1865
Alfred King	Left a loyal district	Governor Brownlow, J. M. Hoss, Samuel B. Cunningham, W. R. Seviere, and Henry Hoss.	Sept. 18, 1865
John Kitzmiller	Indicted for treason	By order of the President	Jan. 6, 1866
D. M. Kay	do.	By order of the President	June 15, 1865
E. A. Keeble	do.	By order of the President	Sept. 18, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Tennessee—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
L. M. King.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Governor Brownlow, Samuel McGaughey, Wm. C. Snapp, and E. D. Reader.	Aug. 12, 1865
James King.....	Worth over \$20,000	By order of the President	Nov. 13, 1865
R. A. King.....	do.....	By order of the President	Nov. 13, 1865
James M. King.....	do.....	David T. Patterson, N. Y. Elliot, and D. B. Thomas	Aug. 26, 1865
William G. Keys.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Brownlow	April 13, 1865
J. C. Luttrell.....	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow, William Heiskill, James H. Armstrong, James Rodgers, John Baxter, O. P. Temple, Jos. M. Logan, A. G. Jackson.	Sept. 11, 1865
J. C. Lee.....	Left a loyal district .....	.....	Sept. 6, 1865
C. E. Lucky.....	Indicted for treason	S. F. Shipley, J. F. Gribham, James	Aug. 28, 1865
Thomas Latham	Rebel clerk of court.....	Governor Brownlow	Aug. 15, 1865
E. Link.....	Left a loyal district	Governor Brownlow	May 15, 1866
Elijah Lee	do.....	J. D. Abbott, Jacob F. Peck, T. A. Henderson, sen., John D. Hamelton, Thomas A. Henderson, and Moulton Jones.	Nov. 13, 1865
James M. Lee.....	Left a loyal State	J. D. Abbott, Jacob F. Peck, T. A. Henderson, John D. Hamelton, Thomas A. Henderson, and G. W. Gaines.	Nov. 13, 1865
William H. Long.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Brownlow	Oct. 2, 1865
Frank H. Lytle	do.....	Governor Brownlow, E. L. Jordan, James M. Tompkins, E. H. East, W. Spencer, W. Bosson, and N. Y. Elliot.	Nov. 13, 1865
William Lenoir.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Brownlow, John Caldwell, Thomas H. Callaway, and O. P. Temple.	Aug. 12, 1865
W. A. Lenoir.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Brownlow, John Caldwell, O. P. Temple, and Wm. Heiskill.	Aug. 12, 1865
Caswell D. Luttrell	Worth over \$20,000, and indicted for treason.	D. M. Key.....	Dec. 9, 1865
John Leiper.....	Worth over \$20,000	By order of the President.....	Aug. 10, 1865
B. B. Leake.....	do.....	By order of the President.....	July 27, 1865
Thomas J. Lee.....	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow, William Simpson, W. C. Kyle, J. Netherland, A. A. Kyle, and C. A. Mitchell.	Mar. 28, 1866
S. D. J. Lewis.....	do.....	By order of the President.....	May 5, 1866
John W. Lotapetch	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Governor Brownlow	Dec. 29, 1865
Charles Lotapetch.....	do.....	Governor Brownlow	Dec. 29, 1865

John Lyle	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow, John W. Cameron, Tipton Jobs, J. M. Johnson, and Henry Johnson.	Dec. 4, 1865
J. B. Long	Left a loyal State	General John A. Logan.	Nov. 13, 1865
N. J. Lillard	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow.	Jan. 6, 1865
Charles W. Meek	Rebel tax collector, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Brownlow, A. A. Kyle, G. W. Telford, G. W. Nelson, D. T. Wilda, Daniel Ragan, A. C. Fain, C. A. Evans, N. W. Earnest, S. D. M.	July 21, 1865
Robert Mathews	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Samuel Snapp, and J. M. Hoss.	Sept. 13, 1865
James Miller	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow, E. Simerley, Peter M. Reeves, Henry Johnson, and M. D. L. Boren.	Nov. 13, 1865
James S. Moffat	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Brownlow.	Oct. 14, 1865
D. Morris	Indicted for treason	low, David S. Patterson, William A. Sawyers, Milton Shields, S. C. Harris, William Galbraith, John L. Kyle, and W. C. Kyle.	Nov. 13, 1865
C. C. Miller	Rebel postmaster	John Baxter, E. C. Trigg, William W. Humes, G. W. Adney, and James M. Meek.	Nov. 13, 1865
Frank A. Moses	Indicted for treason	By order of the President.	Mar. 4, 1866
G. Moore	do.....	W. L. Sharkey.	July 21, 1866
Charles W. Malone	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Brownlow, C. C. Wilcox, John K. Miller, Landan Carter, A. Jobe, M. Williams, James N. Cameron, and Samuel W. Scott.	Oct. 2, 1865
G. T. Magee	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow, James Clark, A. Ramsey, G. W. Clark, M. A. Rodman, and James Fulton.	April 1, 1866
Aaron L. Mims	do.....	By order of the President.	July 6, 1866
William Miller	do.....	anguardner, and E. W. Ellis.	July 31, 1865
John A. Murphy	do.....	F. Warner, S. C. Mercer, J. and S. Y. Carter.	Aug. 12, 1865
W. S. Munday	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Barkley and Joseph Sherry.	April 30, 1866
E. W. Munford	Worth over \$20,000	By order of the President.	Oct. 21, 1865
John M. Morrow	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow, William J. Donaldson, Thomas C. Miller, J. L. Cain, E. L. Andrus, Thomas J. McBroon, Thomas White, Joseph E. Kel, John R. Long, J. P. Haun, G. G. Read, and George S. Ellis.	Sept. 22, 1865
A. G. Mason	do.....	Charles A. Fuller, John McClelland, E. R. Glascock, John P. White--Russell Houston.	April 15, 1866
A. J. Montgomery	Worth over \$20,000		Nov. 13, 1865
Joseph H. Martin	Indicted for treason		Sept. 15, 1865
William M. Miller	Rebel postmaster		
Thomas J. Marshall	Indicted for treason		Sept. 19, 1865
William P. Martin	do.....		Oct. 2, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Tennessee—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
Samuel D. Morgan.....	Indicted for treason, and worth over \$20,000.	M. Burns	Sept. 20, 1865
Irby Morgan	Worth over \$20,000.	Edward H. East.....	Sept. 20, 1865
J. J. Murphy.....	do.....	General John G. Grierson, William H. Fitch, T. Dean, J. E. Merriman, Robert C. Gist, William Wallace, and H. T. Hurlburt.	Aug. 2, 1865
A. Mullendore.....	Indicted for treason	S. C. I Jard	May 16, 1866
John Mullendore	do.....	John J	May 16, 1866
William Morrow	do.....	Governor Brownlow.....	May 29, 1866
A. J. Marchbanks	do.....	By order of the President	Aug. 30, 1865
James M. Mark.....	do.....	Governor Brownlow, M. C. Hunter, George Copp, Samuel D. Mitchell, John H. Fain, and William Henry Maxwell.	Sept. 11, 1865
L. D. Myers	do.....	Governor Brownlow.....	Dec. 14, 1865
A. M. Millard	do.....	Governor Brownlow.....	July 25, 1865
William McClellan.....	Rebel postmaster	By order of the President	June 12, 1865
John B. McLin.....	Indicted for treason	By order of the President.....	June 18, 1865
John A. McAffry	do.....	Governor Brownlow	Oct. 5, 1865
Alexander McLin.....	do.....	Governor Brownlow, Henderson Presnell, John Miller, M. M. Stover, Joseph Broyles, E. E. Mank, and M. C. Hunter.	Oct. 2, 1865
H. L. McClung.....	Indicted for treason, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Brownlow and E. Longley.....	Nov. 1, 1865
M. B. McMahon.....	Indicted for treason	By order of the President	June 6, 1866
Houston McBees	do.....	By order of the President	July 6, 1866
Joseph McCorkle	do.....	By order of the President	July 6, 1866
J. B. McFerrin.....	Worth over \$20,000	J. Cooper, Powhatan W. Maxey, Rees W. Porter, E. J. Morris, S. E. Hare, Jordan Stokes, John P. White, Hough Douglas, and M. Burns.	June 28, 1865
W. D. McNish	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Governor Brownlow.....	Aug. 19, 1865
John F. McClure	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow.....	Nov. 21, 1865
F. H. McClung.....	do.....	P. Dickinson.....	Sept. 6, 1865
George R. McClellan.....	do.....	Governor Brownlow.....	July 25, 1865
T. M. McClanahan.....	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	John W. Leftwich, William M. Smith, and Alvin Hawkins.....	Aug. 19, 1865
William McPherson.....	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow, Henry Thomas, Marion Tipton, William Garner, Samuel Gibson, and J. K. Grills.	May 16, 1866

J. C. McManus.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Brownlow.....	Jan. 26, 1866
Robert P. McColloch	Left a loyal State, and proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Governor Brownlow.....	Jan. 5, 1865
R. J. McKinney.....	Rebel judge	Thomas A. R. Nelson, Jos. M. Logan, J. Netherland, John Williams, R. N. Armstrong, John Baxter, John M. Fleming, C. W. Jones, James P. Swann, and Thomas W. Humes.....	Nov. 11, 1865
W. H. Vance.....	Worth over \$20,000	A. A. Steel and J. D. Johnson	Feb. 1, 1866
Henry V. Nave.....	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow.....	Oct. 5, 1865
J. C. A. Newton.....	Rebel enrolling officer	J. B. Cloud, L. D. Crysel, S. L. Logan, Samuel N. Cloud, James ox.	June 12, 1865
John C. Neil.....	Ex United States and rebel postmaster.	Clure, and J. M. Henderson	Sept. 6, 1865
William C. Newell	do.....	Crouch, J. M. Hoss, E. S. Cox, J.	June 6, 1865
H. T. Osborne	Indicted for treason.....	Governor Brownlow.....	Oct. 6, 1865
Thomas E. Oldham.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Governor Brownlow.....	Sept. 15, 1865
John Overton.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Brownlow.....	Aug. 10, 1865
E. D. Payne.....	do.....	W. P. Sones, A. S. Lindsley, D. F. Wilkins, and D. B. Thomas	June 30, 1865
George B. Parker	Indicted for treason	By order of the President.....	May 5, 1866
James Preston.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Brownlow. J. Netherland. Jos. M. Logan, Charles R. Vance, James J. Hatcher, Nat. B.	Aug. 15, 1865
Alexander J. Porter	Left a loyal district, and worth over \$20,000.	c.....	July 19, 1865
John Powell.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	A. A. Kyle, John Rlevins, W. C. Kyle, J. R. Pace, R. J. Netherlands, and Milton Shleide.	May 31, 1865
Samuel Powell.....	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow.....	Oct. 23, 1865
J. B. Palmer.....	Rebel major general.....	By order of the President	May 21, 1866
George Pattison	Indicted for treason	J. E. Merriman. J. H. Way, Henry G. Smith, F. S. Richards, J. M. Hill, L. S. Knowlton.	Aug. 31, 1865
M. T. Peoples.....	do.....	t L. Rowe, C. P. Bowman, D. P. Britt, A. A. on, J. H. Martin, D. W. Smalling, N. J. John-son, and William Baker.	Sept. 19, 1865
R. J. Person.....	Worth over \$20,000	John B. Bibb and R. C. Wintersmith.....	Nov. 1, 1865
G. M. D. Perry.....	Indicted for treason	By order of the President	Nov. 7, 1865
William Peoples	do.....	A. R. McNabb, and Thomas A. Faw.....	Nov. 6, 1865
J. N. Patton.....	Worth over \$20,000 .....	.....	Aug. 26, 1865
G. M. D. Parry.....	Indicted for treason .....	.....	Oct. 2, 1866
John H. Parker.....	do.....	.....	Aug. 2, 1866
Corry Pettigrew	Worth over \$20,000	By order of the President	June 27, 1865
John Pogue.....	Rebel mail contractor	D. H. Davies and L. S. Thurstin	July 31, 1865
John Parham.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Brownlow.....	Sept. 25, 1865
		By order of the President	

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
J. W. Quenichet	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Brownlow, A. P. Burditt, William M. Forrington, and H. B. Howell.	Oct. 27, 1865
George Roller	Indicted for treason, and worth over \$20,000.	John Williams, W. C. Kyle, A. P. Caldwell, Jos. M. Logan, and A. A. Kyle.	Oct. 2, 1865
Orville Rice	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	W. C. Kyle, C. A. Mitchell, J. N. Netherlands, and A. A. Kyle.	Jan. 19, 1866
Jos. S. Rhea	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow, S. J. Whicks, J. M. Hoss, D. J. Gibson, and James A. Dilworth.	April 30, 1866
L. F. Ragsdale	do	Governor Brownlow	Nov. 28, 1865
R. V. Richardson	Worth over \$20,000	By order of the President	Nov. 10, 1865
J. C. Ramsey	Rebel district attorney	By order of the President	Nov. 10, 1865
B. Ridley	Left a loyal State, and indicted for treason.	Attorney General Speed	July 24, 1865
John Russell	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow, A. W. Walker, Samuel Henry, Andrew Reeder, James Davis, and William Brannan.	May 16, 1866
J. L. Rhea	Rebel register	S. G. W. Lucky	May 30, 1865
J. D. Robertson	Rebel route agent	Governor Brownlow, B. McDonnell, M. Lipps, E. D. Reeder, and G. W. St. John.	Aug. 19, 1865
John Russell	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow, S. D. Love, William Rodgers, Thomas Boyd, and O. P. Temple.	Aug. 19, 1865
William P. Reeves	do	Governor Brownlow, S. J. W. Lucky, Elbert S. Cox, Henry Hoss, Samuel B. Cunningham, and J. M. Hoss.	Aug. 19, 1865
F. A. Ramsey	do	By order of the President	Oct. 13, 1865
James A. Rhea	do	Governor Brownlow, Hon. Horace Maynard, S. J. W. Lucky, and James Lynn.	Aug. 15, 1865
Robert B. Rhea	do	Governor Brownlow, F. L. Baumgardner, William C. Snapp, Samuel Thomas, William Thomas, Adam Thomas, and J. M. Yost.	July 25, 1865
R. F. Reynolds	do	By order of the President	Nov. 13, 1865
James Rankin	do	Governor Brownlow, A. J. Fletcher, Charles Brockway, M. A. Rodman, James Laven, G. W. Gorman, James Clark, and J. A. Hill.	Oct. 31, 1865
V. S. Rader	do	Governor Brownlow	Nov. 20, 1865
Andrew Rader	do	Governor Brownlow	Nov. 20, 1865
John T. Reynolds	do	James W. Harold, Sam. Milligan, and R. A. Crawford	Nov. 13, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

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Joseph Russell	Worth over \$20,000.....	J. Netherland, Samuel Neil, William M. Piper, Thomas G. Brownlow, and A. A. Kyle.	Nov. 13, 1865
F. W. A. Ramsey	Left a loyal State and indicted for treason.	Governor Brownlow.....	July 31, 1865
Thomas Russell	Ex-U. S. and rebel postmaster	Governor Brownlow, A. W. Walker, L. C. Hoss, Samuel Henry, W. S. Rush, R. A. Crawford, and James Davis.	May 16, 1865
F. W. Royster	Left a loyal State	Governor Brownlow.....	Aug. 19, 1865
William B. Reese	Indicted for treason	By order of the President.....	June 12, 1865
J. E. R. Ray	Indicted for treason, and rebel secretary of state.....	Alvin Hawkins, James Worthen, John A. Rogers, T. J. Latham, John P. White, Ed. H. East, and John W. Leftwich.	July 21, 1865
A. M. Rutledge	Graduate of West Point	Horace H. Harrison, Russell Houston, and E. H. East.....	Sept. 18, 1865
Joseph Rudd	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow	April 17, 1865
J. C. Roberts	do.....	Governor Brownlow.....	Nov. 15, 1865
George Robertson.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Brownlow.....	April 30, 1865
John D. Riley	Left a loyal State	J. , John R. Branner, John Williams, James Piper, state	Jan. 19, 1866
James Rankin	Indicted for treason	N.	Oct. 31, 1865
John Rhea	Rebel tax collector	Governor Brownlow.....	Oct. 2, 1865
Charles G. Rankin	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow, James W. Galbraith, W. B. Rush, William Stanfield, John Johnson, William Johnson, Anthony Moore, John S. Scott, Eli Mai b. cooper.....	Oct. 2, 1865
Daniel L. Reeves	Worth over \$20,000	A. J. Fletcher, a	Aug. 26, 1865
George Shults	Rebel justice of peace.....	Governor Brownlow.....	Jan. 19, 1866
James K. Simpson	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow.....	April 17, 1866
John Shields	do.....	Governor Brownlow, Isaac Brannan, Samuel Henry, M. S. Patterson, and R. A. Crawford.....	Mar. 19, 1866
William J. Sykes	Rebel commissioner	By order of the President.....	Dec. 20, 1865
W. C. Slemmons.....	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow, J. D. Cox, Samuel E. Griffith, and J. Boyd.....	May 2, 1866
Charles Stokely	do.....	Governor Brownlow.....	June 13, 1866
G. A. Shook	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	Governor Brownlow.....	Oct. 2, 1865
James L. Sparks	Rebel postmaster	Governor Brownlow and L. W. Keen.....	Oct. 2, 1865
B. B. Spicer	Rebel sheriff.....	D. B. Thomas and W. B. Campbell.....	Dec. 19, 1866
Nelson Seal	Indicted for treason.....	Governor Brownlow, A. A. Kyle, M. B. Overton, J. Netherland, Noel Colson, and W. C. Kyle.....	Mar. 28, 1866
William Shewn	do.....	Governor Brownlow.....	Dec. 24, 1865
W. S. Scott.....	Rebel sheriff.....	Governor Brownlow.....	Nov. 20, 1865
W. W. Stringfield.....	Indicted for treason.....	S. T. Logan, John Williams, A. G. Jackson, Joseph Jackson, William Heiskell, and James H. Armstrong.....	Nov. 13, 1865
Alexander Stuart.....	do.....	Governor Brownlow, A. J. Fletcher, J. W. Clark, M. A. Roadman, J. A. Hill, and H. H. Beer.....	Oct. 31, 1865
William M. Stokely.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	Governor Brownlow, S. R. Rodgers, and William Heiskell.....	Sept. 27, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Tennessee—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
Morris C. Sullins.....	Indicted for treason, and proceedings commenced for confiscation.	G. W. Alexander, G. W. Phillips, Lon. Robeson, S. W. Hyden, J. James Turner, James, and L. Dodson.	Oct. 21, 1865
M. Stratton.....	Indicted for treason.	Governor Brownlow.....	Oct. 26, 1865
Thomas Sharp.....	Rebel agent to Europe.	Governor Brownlow.....	Sept. 27, 1865
G. C. Sandusky.....	Indicted for treason.	Governor Brownlow, P. M. Mullen, James E. Collins, W. B. Adams, W. G. West, and Thomas J. Locke.	Oct. 24, 1865
James Swagerty.....	do.	Governor Brownlow, A. J. Fletcher, William Cureton, H. H. Beer, A. McNabb, and M. A. Rodman.	Oct. 24, 1865
G. P. Smith.....	do.	By order of the President.....	Oct. 25, 1865
John Smith.....	do.	Governor Brownlow, A. J. Fletcher, Thomas Noe, J. A. Clark, jr., and H. H. Beer.	Oct. 31, 1865
James Shields.....	Rebel postmaster.	Governor Brownlow, William P. Long, George G. Taylor, J. L. Cain, W. M. Miller, and E. L. Andruss.	Nov. 5, 1865
Samuel C. Swann.....	Indicted for treason.	Governor Brownlow.....	Nov. 5, 1865
S. P. Smith.....	Worth over \$20,000.	Governor Brownlow, H. S. French, D. D. Dickey, and John H. Smith.	Aug. 15, 1865
Alexander E. Smith.....	Indicted for treason, and worth over \$20,000.	John Baxter, J. M. Fleming, O. P. Temple, and G. Jones.	Nov. 8, 1865
Frank Smith.....	Worth over \$20,000.	By order of the President.....	Oct. 28, 1865
John H. Speed.....	do.	By order of the President.....	Oct. 5, 1865
Hannah W. Swan.....	do.	Governor Brownlow.....	Oct. 27, 1865
Janette Spotaewood.....	do.	Attorney General Speed.....	Oct. 5, 1865
Mary H. Speed.....	do.	Attorney General Speed.....	Oct. 5, 1865
John S. Sanborn.....	do.	Governor Brownlow.....	Nov. 6, 1865
E. W. Schon.....	do.	By order of the President.....	Aug. 14, 1865
John L. Schon.....	Rebel district attorney, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Brownlow.....	Aug. 14, 1865
J. E. Saunders.....	Worth over \$20,000.	Governor Brownlow.....	Oct. 2, 1865
Thomas Smith.....	do.	Governor Brownlow.....	Dec. 30, 1865
James P. Snapp.....	Indicted for treason.	A. J. Cox, F. L. Baumgardner, William C. Snapp, and Samuel Snapp.	Oct. 19, 1865
John Shaver.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	By order of the President.....	May 30, 1865

C. J. St. John.....	Indicted for treason.....	Governor Brownlow, H. C. Fair, F. L. Baumgardner, W. C. Snapp, F. Sturn, T. B. Rhea, Samuel Evans, J. Hamilton, and G. W. Seale.	July 26, 1865
Henry Slinger.....	do.....	Governor Brownlow.....	Aug. 8, 1865
J. L. Saffarans.....	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Governor Brownlow.....	Aug. 18, 1865
B. A. Sinclair.....	Rebel postmaster.....	J. A. Lackey, Isaac M. Steele, J. C. Marley, J. N. Watslan, H. J. Turner, George Johnston, and Isaac Sampson.	Aug. 2, 1865
James M. Sharp.....	do.....	v. William Heiskell, H. D. Houck, Charles Inman, Bert Pickens, and W. C. Pickens.	Aug. 18, 1865
Adam Slinger.....	Indicted for treason.....	r.....	Aug. 8, 1865
D. W. Stewart.....	do.....	Nabb, T. E. Flinn, C. Brockway, and M. A. Roadman.	Oct. 18, 1865
V. K. Stevenson.....	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Attorney General Speed.....	Aug. 14, 1865
G. C. Torbitt.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Judge Patterson and Russell Houston.....	Oct. 28, 1865
Frazor Titus.....	do.....	John W. Leftwich, J. M. Hill, and J. E. Merriman.	Aug. 14, 1865
T. W. Turley.....	Proceedings commenced for confiscation, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Brownlow and David S. Patterson.....	Oct. 9, 1865
James T. Thornton.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	By order of the President.....	July 21, 1865
John C. Tate.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	James Fulton, Milton Shields, John Talbott, and A. A. Kyle.....	Nov. 13, 1865
John S. Thomas.....	Indicted for treason.....	Governor Brownlow, James M. Crockett, J. B. Miller, and L. H. Ellis.....	Sept. 27, 1865
George D. Taylor.....	do.....	Governor Brownlow.....	Sept. 27, 1865
A. W. O. Totten.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Brownlow.....	Jan. 18, 1866
Dr. N. Thomas.....	Left a loyal State.....	Cave Johnson.....	Oct. 12, 1865
H. H. Taylor.....	Rebel collector of customs.....	Governor Brownlow.....	Oct. 2, 1865
T. H. Trice.....	do.....	Governor Brownlow, A. P. Bardett, J. E. Merriman, William M. Farm-	Aug. 19, 1865
R. A. Thompson.....	Rebel postmaster.....	.....	Oct. 2, 1865
George Taliaferro.....	Indicted for treason.....	.....	July 6, 1865
James L. Talbot.....	Rebel clerk of court.....	.....	Oct. 2, 1865
J. P. Tipton.....	Indicted for treason.....	v. E. Simerley, John K. Miller, enderson Roberts, and A. Jobe.	Oct. 2, 1865
Samuel Tate.....	Left a loyal State.....	.....	May 31, 1865
John S. Thomas.....	Indicted for treason.....	l. James Dugger, James P. Scott, Jobe, John M. Smith, and A. C.	Aug. 25, 1865
J. S. Thomason.....	Rebel enrolling officer.....	Williams.	June 16, 1865
N. M. Taylor.....	Indicted for treason.....	J. Netherland.....	Aug. 31, 1865
William H. Taliferro.....	do.....	David T. Patterson.....	Dec. 20, 1865
William A. Upton.....	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Governor Brownlow.....	Dec. 29, 1865
		By order of the President.....	

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Tennessee—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
William A. Upton, jr.	Indicted for treason.	By order of the President.	Dec. 29, 1865
R. Vestal	do.	Governor Brownlow.	Nov. 13, 1865
William P. Vestal.	do.	Anderson Hill, William Heiskell, William J. Biss, A. G. Jackson, E. C. Trigg, F. W. Coleman, and John Williams.	Nov. 13, 1865
Charles R. Vance.	Rebel commissioner.	Samuel Milligan, James M. Devault, Samuel Bachman, David Pece, John G. Gott, William Pile, James F. Marion, James G. Hicks, Thomas Fain, Harry Prior, John Palmer, and Joel Litz.	Nov. 7, 1865
Jacob Wagner.	Indicted for treason.	Governor Brownlow.	Feb. 26, 1866
P. B. Whillock.	do.	Governor Brownlow.	Oct. 2, 1865
P. B. Whillock, jr.	do.	Governor Brownlow.	Oct. 2, 1865
John Wood.	do.	Governor Brownlow.	April 17, 1866
Alexander Wheloes.	Left a loyal State.	By order of the President.	Aug. 8, 1865
O. M. White.	Rebel enrolling officer, and indicted for treason.	Governor Brownlow, John R. Spurgin, Wm. Thomas, Samuel Thomas, A. Thomas, T. B. Rhea, Henry Garat, G. W. Spurgin, and Joseph Wine.	Aug. 8, 1865
T. J. Wilkinson.	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	William B. Campbell.	Dec. 7, 1866
J. G. Wallace.	Rebel district attorney.	Governor Brownlow and A. J. Fletcher.	Nov. 13, 1865
John E. Williams.	Rebel postmaster.	Governor Brownlow, Henry Hoss, James G. R. Boyd, and James A. Dilworth.	April 30, 1866
James Williams.	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	By order of the President.	June 27, 1866
M. J. Wright.	Rebel brigadier general.	William H. Fitch, J. E. Morriman, J. M. Hill, R. Hough, William Wallace, John Bullock, Henry T. Hurlburt, Samuel T. Morgan, and Robert C. Gist.	Aug. 3, 1866
Isaac E. Wilson.	Rebel sheriff, and indicted for treason.	Governor Brownlow, Thomas S. Smyth, R. A. Donnelly, Fred. Shimp, James D. Donnelly, D. W. Wills, in F. Henry, William Heiskell, and James M. Nicholson, W. Galbraith, R. Murrell, and John C. Tate.	Oct. 2, 1865
B. L. Warren.	Indicted for treason.	James M. Nicholson, W. Galbraith, R. Murrell, and John C. Tate.	Aug. 16, 1865
A. G. Watkins.	do.	By order of the President.	Oct. 17, 1865
John Walker.	do.	J. C. Hattery, A. Lollar, John Dilboore, William B. Wilson, William M. Sullivan, and J. Giltner.	Nov. 13, 1865
B. C. Wells.	Rebel enrolling officer.		Nov. 13, 1865

A. Wright	Worth over \$20,000, and proceedings commenced for confiscation.	D. M. Leatherman, Henry G. Smith, and P. Miller.	July 26, 1865
Isaac A. White	Indicted for treason	Governor Brownlow, Thomas Russell, William S. Headrick, Leventon Bird, and T. P. Headrick.	Nov. 13, 1865
H. J. Welcker and B. F. Welcker.	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	ies M. Sturgis, Joseph D. Mitchell Rose, Thomas J. B. Dalton, Wiley M. Christea.	Sept. 15, 1865
M. C. Whitthone	Indicted for treason	ohn McClelland.	July 25, 1865
Thomas Webster	Left a loyal State, and worth over \$20,000.		Nov. 17, 1865
John Wright	Indicted for treason	on, T. H. Miller, Elbert E. Miller, James M. Ston Jobs, W. H. Taylor, William H. Young, H. Topping, James Miller, and E. Simerly.	Oct. 27, 1865
Richard J. White	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Brownlow	Sept. 14, 1865
R. T. Wilson	Left a loyal State	By order of the President	Aug. 15, 1865
H. L. Walling	Rebel postmaster	Hon. A. M. West	July 6, 1866
George R. West	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Brownlow	June 8, 1866
James P. White	do	By order of the President	Sept. 13, 1865
W. Williams	do	John Caldwell and William Heiskell	Aug. 8, 1865
R. J. Wilson	do	M. Burns, A. V. S. Lindsley, and E. R. Glascock	Nov. 13, 1865
W. S. Whitman	do	Governor Brownlow	Aug. 19, 1865
M. J. Wicks	do	Governor Brownlow	Mar. 2, 1866
George W. Winchester	do	Governor Brownlow	Nov. 17, 1865
John M. Watson	Left a loyal State	Governor Brownlow and E. H. East	Oct. 2, 1865
Coleman M. Witt	Rebel postmaster	George T. Taylor. C. J. Bennett. Milton Shields, John F. Noe, and	Nov. 21, 1866
J. J. Williams	Indicted for treason		May 3, 1866
H. C. Yeatman	Worth over \$20,000	7 Maxwell, John A. Rader, Jos. L. Cawood.	Aug. 19, 1865
B. F. Yoe	Indicted for treason	and R. A. Crawford	Aug. 30, 1865
James H. Yett	do		Mar. 28, 1865
Hamilton Yett	do		April 17, 1866

TEXAS.

William T. Austin	Rebel marshal	Governor Hamilton	Feb. 23, 1866
S. B. Allen	Rebel depository	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
W. F. Alexander	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	April 11, 1866

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Texas—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
H. B. Andrews.....	Member of the rebel legislature, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Hamilton	Mar. 24, 1865
J. D. Andrews.....	Worth over \$20,000.	Governor Hamilton, J. S. Roberts, and Sterling Fisher.....	Dec. 8, 1865
William B. Aiken.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
S. W. Allen.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Sept. 19, 1865
J. Atkinson.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Nov. 13, 1865
William Ahrenbeck.....	do.....	do & Jaques, Tufts, right & Turnbridge.....	April 7, 1865
Philip H. Adams.....	Rebel postmaster.....	John Love, W. R.	April 11, 1866
William Anderson.....	Rebel tax assessor.....	.....	April 30, 1866
T. C. Armstrong.....	Worth over \$20,000.	Edward Austin and George W. Grover.....	Sept. 26, 1866
William B. Armstrong.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Governor Hamilton, W. W. Bishop, John T. Flint, H. Christian, E. D. Stablesfield, J. N. Damon, and Joseph Carter.	April 30, 1866
S. L. Allen.....	Worth over \$20,000.	By order of the President.....	Dec. 1, 1865
John Adriaance.....	Rebel cotton agent, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
M. H. Burnett.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton, M. L. Armstrong, G. W. Wright, and William Bramlette.	Dec. 8, 1865
John A. Bagby.....	Collector of rebel war tax.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
John Barnett.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton, C. Cowan, G. M. Shoaf, and O. O. Sarcy.....	Jan. 12, 1866
James K. Blair.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
Joseph Bates.....	Worth over \$20,000.	Governor Hamilton.....	April 11, 1866
O. L. Battle.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	April 11, 1866
John M. Brown.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Nov. 13, 1865
C. S. Betts.....	Rebel postmaster, and collector of war tax.	Governor Hamilton.....	Nov. 18, 1865
George Ball.....	Engaged in blockade running, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Hamilton, F. Flake, Albert Hall, George W. Grover, and H. Stewart.....	Aug. 19, 1865
J. W. Brown.....	Worth over \$20,000.	Governor Hamilton and James H. Bell.....	Nov. 18, 1865
G. M. Bryan.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton, General R. B. Hays, Hon. Samuel F. Miller, and Hon. John Hancock.	Sept. 14, 1865

S. A. Belden	Worth over \$20,000	General Banks, Amzi Wood, United States commercial agent, Mexico, Israel Bigelow, and Hon. Lynan Trumbull.	Oct. 12, 1865
J. T. Brady	do	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
William Brady	do	John H. Semmes, William J. Murtagh, Mayor Wallace, and Thomas E. Lloyd, (citizens of Washington.)	Aug. 8, 1865
Charles E. Bolles	Rebel tax assessor	Governor Hamilton and David B. Bouffrey	Oct. 31, 1865
John Brumond	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 13, 1865
A. J. Burke	do	Governor Hamilton, Lorenzo Sherwood, M. Taylor, Aaron L. Reid, Charles Dana, Gibson, Durfee & Jaques, Hall, Southwick & Co., and John Burtes.	Nov. 13, 1865
W. P. Ballinger	Rebel receiver	Governor Hamilton, Judge Miller, and Hon. John Hancock	Aug. 19, 1865
J. M. Brown	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton and Major General Granger	Aug. 19, 1865
Thomas E. Blackshear	do	Governor Hamilton	Sept. 22, 1865
W. J. Bryan	do	Governor Hamilton	Oct. 2, 1865
Moses A. Bryan	do	Governor Hamilton	Oct. 2, 1865
C. Ballard	do	Governor Hamilton	Oct. 14, 1865
James E. Bouldin	do	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 14, 1865
Eliza A. Boyd	do	By order of the President	Jan. 20, 1866
Jacob L. Briggs	do	Governor Hamilton	Mar. 6, 1866
Jack Baker	do	Governor Hamilton, Hon. E. D. Morgan, and George Opdyke.	Jan. 11, 1866
Henry W. Bendy	Agent of rebel treasury department	Governor Hamilton	Jan. 12, 1866
J. P. Bingham	Worth over \$20,000	By order of the President	Mar. 29, 1866
H. Bass	do	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
George W. G. Browne	Clerk of rebel district court	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
Felix A. Blucher	Worth over \$20,000	Hon. L. D. Evans, E. M. Pease, B. Graham, S. W. Baker, and James H. Raymond.	Aug. 8, 1866
Solomon Bowers	Marshal of the rebel district court	H. Ledbetter, Z. M. P. French, W. B. Farley, T. M. Grasmeyer, C. Hermann, William B. McClellan, T. E. Lewis, and	Sept. 1, 1866
H. S. Bennett	Worth over \$20,000	Hon. John Hancock	April 30, 1866
James Bourland	do	Governor Hamilton, H. Duty, A. Brown, Robert H. Smith, and E. B. Turner.	Dec. 5, 1866
John B. Banks	do	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 30, 1866
R. T. Bryarly	do	Governor Hamilton	July 31, 1866
C. W. Buckley	do	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 26, 1865
G. A. Batta	Rebel assessor of tax	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
Eli Bailey	Rebel postmaster	Governor Hamilton	April 30, 1866
George W. Breeding	Rebel tax collector	Governor Hamilton and Hon. George W. Smith.	April 30, 1866
John Blair	Rebel postmaster	Governor Hamilton, Hon. L. N. Cooper, John H. Potts, and O. C. Aldrich.	April 30, 1866

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Texas—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
James M. Burris.....	Rebel mail contractor.....	Governor Hamilton.....	July 6, 1865
C. C. Binkley.....	Rebel State commissioner.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
Mrs. Mary S. Boyce.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Treasury agent, and J. B. Jones, captain reason.	Mar. 6, 1865
William A. Baker.....	Rebel States tax assessor, and worth over \$20,000.	Major General C. C. Andrews, Brevet Brigadier General S. Roberts, Sterling Fisher, J. E. Lille, J. R. Allen, E. Simmler, and C. Dart.	Oct. 27, 1865
C. E. Bolls.....	Rebel tax assessor.....	S. D. Wood.....	June 28, 1865
Charles L. Bolton.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton, H. Stewart, and Samuel Harris.....	May 15, 1865
W. H. H. Baldridge.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
William B. Botts.....	Deputy clerk of rebel district court.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
Dunbar Bragg.....	Rebel postmaster and tax collector.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
John Brown.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton, J. S. Roberts, J. R. Morris, George Hancock, and A. Gowan.	Aug. 24, 1865
Dewitt C. Booth.....	Rebel tax collector.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Nov. 2, 1865
Joseph Bird.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 1, 1865
J. M. Brooks.....	Rebel tax collector, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Hamilton.....	Nov. 18, 1865
D. W. Bouldin.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Nov. 10, 1865
J. De Cordova.....	Collector of rebel war tax.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
Thomas F. Critchfield.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
R. E. Campbell.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	April 11, 1865
T. A. Caldwell.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	April 11, 1865
O. L. Cochran.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Oct. 18, 1865
W. W. Cockrun.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Oct. 2, 1865
T. Clay.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Jan. 25, 1865
John A. Clark.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Oct. 20, 1865
J. T. Cassiano.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton, Thomas H. Stubling, James Fink, Hon. J. A. Paschal, and Nat. Lewis.	Dec. 8, 1865
R. C. Campbell.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton, A. M. Branch, C. J. Keenan, J. H. Bantow, Thos. Carothers, John S. Bessor, J. A. Baker, and Samuel D. Way.	Dec. 8, 1865
E. W. Cawthon.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Feb. 5, 1865
John W. Chadwick.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 16, 1865

Philip D. Crume.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
C. H. Cooper.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
Rufus Cates.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
L. Cannon.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Oct. 24, 1865
Philip Cheek.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Sept. 22, 1865
R. M. Collins.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Nov. 18, 1865
Aron Coffee.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Nov. 18, 1865
F. W. Chandler.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Nov. 13, 1865
John Caldwell.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Sept. 20, 1865
Walter Carnth.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
William Caruth.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
Jacob Carroll.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
S. E. Clement.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
Ira M. Camp.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Sept. 22, 1865
William Chappell.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Sept. 13, 1865
Ramsey M. Cox.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Mar. 13, 1866
J. H. Cutler.....	Rebel assessor.....	do.....	Mar. 8, 1866
A. C. Crawford.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	do.....	April 11, 1866
E. H. Cushing.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	April 26, 1866
Daniel Cole.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton.....	April 30, 1866
Nelson Clements.....	do worth over.....	By order of the President.....	July 6, 1866
T. P. Collins.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	April 30, 1866
Hiram Close.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Aug. 8, 1866
William R. Cowan.....	do tax.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Aug. 8, 1866
O. H. P. Cavender.....	do.....	do.....	July 6, 1866
M. Cartwright.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 4, 1866
William H. Clement.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 11, 1866
John A. Clarke.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.....	M. Seaton, J. F. Resbury, Burk Yarbrough, John C. Robertson, and F. N. Gray.....	July 6, 1866
Janece P. Cole.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton, Thomas F. Webb, Nat. Mitchell, and R. W. Davis.....	June 25, 1866
W. W. Chandler.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Oct. 20, 1865
A. W. Carneal.....	Assessor of rebel tax.....	Governor Hamilton.....	April 30, 1866
John R. Clute.....	Collector of rebel tax.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
William E. Crump.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton.....	April 28, 1866

Texas—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 23, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
B. J. Chambers.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton, Samuel Wright, and L. W. Spence.....	April 28, 1865
James Y. Collier.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton, J. B. Williamson, D. B. Bonfry, S. D. Wood, and L. D. Evans.	April 28, 1865
Patterson Clark.....	Collector of rebel tax	n O. Tool, Everhart, S. C. Webber, D. W. and Charles	Nov. 3, 1865
RIDERS.			
L. D. Carrington	Worth over \$20,000	John Hancock and George Hancock	May 14, 1865
W. H. D. Carrington	do.....	Governor Hamilton	May 14, 1865
John Dean.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	April 11, 1865
John P. Davis.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Oct. 21, 1865
William Davis.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 17, 1865
R. M. Dickson	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 3, 1865
W. W. Downs	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	Feb. 28, 1865
J. W. Downs.....	Collector and assessor of rebel tax	Governor Hamilton	Feb. 28, 1865
J. L. Darragh	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	Oct. 12, 1865
Isaac N. Dennis	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
John Duncan	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
Samuel Damon	do.....	Governor Hamilton and James H. Bell	Nov. 18, 1865
John Dickinson.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
Francis T. Duffan	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Oct. 2, 1865
Daniel Devine.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
George W. Davis	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton	Jan. 25, 1865
John W. Dancy	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	April 11, 1865
R. C. Doorn.....	Rebel collector of revenue.....	Governor Hamilton	Mar. 19, 1865
W. W. Dunlap	Collector of rebel war tax.....	Governor Hamilton	April 30, 1865
George J. Durban.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	April 30, 1865
E. C. Dewey.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton	April 30, 1865
J. D. Dumas	Rebel collector and assessor	Hon. L. D. Evans	Aug. 27, 1865
James P. Dumas	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	April 25, 1865
David H. Davis	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	Governor Hamilton	April 25, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

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Thomas H. Duggan.....	Commissioner of rebel States	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
C. F. Duer.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Hamilton	Oct. 27, 1865
S. H. Dardens.....	Member of rebel congress.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 14, 1865
William M. Ewing.....	Collector of rebel tax.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
L. E. Edmondson.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	April 11, 1866
John Ewing.....	Rebel deputy marshal and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Hamilton	Feb. 23, 1866
J. C. Eccles.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
John Echols.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 17, 1865
John P. Evans	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Sept. 22, 1865
W. C. Edwards.....	Collector of rebel tax.....	Governor Hamilton	July 6, 1866
Cornelius Ennis.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	Sept. 28, 1866
Thomas H. Espy	Collector of rebel war tax.....	Governor Hamilton	July 6, 1866
William Freeman.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	April 11, 1866
John H. Fowlshee.....	Rebel mail contractor	Governor Hamilton	Jan. 11, 1866
O. A. Fisher.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
J. M. Fort.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
William Forrester.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Feb. 5, 1866
John V. Ford.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	April 18, 1866
Gabriel Felder.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 16, 1865
James M. Foster.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
J. S. Franklin	Proceedings commenced for confisca- tion.	Henry Connelly, governor of New Mexico.....	Jan. 6, 1865
Abraham Freeman	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton, A. Bledrol, William S. White, William M. George, T. B. McCurdy, H. J. Moffett, James J. Lavender, Wm. R. Moffett, John Mackay, and W. S. George.	Mar. 21, 1866
John D. Ford.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	April 18, 1866
David Ferguson	Collector of rebel war tax	Governor Hamilton, W. Andrus, Ben. F. Atkins, and A. E. Ford.....	April 30, 1866
W. G. L. Foley	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	June 28, 1866
Henry Fanthorp	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Sept. 19, 1865
William Forraus.....	Rebel tax collector	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
Samuel W. Fisher	Rebel surveyor of customs	Governor Hamilton	April 30, 1866
J. L. Green	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	Oct. 24, 1865
R. J. Goode.....	Rebel assessor of tax.....	Governor Hamilton	Jan. 12, 1866
Thomas Gibbs.....	Worth over \$20,000.	Governor Hamilton	Mar. 6, 1866
Sanford Gibbs	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Jan. 15, 1866
E. A. Glover	do.....	Governor Hamilton, Thomas B. White, A. T. Oliver, and Phil. M. Curry.	Feb. 5, 1866
J. D. Giddings	Rebel receiver, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Hamilton, O. H. P. Garrett, J. A. Randle, James J. Armbis- ter, W. F. Garrett, and John A. Buckholes.	Dec. 8, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Texas—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
A. Groesbeck.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	Jan. 11, 1866
B. M. Grace.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Mar. 21, 1866
George Gordon	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
William H. Gill.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
William C. Greer.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Sept. 22, 1865
Leonard W. Groce	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
George W. Glasscock.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Oct. 28, 1865
William S. Glass.....	Rebel States receiver.....	Governor Hamilton	Jan. 4, 1865
E. D. Galbraith	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
W. B. P. Gaines.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton, D. J. Baldwin, A. M. Cochran, Captain and Provost Marshal James H. Bell.	Nov. 18, 1865
William B. Grimes	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Oct. 27, 1865
Edward H. Green	Rebel assessor of tax	Governor Hamilton	July 6, 1866
W. A. Green.....	Collector of rebel tax.....	Governor Hamilton	July 6, 1866
James W. Gwinn.....	Rebel postmaster	Governor Hamilton, J. W. Beathard, R. E. Bordan, W. R. McMullen.....	April 30, 1866
Thomas B. Greenwood....	Rebel deputy marshal	Governor Throckmorton and Hon. R. A. Reeves	Dec. 5, 1866
L. V. Greer.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton and Hon. L. D. Evans.....	Dec. 4, 1866
John H. Gibson.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	May 15, 1866
G. H. Giddings	Rebel mail contractor	Hon. John Hancock	May 12, 1866
John A. Green.....	Rebel receiver	Hon. John Hancock	May 12, 1866
T. C. Gregory.....	Rebel postmaster	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
Thomas B. Grayson	Collector of rebel war tax	Governor Hamilton	May 5, 1866
James Galbraith	Assessor of rebel war tax	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
George Goldthwaite.....	Commissioner of rebel States district court.	Brevet Brigadier General Clark and George W. Paschal.....	Oct. 12, 1865
H. T. Garnett	Worth over \$20,000	By order of the President	Dec. 2, 1865
C. B. Garwood.....	Rebel tax collector.....	Governor Hamilton	April 30, 1866
J. L. Gay.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton, L. Lindsay, W. B. Price, and Z. M. P. French.....	April 28, 1866
L. G. Harman.....	Rebel Indian agent	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
Joel W. Hagee	Rebel postmaster	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
W. H. Hord.....	Rebel brigadier general.....	Governor Hamilton, J. K. Record, Ed. C. Browder, and Nat. M. Banford.....	Dec. 8, 1865
L. M. Hitchcock.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton, Governor Marvin, Florida, and Lorenzo Sherwood.....	Oct. 18, 1865
J. J. Hendley.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Sept. 13, 1865

Thomas W. House	do	Governor Hamilton, Brever- erts, C. J. Mania, Sterling	lark, Inghram S. Rob- and H. R. Allen.	Sept. 20, 1865
William J. Hutchins	do	Governor Hamilton, Brever- General C. C. Andrews.] ram S. Roberts, Sterling Lillie.	Clark, Brevet Major r, Major Mower, Ingh- I. R. Allen, and J. E.	Sept. 20, 1865
Thomas B. J. Hill	do	Governor Hamilton		Nov. 14, 1865
A. W. Hill	do	Governor Hamilton		Nov. 14, 1865
J. C. Higgins	do	Governor Hamilton		Nov. 14, 1865
Leonard C. Hupp	do	Governor Hamilton		Nov. 13, 1865
William M. Harrison	Member of rebel legislature and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Hamilton		Nov. 9, 1865
G. T. Howard	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton, L. J. Farwell, ex-governor of Wisconsin, and R. J. Meigs, sr.		Dec. 1, 1865
E. P. Hunt	do	Governor Hamilton		Dec. 8, 1865
William Hendley	do	Governor Hamilton		Dec. 8, 1865
John W. Harris	do	Governor Hamilton		Dec. 8, 1865
J. W. Henderson	do	Governor	P. Wiley, D. J. Baldwin, W. A. r, H. H. Dooley, and J. E. Lillie.	Dec. 8, 1865
Galen Hodges	do	Daly, C Governor Hillard,	rkhart, D. E. E. P. Warnan, W.	Mar. 13, 1866
Richard A. Howard	do	Governor Hamilton		Jan. 29, 1866
Warren Hooks	do	Governor Hamilton		Dec. 8, 1865
James E. Hopkins	do	Governor Hamilton		Dec. 8, 1865
R. M. Hopkins	do	Governor Hamilton		Dec. 8, 1865
Reece Hughes	do	Governor Hamilton		Dec. 8, 1865
John Hill	do	Governor Hamilton		Dec. 8, 1865
Whitfield Harral	do	Governor Hamilton		Dec. 8, 1865
J. B. Hawkins	do	Governor	Bell	Oct. 24, 1865
William P. Hill	District judge of the rebel States	Governor Bailey,	Sterling Fisher, James Burke, J.	Nov. 18, 1865
L. P. Harris	Rebel postmaster	Governor Hamilton, J. L. Camp, and W. P. Beall.		April 11, 1866
John H. Herndon	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton		Nov. 18, 1865
W. J. E. Heard	do	Governor Hamilton and Francis M. White		Nov. 18, 1865
C. K. Hall	do	Governor Hamilton		Sept. 22, 1865
B. A. Harrison	do	Governor Hamilton		Nov. 18, 1865
Eliza Horton	do	Governor Hamilton and Hon. James H. Bell		Nov. 18, 1865
R. J. Horton	do	Governor Hamilton and Hon. James H. Bell		Nov. 18, 1865
John Horan	do	Governor Hamilton		Nov. 20, 1865
William V. Hughes	do	Governor Hamilton		April 30, 1866
J. B. Hamell	Rebel assessor of war tax	Governor Hamilton		April 30, 1866

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Texas—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
W. K. Hamblen.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 1, 1865
John H. Hinchings.....	Commissioner of rebel district court.....	Governor Hamilton, Albert Ball, George W. Grover, and H. Stewart.....	Aug. 19, 1865
W. R. Hinchley.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton, D. Shamsina, Josiah Dowling, T. A. Heister, and A. K. Frasier.....	Nov. 7, 1865
William R. Hobbs.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Nov. 7, 1865
James G. Holloway.....	Rebel assessor of tax.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Mar. 8, 1866
William P. Hughes.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton.....	July 6, 1866
Alexander Henderson.....	do.....	John W. Leftwich.....	Aug. 8, 1866
George W. Hefley.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	April 30, 1866
William W. Holman.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton and Hon. L. D. Evans.....	Dec. 4, 1866
E. R. Hord.....	Rebel collector of customs and worth.....	By order of the President.....	Oct. 1, 1866
B. F. Harris.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Nov. 18, 1865
M. J. Hall.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton and Hon. Thomas H. Duvall.....	Oct. 24, 1865
Edward Hickey.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton and George W. Paschal.....	July 18, 1866
John F. Heinats.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton.....	July 6, 1866
E. G. Houston.....	Rebel commissioner.....	Governor Hamilton, Thos. H. Stribling, W. E. Jones, and J. A. Paschal.....	April 30, 1866
T. A. Harris.....	do and rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton.....	May 28, 1866
John C. Hill.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton, Z. M. P. French, L. Lindsey, W. B. Price, G. W. Sinks, William B. McClellan, and John W. Farley.....	Dec. 8, 1865
John R. Henry.....	Worth over \$20,000, and collector of rebel tax.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
R. K. Hartley.....	Member of rebel legislature and worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
John T. Holt.....	Rebel assessor of war tax.....	Governor Hamilton and James Raymond.....	April 28, 1866
W. A. Highsmith.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton, H. W. Brown, H. M. Lister, James B. Cope, J. Shutze, William T. Allen.....	April 30, 1866
William B. Heard.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton.....	April 18, 1866
S. B. Henricks.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton, M. C. Rogers, T. Gibbs, S. Gibbs, A. M. Branch, and Samuel D. Hay.....	Nov. 14, 1865
Simeon Hart.....	Worth over \$30,000.....	Hon. John Hancock, Hon. L. D. Evans, F. P. Sauer, John D. Elliott, Hon. George W. Glascock, and Col. C. B. Forshey.....	Nov. 3, 1866
William Ingram.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 4, 1866

David Irvin	do	Attorney General Stanbery	Sept. 28, 1866
Charles H. Jordan	do	Lorenzo Sherwood	Jan. 27, 1866
A. Jeffries	Rebel postmaster and assessor	Governor Hamilton and James H. Raymond	Feb. 23, 1866
Churchill Jones	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	April 11, 1866
John James	do	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
Levi Jordan	do	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
Henry N. Jones	do	Governor Hamilton	Sept. 22, 1865
J. C. Jones	do	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 20, 1865
M. T. Johnson	do	Governor Hamilton	Sept. 20, 1865
J. W. Jockush	do	Governor Hamilton	Oct. 13, 1865
William S. Jones	do	Hon. James H. Bell, Emmit Jones, A. E. Ford, W. Andrews, Thomas Vogel, E. G. Lovell.	Nov. 18, 1865
F. M. Jackson	do	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
John H. Jones	do	Governor Hamilton, Captain A. M. Cochran, D. E. E. Braman, and William H. Burkhardt.	Jan. 25, 1866
Thomas H. Jones	do	Governor Hamilton	Jan. 25, 1866
J. T. Jeffries	Rebel States tax collector	Governor Hamilton	April 30, 1866
W. H. Jackson	Rebel States tax assessor	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 1, 1865
C. R. Johns	Rebel commissioner of court, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
William E. Jones	Ex-U. S. and rebel postmaster	Gov F on, T. H. Deval, George W. Paschal, J. B. Hancock, E. B. Turner, and J. M. Litton.	Sept. 20, 1865
Theo. G. Jones	Rebel commissioner.	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
R. B. Jarman	Worth over \$20,000.	Governor Hamilton, W. B. Price, William Lewis, A. L. D. Moore, Z. M. P. French, John W. Farley, and Livingston Lindsay.	July 14, 1866
William C. Jones	do	Governor Hamilton	May 15, 1866
J. R. Jefferson	Rebel States marshal, and agent for the purchase of arms.	Hon. John Hancock, William M. Taylor, N. G. Shilley, and George W. Jenis.	May 5, 1866
S. S. Jackson	Rebel postmaster	Governor Hamilton	April 30, 1866
John Ireland	Rebel receiver	Governor Hamilton	Jan. 25, 1866
Henry K. Judd	Rebel tax collector	Governor Hamilton	May 14, 1866
Alexander M. Jackson	Rebel chief justice of the Territory of Arizona.	Governor Hamilton	May 14, 1866
John A. King	Assessor of rebel tax	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 13, 1865
W. M. Klyce	Rebel postmaster.	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 6, 1865
John H. Kampman	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	Feb. 14, 1866
William Kennedy	do	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
M. Kopperl	do	Governor Hamilton	Oct. 13, 1865
Mifflin Kenedy	do	Governor Hamilton, Brevet Major General G. A. Smith, Charles Worthington, Major General Steele, (Robinson, Res & Co., James A. Hutchison, David E. Park, Caldwell & Bro., M. N. Boltz-	Nov. 25, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Texas—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1863.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
Richard King.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Hoover, In. McD. Crossan, James B. Lynn, Co., McKnight & Co., James N. Bennett, W. Robert Finney, Jones & Laughlin, Thomas Cooper, William R. Dimmick, Moorhead & Co., A. D. Smith & Bros., James Dalzell & Son, citizens of Pittsburg, Pa., Hon. J. Moorhead, and Hon. Thomas Williams.	Nov. 25, 1865
John E. King.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Gover A. f	Nov. 17, 1865
John Karner.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
Robert B. Kingsbury.....	Ex-U. S. and rebel collector of customs.	Governor Hamilton	June 17, 1865
Hough Kirkpatrick.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton	April 25, 1865
Ezra Keyser.....	Rebel provost marshal and tax collector.	Governor Hamilton, N. G. Shelley, Sam. T. Scott, John R. McCall, J. D. Buchanan, B. A. Risher, and G. H. Giddings.	Dec. 8, 1865
John Kennedy.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton, Ingraham S. Roberts, and Sterling Fisher.	April 4, 1866
Joseph Kleiber.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton, Major General Steele, and Major General Weitzel.	April 4, 1866
Robert Klebury.....	Rebel tax collector.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 14, 1866
W. A. Lockhart.....	Rebel assessor and collector of taxes.	Governor Hamilton	April 4, 1866
John M. Lewis.....	Rebel assessor of tax.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
A. H. Latimer.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
Mathew Leeper.....	Ex-U. S. and rebel Indian agent.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
A. P. Lufkin.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton, J. H. McFarlan, Albert Bail, and Geo. W. Grover	Dec. 8, 1865
W. B. Leigh.....	Rebel commissioner.....	Governor Hamilton	Jan. 11, 1866
William M. Lubbock.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
Frank J. Lewis.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Oct. 21, 1865
H. Ledbetter.....	Rebel postmaster, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
Samuel K. Lewis.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
N. D. Labadie.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
Thomas M. League.....	Rebel civil agent.....	Governor Hamilton	Oct. 17, 1865
Charles Lorenaskold.....	Commissioner of rebel district court and collector of tax.	Hon. George W. Pensehal	June 7, 1866
John V. Law.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 20, 1865

A. S. Lathrop.....	Collector of rebel tax.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Nov. 18, 1865
A. E. G. Lee.....	Civil agent of rebel government.....	By order of the President.....	July 28, 1866
F. W. Latham.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	J. George Harris.....	Nov. 19, 1866
Allen Lewis.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Aug. 19, 1864
M. A. Long.....	Rebel receiver.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Jan. 25, 1866
Albert M. Lea.....	Graduated at West Point.....	Major General St. G. Wright, Brevet Brigadier General F. T. Dent, Victor W. Grahn, Charles H. Lemard, and L. Kent, collector of customs.....	Sept. 20, 1866
J. K. Metcalfe.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Major General Augur, C. H. Crane, Surgeon U. S. A.....	Feb. 14, 1866
Shubael Marsh.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton, J. A. Randal, and Jos. J. Ambriester.....	April 11, 1866
William Milburn.....	Receiver of rebel district court.....	Governor Hamilton.....	April 11, 1866
W. B. Miller.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
John M. Moore.....	Rebel agent for purchasing military stores, and worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 1, 1865
W. H. Morris.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Nov. 14, 1865
Nestor Maxon.....	Rebel receiver of district court.....	Governor Hamilton, Major General Steele, and Major General Weitzel.....	April 4, 1866
Thomas Moore.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
N. J. Moore.....	Rebel tax assessor.....	Governor Hamilton and Hon. J. B. Johnson.....	Dec. 8, 1865
James Masterson.....	Rebel deputy marshal.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
James H. Moody.....	Assessor of rebel tax.....	Governor Hamilton, Hon. E. A. McCleracken, and J. A. Womack.....	May 5, 1866
J. B. Murphy.....	Rebel receiver.....	Governor Hamilton.....	July 2, 1866
Edward Mauton.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton and Hon. John Hancock.....	July 6, 1866
Thomas F. Marchison.....	Ex-U. S. and rebel postmaster.....	Governor Throckmorton, P. T. Fauncehill, Jeff. E. Thompson, John M. M.....	Dec. 5, 1866
George F. Marchbanks.....	Rebel tax assessor and mail contractor.....	Thom.....	
Jos. B. Merideth.....	Rebel tax collector.....	Governor.....	April 30, 1866
T. D. Moseley.....	do.....	Governor.....	April 30, 1866
Marcus F. Mott.....	Clerk of rebel court.....	Governor.....	Nov. 13, 1865
Nelson Merrill.....	Ex-U. S. and rebel postmaster.....	Bowe.....	Aug. 19, 1865
Samuel F. Moseley.....	Rebel depository of treasury, and worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton and Hon. T. H. Duval.....	Nov. 17, 1865
L. M. Mays.....	Rebel States commissioner.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Oct. 24, 1865
W. T. Murray.....	Ex-U. S. and rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Nov. 18, 1865
Doctor J. C. Massie.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton.....	April 30, 1866
David V. Myers.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
R. H. Motley.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 20, 1865
James M. Murphy.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton, Hon. J. B. Williamson, and Hon. Daniel B. Bonfry.....	Mar. 6, 1866
John C. Murphy.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
C. C. Millican.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton and J. B. Jones, captain and provost marshal.....	Dec. 8, 1865
	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Nov. 18, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
A. Mims	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
James M. Maxey	Rebel receiver	Governor Hamilton	Oct. 21, 1865
A. W. Moore	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 14, 1865
William A. Menger	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Sept. 20, 1865
T. A. Maverick	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
A. T. Morris	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
John T. Miller	do.....	Governor Hamilton and Hon. James H. Bell	Nov. 18, 1865
David G. Mills	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Oct. 6, 1865
Robert Mills	do.....	A. A. Low, William A. Stewart, Moses Taylor, Samuel Hoare, and Charles A. Heckscher, New York; George Ball, B. R. Dan, and L. H. Wood, Texas.	Oct. 6, 1865
J. C. Moore	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
John S. McCampbell	Rebel receiver	Governor Hamilton, Hon. E. P. Upton, A. M. Wigginton, and R. W. Davis.	April 30, 1866
H. W. McMorris	Rebel postmaster	Governor Hamilton, A. McClure, and James M. Perry	April 27, 1866
James McLeod	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	May 2, 1866
Thomas F. McKinney	do.....	Major General Wright	Dec. 1, 1866
William McIntosh	Rebel postmaster	Governor Hamilton, S. Cooper, G. B. Reed, H. Mitchell, and H. Hardy.	July 6, 1866
J. M. McLannahan	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 13, 1865
B. F. McDonough	Rebel collector of customs	By order of the President	Aug. 11, 1865
Alex. McDow	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	Mar. 13, 1866
William McCraven	do.....	Governor Hamilton and D. J. Baldwin	Oct. 18, 1865
Alex. McGowen	do.....	Governor Hamilton, D. J. Baldwin, J. S. Roberts, Sterling Fisher, J. E. Lillie, J. R. Morris, James Burk, J. C. Yeaton, F. S. Rottenslein, C. B. Sabin, Oscar Deitzel, F. A. Lawyer, William H. Flint, and W. A. Daly.	Oct. 27, 1865
H. C. McIntyre	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Sept. 19, 1865
Dugald McAlpine	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Sept. 22, 1865
John G. McNiel	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Oct. 9, 1865
W. W. McMahan	do.....	Governor Hamilton and Hon. George H. Schley	April 11, 1866
T. H. McMahan	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Aug. 19, 1865
S. R. McKee	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Sept. 20, 1865
J. D. McGary	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Sept. 20, 1865

L. E. Newhaus.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov.	9, 1865
E. Nance.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	Dec.	8, 1865
Washington L. Nunneley ..	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec.	8, 1865
E. B. Nichols	Foreign agent of rebel government, and worth over \$20,000.	Major General Granger and Hon. John Hancock	Sept.	2, 1865
J. R. North	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov.	13, 1865
Thomas C. Nelson	do.....	Governor Hamilton, W. A. Daly, James Burk, J. R. Morris, G. Dumble, E. M. Pease, H. H. Dooley, Sterling Fisher, and J. E. Lethe.	Dec.	8, 1865
Joseph Ney	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton	May	10, 1866
John D. Newell.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Hon. John Hancock.....	May	5, 1866
Josiah Nichols.....	Rebel collector of war tax.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec.	8, 1865
William Oldham.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	June	15, 1866
Mrs. Rosanna Osterman.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov.	18, 1865
J. D. Overton.....	Rebel deputy marshal	Governor Hamilton	April	30, 1866
Sidney C. Olive.....	Under bonds to the United States.....	Governor Hamilton	April	30, 1866
John Oatman, jr.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec.	8, 1865
Robert J. Patton	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec.	8, 1865
William M. Payne	do.....	Governor Hamilton and Hon. A. P. McCormick.....	April	11, 1866
John H. Pope	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	Dec.	21, 1865
Thomas B. Power.....	Rebel privateer and blockade runner ..	Governor Hamilton and Mrs. Sam. Houston	Jan.	4, 1866
J. H. Pankersley.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	Nov.	18, 1865
Howard P. Perry	do.....	By order of the President.....	Dec.	12, 1866
T. A. Patillo	Rebel receiver	Hon. L. D. Evans, Davis B. Bonfrey, Hon. S. D. Ward, and Horace Boughton.	April	30, 1866
Robert P. Price	Left a loyal State. Worth over \$20,000 ..	George W. Dent, General Frank P. Blair, and Hon. James S. Rollins ..	May	28, 1866
Charles Power.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	Sept.	20, 1865
George Pfeuffer.....	Violated his oath.....	Governor Hamilton	Sept.	20, 1865
S. S. Perry	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	Oct.	2, 1865
H. L. Paxton	do.....	Victor B. Ball, agent Treasury Department, Captain J. B. Jones, com- manding post, S. H. Ellis, B. T. Estes, and Lewis Alexander.	Mar.	6, 1866
Adin Powell.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec.	8, 1865
Henry Pinney.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster ..	Governor Hamilton	April	11, 1866
G. W. Patton	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton and Thomas Ford.....	April	11, 1866
William Perry.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	Dec.	8, 1865
Robert Peebles.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec.	8, 1865
Ira Prewitt.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton, T. S. Parker, William Alexander, and F. J. Wates ..	April	30, 1866
James H. Polley.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	July	6, 1866
Elbert Pinney	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster ..	L. Robinson and Ed. B. Warner, Illinois, A. C. Jackson and William Lane, Texas.	Dec.	8, 1865
Moses L. Patton	Assessor of rebel tax	Governor Hamilton and Hon. J. B. Johnson.....	Dec.	8, 1865
Valentine B. Pool.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	Mar.	8, 1866

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Texas—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
George H. Pegues.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
John Finchback.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Mar. 13, 1865
J. A. Quintero.....	Rebel confidential agent to Mexico.....	Major General Weitzel and Charles Worthington.....	Dec. 20, 1865
C. Rhodius.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton..... A. Sumner, C. Rossy, Peyton Smith, Conrad Paschal, William E. Jones, and D. Cleveland.	Jan. 6, 1866
George H. Roberts.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	D. J. Baldwin, I. S. Roberts, A. McGovern, and W. A. Daly.	Oct. 27, 1865
John B. Root.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
H. C. Robertson.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 1, 1865
J. W. Russell.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1865
Nathan Ross.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton, G. W. Wright, and M. S. Armstrong.....	Dec. 8, 1865
W. Richardson.....	do.....	By order of the President.....	Mar. 29, 1866
Erastus Reed.....	Rebel transportation agent.....	Governor Hamilton.....	April 11, 1866
J. L. Rountree.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton, D. C. Barmore, R. B. Kelley, J. F. Proctor, R. Howard, J. P. Thomas, and John Barton.	April 30, 1866
W. H. Randolph.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton, Hon. Benton Randolph, M. S. Gibbs, and W. B. Rouse.	April 30, 1866
N. S. Rector.....	Rebel tax collector.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Oct. 12, 1865
H. A. Rutherford.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Oct. 12, 1865
Stephen Reaves.....	Commissioner of rebel States' court.....	Governor Hamilton and Hon. Samuel L. Earle.....	April 30, 1866
William Rust.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton and Hon. James Bell.....	Nov. 18, 1865
A. S. Richardson.....	Commissioner of rebel court and deputy marshal.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Sept. 19, 1865
Edwin Rust.....	Rebel tax collector.....	Governor Hamilton, R. M. Johnson, and F. W. Moore.....	May 5, 1866
James H. Raymond.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Nov. 13, 1865
B. H. Richer.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Sept. 20, 1865
H. H. Runge.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Sept. 20, 1865
A. H. Rippetoe.....	Rebel tax collector, and worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Nov. 13, 1865
Henry Runge.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Sept. 20, 1865
H. K. Runnels.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Mar. 6, 1866
H. W. Runnels.....	do.....	Victor B. Bell, assistant supervising agent Treasury Department, J. F. Jones, captain and commanding post, and Samuel F. Moreley.	Mar. 6, 1866

H. R. T. Rose	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton	April 25, 1865
Henry Rosenberg	Rebel clerk.....	John Hitz, consul general of Switzerland.....	Sept. 16, 1865
W. M. Rice.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton	Oct. 18, 1865
M. C. Rodgers	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton, Hon. Benton; Peter A. M. S. D. I Caldwell. Gibb, W. B. Rome, L. A. Abercrombie, James A. Baker, Wiley, and C. C.	Dec. 8, 1865
Oba Roberts.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton and Hon. Samuel L. Earle	April 30, 1866
J. C. Rushing.....	Rebel receiver.....	Governor Hamilton	April 30, 1866
D. C. Russell	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
Henry Rhine.....	do.....	Hon. L. D. Evans, F. P. Sawyer, and E. B. Turner.....	Dec. 8, 1865
E. S. Runells	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
John Reid	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
H. Randolph	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
Shadrach Rowe.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
Mrs. Mary Ryan	do.....	Hon. James Bell, Emmett Jones, George W. Feis, and Benjamin F. Atkins.	Nov. 18, 1865
William Ryan.....	do.....	Hon. Jas. Bell, A. P. Thompson, John Dickinson, and John C. Cutter	Nov. 18, 1865
E. S. C. Robertson	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
D. Rawdon.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
Mrs. Ellen H. Reilly	do.....	A. F. Hawkins, Benjamin Gratz, Richard A. Buckner, and H. T. Duncan.	Sept. 23, 1865
J. C. P. Rennyngore	Assessor of rebel tax	Governor Hamilton, Hon. Benton Randolph, W. B. Rome, M. S. Gibbs, John A. Baker, and John Brauch.	Nov. 13, 1865
James Sorley.....	Rebel collector of customs	Governor Hamilton, Edward T. Austin, and Albert Ball.....	Feb. 10, 1866
D. M. Stapp.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Jan. 12, 1866
Sidney Seymour.....	Ex-United States and rebel deputy postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
John J. Stubblefield.....	Rebel collector of tax and deputy mar- shal.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
Wm. M. Saunders.....	Rebel mail contractor.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
J. W. Smith.....	Rebel depositary.....	Hon. W. H. Ford, Hon. A. Bledsoe, and W. K. Master.	Dec. 8, 1865
Sinclair Stapp	do.....	Governor Hamilton	April 11, 1866
J. M. Steiner	0	Governor Hamilton, Richard Coke, and A. P. Blocker	Dec. 9, 1865
James B. Shaw	do.....	Reegan, D. G. Burnett, and W. P. Ballenger.....	Oct. 27, 1865
Wm. R. Smith	do.....	do.....	Oct. 27, 1865
John A. Santers	do.....	Lorenzo Sherwood.....	Sept. 13, 1865
John S. Sydnor.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton, F. Flake, Albert Ball, H. Stewart, and George W. Grover.	Oct. 12, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Texas—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
Charles Stillman.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Attorney General Speed.....	Oct. 23, 1865
A. G. Stevens	Assessor of rebel tax, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Hamilton, Thomas C. Smith, W. A. Blair, J. R. North, J. F. Shannon, B. E. Larver, and J. M. Baker.	Dec. 1, 1865
Gordon W. Shanklin.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton, Hon. H. Christian, Warner Wallace, Joseph Carter, Cary White, E. D. Stubblefield, A. W. Richard, and J. N. Damon.	Mar. 13, 1866
George Stoneum.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton and Hon. J. M. Patrick.....	Feb. 5, 1866
Mrs. Sarah Scott.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	April 18, 1866
John Speak	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
J. W. Smith	Rebel States receiver	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
James H. Starr.....	Rebel receiver; agent of post office department, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Hamilton and Hon. J. B. Johnson	Dec. 8, 1865
Alex. Sessums.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton, Brevet Maj. Gen. C. C. Andrews, Brevet Brig. Gen. G. W. Clark, Ingham S. Roberts, C. J. Harris & Co., Sterling Fisher, J. C. Lord, and H. R. Allen.	Sept. 20, 1865
William D. Smith.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 13, 1865
W. C. Swanson.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 13, 1865
Asa E. Stratton.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 14, 1865
W. M. Sergeant.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton, F. H. Merriman, and E. M. Pease	Oct. 28, 1865
George A. Smith.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
Orange Swan.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
David T. Stevens.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton, Hon. James Bell, and William J. Phillips.	Nov. 18, 1865
B. A. Shepherd.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Sept. 5, 1865
George W. Sampson	do.....	Benj. B. Sherman, H. B. Claflin & Co., B. D. Silliman, N. Y., Geo. W. Paschal, Texas.	Oct. 2, 1865
Wm. M. Sledge	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 13, 1865
J. R. Shipman	do.....	Hon. James Bell, E. J. Lovell, and E. H. Carlisle.....	Nov. 18, 1865
John Sweeny.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
John W. Swisher.....	Rebel agent to Mexico to purchase arms, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
Charles Saul.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 13, 1865
William T. Scott	do.....	Governor Hamilton, E. A. Blanch, B. Smalley, S. D. Wood, Henry Ware, N. W. Board, P. W. V. Board, J. W. Johnston, D. S. Jennings, and Wm. Evans.	Oct. 24, 1865

J. S. Sullivan	do.....	Governor Hamilton, Hon. Geo. W. Paschal, W. Andrews, Geo. H. Schley, and G. Cook.	April 16, 1866
M. W. Sims.....	do.....	By order of the President.	April 23, 1866
Thomas M. Smith	Rebel postmaster	Hon. Geo. W. Paschal	April 19, 1866
William M. Sergeant	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	Mar. 19, 1866
Peter V. Shaw	Rebel tax collector	Governor Hamilton, Hon. W. B. Price, W. B. McClellan, Z. M. P. French, L. Lindsay.	April 30, 1866
Sam. T. Scott	Rebel deputy marshal	Governor Hamilton	Sept. 20, 1865
John Sealey	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton, T. Flake, Albert Ball, G. W. Grover, and H. Stewart	Aug. 19, 1865
Harvey Smith	Rebel tax assessor	Governor Hamilton, Hon. H. Christian, W. W. Bishop, D. F. Chamberlain, C. F. Lee, James P. Reed, M. W. Dameron, R. A. Myers, and A. W. Richard.	April 30, 1866
Andrew F. Smith	do.....	Governor Hamilton	April 30, 1866
W. F. Swain	Rebel postmaster and deputy marshal	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
Henry Sampson	Rebel agent of the produce loan	Hon. L. D. Evans, Geo. W. Carter, W. P. Ballenger, and P. W. Gray.	Nov. 10, 1865
C. B. Stewart.....	Rebel collector of revenue, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor D. G. Burnet, Geo. W. White, J. W. Carter, G. H. C.	Sept. 4, 1866
John J. Smith.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor	Dec. 12, 1866
William Sutherland.....	Rebel postmaster	Governor Hamilton	July 6, 1866
J. Carol Smith.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	June 25, 1866
Walter S. Sutherland.....	Rebel postmaster	Governor Hamilton	July 6, 1866
James Simonton	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	May 2, 1866
N. G. Shelley	Rebel receiver.....	By order of the President	May 5, 1866
Moses C. Steele.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton, A. W. Morrow, Theodore Ketchum, J. A. Hamton, A. S. Walker, and William H. Sweeney.	April 30, 1866
Thomas M. Smith.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton, J. S. Odiorne, S. F. Bell, W. S. Calohan, and J. W. Herrman.	April 30, 1866
James R. Sweet	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Wells, Louisiana	April 28, 1866
Morgan L. Smith.....	do.....	Lorenzo Sherwood, Joseph A. Sprague, Peter Cooper, New York, A. L. Reid, New York, Charles Dana Gibson, New York, N. W. Burtes, New York, Durfee & Jacques, New York, John J. Cicco, New York, and John A. Dix, New York.	Sept. 13, 1866
Wesley Smith	Assessor and collector of rebel taxes	Captain J. M. Walker, assistant provost marshal	July 31, 1865
W. S. Smith.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
E. Sampson.....	Commissioner of rebel court, and deputyary at San Antonio.	Governor Hamilton	Jan. 26, 1866
W. J. Sorelle.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
William Thaxton	Rebel tax collector	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
J. D. Todd	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
John Twohig.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton, Major General Canby, Colonel Reeve, Brevet Brigadier General Vinton, and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Bliss.	Dec. 16, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Texas—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
A. Toutant.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 1, 1865
John A. Talbot.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Mar. 6, 1866
J. A. Thomason.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
M. W. Trigg	Rebel tax collector, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 14, 1865
Philip C. Tucker	Commissioner of rebel court, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Hamilton and E. M. Pease	Dec. 8, 1865
J. A. S. Turner.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
John L. Thorpe.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 8, 1865
C. H. Taylor.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Oct. 12, 1865
Thomas U. Toler.....	Rebel collector of taxes.....	Governor Hamilton, W. Frank Carter, chief justice, R. W. Duke, and John A. Fain.	April 11, 1866
M. W. Townsend.....	Rebel tax assessor	Governor Hamilton	Mar. 19, 1866
Ward Taylor, jr.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	April 30, 1866
F. M. Taylor.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 1, 1865
R. S. Thomas.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton, George W. Carter, and C. Caldwell.....	Oct. 24, 1865
P. F. Tanneyhill.....	Rebel tax collector	Governor Hamilton	May 21, 1866
A. J. Terry.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton and Hon. A. P. McCormick.....	July 2, 1866
John Thatcher.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton, T. H. Merriman, Edward T. Clustin, and J. R. Morris.	May 26, 1866
E. J. C. Thompson	Rebel revenue collector.....	Governor Hamilton	April 25, 1866
Thomas M. Turner.....	Rebel tax assessor	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
John W. Tabor.....	Rebel tax collector.....	Governor Hamilton, C. Cowan, chief justice, William Lester, and J. A. Glenn.	April 30, 1866
A. W. Terrell	Rebel brigadier general.....	Hon. James H. Bell, Hon. L. D. Evans, and Thomas Savage, (V. C. G., Havana.)	Nov. 30, 1865
H. D. Taylor.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton, Ingham S. Roberts, C. J. Harris, J. R. Morris, Texas, and Samuel Drake Smith, New York.	May 14, 1866
A. Underwood.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
C. Upson	Rebel justice of Arizona.....	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 14, 1865
James Vance.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton	Jan. 25, 1866
William H. Vance.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton	Jan. 25, 1866
W. A. Van Alstyne.....	do.....	Attorney General Speed and L. M. Sherley.....	Oct. 6, 1866

William Vance	do.	Hon. W. T. Otto	Sept. 13, 1865
Frederick Voigt	Rebel postmaster	Governor Throckmorton	Sept. 4, 1866
Charles A. Warfield	Rebel tax collector	George W. Dobbin, Baltimore	Feb. 21, 1866
A. E. Westall	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	April 11, 1866
James T. D. Wilson	do.	Governor Hamilton, D. J. Baldwin, C. C. Caldwell, W. A. Daly, J. S. Roberts, James H. Yeaton, J. R. Morris, James Burke, and C. B. Sabin	Dec. 8, 1865
T. R. Williams	do.	Governor Hamilton and Robert H. Taylor	Dec. 8, 1865
Willis Whitaker	do.	Governor Hamilton	April 18, 1866
P. M. Walton	do.	Governor Hamilton	Jan. 12, 1866
A. H. Wood	do.	Governor Hamilton	Jan. 12, 1866
T. W. Winston	do.	Governor Hamilton, Hon. J. Z. Williamson, David B. Bonfry, and S. D. Wood	Mar. 5, 1866
J. D. Waters	do.	Governor Hamilton, Albert Bell, and George W. Grover	Dec. 8, 1865
W. G. Warren	do.	Governor Hamilton and A. P. McCormick	Mar. 13, 1866
George W. White	do.	Governor Hamilton	Mar. 13, 1866
John A. Williams	do.	Governor Hamilton, J. S. Roberts, and Sterling Fisher	Mar. 13, 1866
Otis M. Wheeler	do.	Governor Hamilton	Oct. 21, 1865
George Williams	Rebel tax collector, and worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
William G. Webb	Rebel receiver, and worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 18, 1865
James A. Wimbish	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 14, 1865
R. S. Willis	do.	Lorenzo Sherwood, Texas, Thomas Collier, John B. Bossett, and Edward Cambell	Aug. 26, 1865
P. J. Willis	do.	Governor Hamilton	Aug. 26, 1865
R. B. Wofford	do.	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 14, 1865
George W. White	do.	By order of the President	Sept. 14, 1865
L. L. Williams	Rebel tax assessor	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 13, 1865
Robert H. Williams	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Hamilton	Sept. 20, 1865
G. W. Wright	do.	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
T. G. Wright	do.	Governor Hamilton	Dec. 8, 1865
W. R. D. Ward	do.	Governor Hamilton	Oct. 24, 1865
Jesse Womack	do.	Governor Hamilton	Oct. 24, 1865
James C. Watkins	Rebel tax collector	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 20, 1865
Andrew J. Ward	Worth over \$20,000	Hon. L. D. Evans, W. S. Hodge, W. P. Ballinger, Geo. W. White, and F. Flake	Oct. 18, 1865
William Wortham	Rebel postmaster	Governor Hamilton, A. T. Monroe, John H. Potts, A. H. Castiel, O. C. Aldrich, and A. A. Aldrich	April 30, 1866
John A. Winn	Rebel tax collector	Governor Hamilton	Nov. 13, 1865
Moses G. Wilson	Rebel postmaster	Governor Hamilton, O. H. P. Garrett, J. A. Randlee, and W. F. Garrett	Nov. 14, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Texas—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
Theodore Wiedenfeld.....	Rebel tax assessor.....	Governor Hamilton, Wm. E. Jones, James E. Ranck, and J. A. Parchal.	April 11, 1866
George White.....	Rebel tax collector.....	Governor Hamilton, H. Christian, James W. Moore, E. D. Stubblefield, Joseph Carter, and W. W. Bishop.	April 30, 1866
E. S. Wood.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton, Albert Hall, Geo. W. Grover, Texas, James C. Hand, V. Perot, Henry Simons, C. A. Walcott, and Co., W. Oothout & Bro., John D. Locke, Fairbanks & Co., and Stokes & Brother.	Aug. 29, 1865
W. D. Wood.....	Rebel tax collector.....	Governor Hamilton, L. W. Cooper, and John H. Polls, chief justice ..	April 30, 1866
H. Wilkes.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Governor Hamilton.....	Nov. 18, 1865
John Walston.....	Rebel deputy marshal.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Aug. 19, 1865
W. C. Wilson.....	Rebel depository.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Nov. 20, 1865
Thomas D. Wilson.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Sept. 22, 1865
W. R. Wilson.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Oct. 21, 1865
Henry Ware.....	do.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Oct. 23, 1865
John F. W. Wedikind.....	Rebel postmaster.....	J. B. Williamson, W. T. Scott, N. V. Board, P. W. V. Board, J. W. Johnson, D. S. Jennings, B. Smalley, P. G. Nebbist, John W. Slater, S. D. Wood, and Governor Hamilton.	Dec. 1, 1865
H. E. Woodhouse.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Dec. 21, 1865
W. H. Witt.....	Rebel postmaster, and worth over \$20,000.	Hon. James Dixon, United States Senate ..	Dec. 8, 1865
Joseph Werner.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton and Benton Randolph.....	May 5, 1866
John C. West.....	Rebel district attorney.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Jan. 25, 1866
Richard Waterhouse.....	Rebel brigadier general.....	Attorney General Staubery.....	Oct. 15, 1866
N. B. Yard.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Hamilton, Geo. W. Carter, L. K. Preston, N. R. Wilson, Edwin B. Settle, W. B. Smith, D. Bradbury, E. C. Singer, Geo. Butler, J. Atkinson, Texas, Hon. E. D. Morgan, and Hon. George Opdyke, New York.	Jan. 11, 1866
Francisco Yturria.....	do.....	By order of the President ..	May 10, 1866
James A. York.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton.....	Oct. 24, 1865
J. W. Young.....	Rebel tax collector.....	Governor Hamilton, W. C. Wiseman, S. Wright, and James Wilcox.....	July 6, 1866
George Yarbrough.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Hamilton and Hon. Samuel L. Earle.....	April 30, 1866

FLORIDA.

Paul Arnan	Ex-United States and rebel collector of the district and port of St. Au- gustine.	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 24, 1865
Moses E. Barber	Worth over \$20,000	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Aug. 29, 1865
John Beard	Rebel receiver of the district of Tal- lahassee.	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Aug. 29, 1865
James Banks.....	Rebel district attorney.....	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 2, 1865
John Broward.....	None	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Aug. 29, 1865
John Bellamy	Worth over \$20,000	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 23, 1865
James Burt	do.....	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Aug. 29, 1865
John G. Bradley	do.....	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Aug. 29, 1865
W. J. Baily	do.....	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 2, 1865
G. F. Baltzell	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Sept. 13, 1865
Bolling Baker	First auditor of the rebel treasury de- partment.	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 10, 1865
A. T. Banks	Commissioner to take testimony.....	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 10, 1865
James Banks	Rebel States attorney.....	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 18, 1865
W. C. Brown	Rebel postmaster.....	.....	Nov. 9, 1865
William Baily	Worth over \$20,000	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 2, 1865
N. Baker	Ex-U. S. and rebel collector of customs.	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	July 6, 1866
John L. Branch.....	Rebel war tax assessor	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 10, 1865
Green A. Chaires	Worth over \$20,000	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 10, 1865
John Collier.....	None	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 10, 1865
William L. Campbell	Rebel war tax assessor	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Nov. 9, 1865
William L. Crigler	Furnishing supplies to rebels.....	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 10, 1865
E. A. Clark.....	Rebel deputy marshal	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 10, 1865
W. Chapman	Rebel tax collector.....	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 10, 1865
Joshua Carraway	Rebel tax assessor	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 10, 1865
William Archer Cocke.....	Rebel clerk in post office.....	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Sept. 13, 1865
E. A. Clarke.....	Rebel deputy marshal	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 10, 1865
W. K. Coulter	Rebel postmaster	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 2, 1865
A. H. Cole	Worth over \$20,000	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 10, 1865
F. R. Cotten	do.....	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 10, 1865
Jos. Chaires	do.....	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 10, 1865
G. Chaires.....	do.....	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 10, 1865
C. Powell Chaires	do.....	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 10, 1865
T. B. Chaires	do.....	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 10, 1865
Isaac L. Coon	Rebel postmaster	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 10, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Florida—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
Joseph M. Crews	Rebel tax assessor	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 10, 1865
Douglass Dunmott	Ex-United States and rebel collector. . .	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	July 6, 1866
James H. Dyke.....	None	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	July 6, 1866
George Dawson.....	Rebel civil agent to British North America.	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	July 6, 1866
James O. Devall	Rebel tax collector	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 10, 1865
David R. Dunham	Rebel clerk of court	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Sept. 13, 1865
Columbus Drew	Rebel commissioner district court.....	General Scameroff and Richard Wallach.....	July 11, 1865
J. M. Daniels	Rebel clerk of district court	John S. Saunmis, S. N. Williams, Calvin Oak, H. H. Hory, and Governor Marvin.	Oct. 10, 1865
Andrew Denham.....	Commissioner to rebel loan.....	Governor Marvin	Sept. 2, 1865
John Darling.....	Rebel receiver of the land office.....	Governor Marvin	Nov. 9, 1865
C. E. Dyke.....	None	Governor Marvin	Oct. 2, 1865
Benjamin Ellison	Worth over \$20,000 .....	.....	Sept. 13, 1865
George R. Fairbanks	do.....	Governor Marvin	April 6, 1865
G. R. Foster	Rebel receiver of district court.....	Governor Marvin	Aug. 29, 1865
Samuel Z. Gonzales	Ex-United States and rebel naval storekeeper.	Governor Marvin	{ Oct. 23, 1865
William M. Garrison.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster .	Governor Marvin	{ Oct. 10, 1865
Robert H. Gamble	Worth over \$20,000	General Newton, commanding district.....	Nov. 9, 1865
Robert Gamble	do.....	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	July 18, 1865
William Grothe.....	Rebel postmaster	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Nov. 9, 1865
C. Houston.....	Worth over \$20,000	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 10, 1865
H. L. Hart	do.....	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 10, 1865
William Hope	do.....	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 10, 1865
Fred. C. Humphreys	U. S. and rebel military storekeeper . .	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	July 6, 1866
William B. Hardee	Rebel postmaster	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 18, 1865
J. R. Harris	Rebel States depository.....	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 18, 1865
John A. Henderson	Rebel tax collector	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 18, 1865
L. I. Hogans	Rebel postmaster	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Nov. 9, 1865
Henry Hyer.....	Worth over \$20,000	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Nov. 9, 1865
R. W. B. Hodgson.....	Rebel receiver of sequestrated property.	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Mar. 29, 1865
Dunham Hancock	Rebel postmaster.....	M. A. Williams, L. Wilson, and William Marvin, provisional governor.	Oct. 10, 1865
		William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Oct. 10, 1865

Alexander B. Hawkins	Worth over \$20,000	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Oct. 10, 1865
Theo. Hartridge	Indicted	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Aug. 26, 1865
G. W. Holland	Worth over \$20,000	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Oct. 18, 1865
J. M. Hill	do	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Nov. 3, 1865
Thomas O. Holmes	do	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Mar. 8, 1866
William B. Hooker	do	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Nov. 9, 1865
E. B. Ives	Rebel postmaster	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Oct. 10, 1865
William L. Jones	do	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Oct. 18, 1865
Peter Knowles	Worth over \$20,000	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	July 6, 1866
William A. Lovell	Rebel postmaster	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Oct. 23, 1865
David G. Leigh	Rebel tax collector	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	July 6, 1866
C. P. Luther	Rebel mail contractor	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Oct. 10, 1865
Felix Livingston	Ex-United States and rebel collector of the port of Fernandina, Florida	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Oct. 10, 1865
Daniel G. Livingston	Rebel	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Oct. 18, 1865
William F. Loyd	Rebel	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Oct. 18, 1865
Benjamin C. Lewis	Rebel	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Sept. 13, 1866
M. Lively	Worth	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Oct. 10, 1865
T. B. Law	Rebel	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Oct. 10, 1865
Daniel Ladd	Worth	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Sept. 13, 1865
W. E. Moore	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	July 6, 1866
J. G. McGehee	Worth over \$20,000	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Nov. 3, 1865
George H. McGinnis	None	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Oct. 10, 1865
J. F. McClellan	Rebel district attorney	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Oct. 10, 1865
Ferdinand McLeod	do	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Aug. 11, 1865
D. B. McGinnis	Rebel tax collector	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Oct. 10, 1865
William P. Marvin	Worth over \$20,000	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Oct. 10, 1865
Thomas Munroe	do	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Sept. 13, 1865
J. D. Macleod	do	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Oct. 10, 1865
T. N. Myrick	do	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Oct. 10, 1865
J. M. Marvin	do	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Sept. 13, 1865
James A. Newmans	Rebel tax collector	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Oct. 10, 1865
A. B. Noyes	Ex-United States and rebel collector of customs	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Oct. 10, 1865
Miles Nash	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Oct. 10, 1865
William W. O'Cain	Rebel postmaster	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Oct. 10, 1865
Thomas Ornes	Worth over \$20,000	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Oct. 10, 1865
M. D. Papp	Rebel tax assessor	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Oct. 10, 1865
N. H. Payne	Left a loyal district	Major General Dyer	Aug. 19, 1865
Charles H. Parsons	Rebel postmaster	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	Oct. 18, 1865
Madison Post	Rebel tax assessor	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida	July 6, 1866

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Florida—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
B. A. Putman	Ex-United States and rebel judge.....	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.	Sept. 5, 1865
George E. Pace	Rebel postmaster.....	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.	July 18, 1865
W. R. Pettes	Depositary of rebel treasury.....	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.	Oct. 10, 1865
Thomas J. Perkins	Rebel loan agent.....	General Newton, commanding district.....	Oct. 10, 1865
Thomas Randall.....	None	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.	Sept. 18, 1866
John H. Rhodes.....	Rebel mail agent.....	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.	Sept. 18, 1866
A. H. Reed	None	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.	Oct. 10, 1865
R. G. Sheppard.....	do.....	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.	Oct. 10, 1865
John G. Smith.....	Rebel deputy marshal and tax collector.	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.	Oct. 10, 1865
Smith Simkins	Worth over \$20,000	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.	Oct. 10, 1865
Joseph Sierra.....	Ex United States and rebel collector of customs.	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.	Oct. 23, 1865
John G. Smith	Rebel collector of taxes	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.	Oct. 10, 1865
William S. Spencer	Rebel assessor of war tax	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.	Aug. 29, 1865
George Stone.....	Judicial proceedings commenced as abandoned property.	D. C. Ambler, H. H. Hory, John S. Sammis, Calvin Oak, and Governor Marvin.	Oct. 10, 1865
N. O. J. Staley.....	Rebel tax assessor.....	A. H. Bush, C. F. Britton, Thomas H. White, F. R. Pittman, Alexander Merritt, William J. Skincey, W. Wilson, M. D., and Governor Marvin	Aug. 29, 1865
Joseph Sierra.....	Ex-United States and rebel collector of customs.	William F. Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.	Oct. 23, 1865
Pliney Sheffield.....	Rebel postmaster.....	William F. Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.	Oct. 10, 1865
Daniel Sloan	Worth over \$20,000	William F. Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.	Nov. 9, 1865
W. R. Swain.....	do.....	William F. Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.	Nov. 9, 1865
E. E. Simpson	do.....	William F. Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.	Oct. 10, 1865
Jacob Sumnerline	do.....	William F. Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.	Aug. 29, 1865
E. M. Thompson	Rebel receiver	William F. Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.	Sept. 13, 1865
Richard Turnbull	Worth over \$20,000	William F. Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.	Nov. 9, 1865
John L. Tatum.....	Ex-United States and rebel district attorney.	William F. Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.	Oct. 24, 1865
Samuel B. Thomas	Rebel agent of commissary department.	William F. Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.	Oct. 10, 1865
E. J. Vaun	Rebel receiver under the sequestration act.	William F. Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.	Oct. 18, 1865
A. J. Weeks.....	Rebel postmaster.....	William F. Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.	Sept. 13, 1865
		William F. Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.	Oct. 10, 1865

Allen Williams	do.....	E. R. Ives, Thomas A. Carruth, and Governor Marvin	Aug. 29, 1865
A. J. F. Wright	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	Aug. 29, 1865
D. R. Williams	Worth over \$20,000	William Marvin, provisional governor of Florida.....	July 6, 1866
J. J. Williams	do.....	W. W. Holden, General Newton, and Governor Marvin.....	Sept. 13, 1865
G. R. Walker	do.....	William R. Pettes, M. D. Papy, James B. Gamble, D. S. Walker, D. P. Hoges, and Governor Marvin.....	Mar. 8, 1866
William T. Wood.....	do.....	Governor Marvin.....	Aug. 29, 1865
J. F. White.....	Rebel tax assessor	Governor Marvin	Oct. 10, 1865
Dr. Weedon	Left a loyal district.....	Governor Marvin	Oct. 18, 1865
Isaac Widgeon	Rebel district commissary.....	Governor Marvin	Sept. 13, 1865
Richard M. Germond	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	Governor Marvin	Oct. 10, 1865
Robert H. Gamble	Rebel tax collector	Governor Marvin	Oct. 10, 1865
C. C. Yonge	Rebel quartermaster.....	Governor Marvin	Aug. 29, 1865
W. A. Young	Rebel special messenger.....	Governor Marvin	Oct. 10, 1865
J. C. Greely.....	Member of rebel legislature	Nathaniel Fraser, United States district judge, Nathaniel Usher, United States district attorney, and Franklin Fraser, clerk United States district court.	June 27, 1865
Joseph Finnegan	Rebel brigadier general.....	Provisional Governor Marvin, Governor D. S. Walker, Hon. Henry Wilson, United States Senate, Hon. Luke P. Poland, United States Senate, and Hon. Alexander Ramsey, United States Senate.	April 5, 1866

ARKANSAS.

R. B. Archer	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Murphy.....	Sept. 5, 1865
Thomas P. Arnold	Rebel tax collector.....	Colonel D. May and Governor Murphy.....	Nov. 9, 1865
John D. Adams.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Murphy and United States Attorney Orville Jennings.....	Oct. 24, 1865
W. E. Ashley	do.....	Governor Murphy, C. P. Bertrand, and S. H. Tucker.....	July 7, 1865
Henry C. Ashley	do.....	Governor Murphy, C. P. Bertrand, and S. H. Tucker.....	July 7, 1865
H. B. Allis.....	do.....	By order of the President.....	Oct. 24, 1865
A. D. Allen.....	do.....	John T. Loudon, R. J. Hill, and George S. Statham	Mar. 9, 1866
Amos Brown	do.....	Governor Murphy, Judge D. Woods, D. H. Williams, Harry Marley.....	Mar. 19, 1866
John W. Brown.....	do.....	Governor Murphy, Judge D. Woods, D. H. Williams, Harry Marley.....	Mar. 19, 1866
Asaph Brown.....	do.....	Governor Murphy, Judge D. Woods, D. H. Williams, Harry Mailey.....	Mar. 19, 1866
J. M. Brown.....	do.....	Governor Murphy, Judge D. Woods, D. H. Williams, Harry Marley.....	Mar. 19, 1866
W. H. Brooks.....	Indicted for treason	Governor Murphy and United States Attorney O. Jennings.....	Mar. 19, 1866
J. T. A. Bates.....	Left a loyal district.....	Governor Murphy.....	Mar. 19, 1866
A. W. Bacchus	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Murphy.....	Oct. 30, 1866
S. H. Bayless	Rebel tax assessor	Governor Murphy and Colonel D. May.....	Oct. 30, 1866

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Arkansas—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
John W. Barton.....	Rebel postmaster.....	United States Attorney O. Jennings.....	Oct. 9, 1865
James M. Brooks.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	United States Attorney O. Jennings.....	Oct. 9, 1865
Morgan Buck.....	Left a loyal district. Violated his oath.	Governor Murphy and Colonel J. W. Johnson.....	8 pt. 5, 1865
C. R. Barham.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Murphy.....	Mar. 19, 1865
W. E. Bryant.....	do.....	Governor Murphy and Colonel D. May.....	Oct. 9, 1865
John Brown.....	Rebel depository.....	United States Attorney O. Jennings, W. H. Harper, and William Bross.....	Oct. 9, 1865
Michael Bozeman.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	United States Attorney O. Jennings and governor.....	Oct. 30, 1865
W. A. Beeks.....	do.....	United States Attorney O. Jennings and governor.....	Oct. 30, 1865
David Block.....	Worth over \$20,000, and rebel cotton agent.	United States Attorney O. Jennings.....	June 27, 1865
Dennis Barlow.....	Rebel tax assessor.....	Calloway, J. King, Joe H. J. H. Haugh,	Mar. 19, 1866
Solomon Basham.....	Violated his oath.....	W. Newland,	Mar. 19, 1866
James M. Brown.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	in, D. C. Wil-	Mar. 19, 1866
James H. Crow.....	Rebel tax collector.....	.....	Oct. 6, 1865
W. A. Calloway.....	Rebel postmaster.....	and G. Ashby	Oct. 9, 1865
W. H. Calloway.....	Rebel assessor of taxes.....	I. Carmichael, bbaugh, T. F.	Oct. 9, 1865
H. H. Coleman.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	strict judge. ..	Mar. 9, 1866
J. M. Craig.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	ennings.....	Oct. 26, 1865
Pleasant M. Cox, sr.....	do.....	.....	Dec. 24, 1866
R. M. Campbell.....	do.....	.....	Jan. 17, 1867
C. W. Campbell.....	do.....	.....	Jan. 17, 1867
Johnson Chapman.....	do.....	.....	Oct. 9, 1865
J. T. Childstar.....	Ex-United States mail contractor and rebel clothing contractor.	Governor Murphy and Judge Caldwell.....	Oct. 19, 1865
D. H. Cooper.....	Rebel brigadier general, rebel superintendent of Indian affairs, and ex-United States and rebel Indian agent.	Hon. D. N. Cooley, General James G. Blunt, Winchester Colbert, Governor of Chickasaws; P. P. Pitchlynn, principal chief; Governor Murphy, and Governor Sharkey.	April 27, 1865

John J. Clendenin.....	Worth over \$20,000	United States District Attorney O. Jennings and Hon. Simon Cameron.....	July 7, 1865
Edward Cross, sr.....	Rebel depositary	Governor Murphy and United States district attorney.....	Nov. 9, 1865
James M. Coulter.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Murphy and United States district attorney	Oct. 24, 1865
Morgan Cryer.....	do.....	Governor Murphy and United States district attorney	July 6, 1866
Mrs. M. P. Davies.....	do.....	Governor Murphy and United States district attorney	Nov. 9, 1865
James Dickerson	Violated his oath.....	Governor Murphy and United States district attorney E. D. Ham.....	Nov. 13, 1865
David H. Dickson.....	Worth over \$20,000	United States District Attorney O. Jennings	Sept. 21, 1865
D. C. Edmiston.....	Violated his oath	Governor Murphy, M. L. R. Harrison, S. F. Cooper, Hiram Brodie, and D. C. Edmundston.	April 11, 1866
J. Epperson.....	do.....	Governor Murphy.....	Mar. 19, 1866
E. H. English.....	Indicted for treason. Violated his oath.	Governor Murphy, United States District Judge Henry Caldwell, S. H. Tucker, L. E. Barber, John Kirkbury, Hon. E. Baxter, W. V. Meader, Brigadier General P. Clayton, L. Gibson, J. R. Berry, and Charles T. Jordan.	Nov. 13, 1865
Catlett Fitch.....	Violated his oath.....	Governor Murphy.....	Mar. 19, 1866
Berryman Ford.....	do.....	Governor Murphy.....	Mar. 19, 1866
N. H. Fish.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Murphy.....	Mar. 19, 1866
Silas F. Fields.....	Indicted for treason. Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	Hon. Attorney General Speed and United States Attorney Jennings.....	Jan. 13, 1866
William C. Fisher	Proceedings commenced for confiscation.	United States District Attorney Orville Jennings	Nov. 20, 1865
S. C. Faulkner.....	do.....	Governor Murphy.....	Oct. 18, 1865
A. B. Greenwood	Rebel tax collector	Governor Murphy.....	Nov. 9, 1865
J. B. Gray.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Murphy.....	Nov. 9, 1865
L. W. Gates	Violated his oath.....	Governor Murphy.....	Sept. 5, 1865
W. H. Gaines	Worth over \$20,000	United States District Attorney Jennings, United States District Judge Henry Caldwell, and John Wilson, Third Auditor.	Nov. 9, 1865
J. Garland.....	do.....	United States District Attorney Jennings.....	Sept. 21, 1865
Green Gibson.....	Violated his oath	Governor Murphy.....	Oct. 2, 1865
O. A. Greening.....	Rebel tax collector	Governor Murphy.....	Nov. 9, 1865
R. M. Gaines.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Murphy.....	Nov. 9, 1865
N. W. Holland.....	Violated his oath.....	Governor Murphy.....	Mar. 19, 1866
John P. Humphreys.....	do.....	Governor Murphy.....	Mar. 19, 1866
Wm. H. Hawkins	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Murphy and United States Attorney Jennings.....	April 16, 1866
Thomas Harrell.....	Violated his oath.....	Governor Murphy.....	Mar. 19, 1866
Isam Harrell.....	do.....	Governor Murphy.....	Mar. 19, 1866
Thaddeus Haney	do.....	Governor Murphy.....	Mar. 19, 1866
William A. Hill.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Murphy, J. M. Johnson, and United States District Attorney Ham.	Nov. 10, 1865
J. C. Hawkins	Aiding the rebellion	Governor Murphy.....	Nov. 4, 1865
C. M. Henry.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Murphy, Hon. E. W. Gantt, and W. D. Gwin.....	Nov. 9, 1865

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Arkansas—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
J. H. Hilliard	Worth over \$20,000	Hon. Attorney General Speed, A. D. Hunt, A. O. Bramm, and A. J. Ballard.	Sept. 19, 1865
David Hamiter	do	Hon. Attorney General Speed, Governor Murphy, United States Attorney Jennings, and A. D. Hawkins.	Nov. 8, 1865
Henry Hays	Violated his oath	Governor Murphy	Nov. 4, 1865
C. F. Harvey	Rebel postmaster	Governor Murphy and Hon. R. J. Z. White, secretary of state	Sept. 11, 1865
F. M. Henry	Assessor of taxes	United States District Attorney O. Jennings	Sept. 21, 1865
W. H. Halliburton	Collector of rebel war tax. Proceed- ings commenced for confiscation.	United States District Attorney O. Jennings	Sept. 21, 1865
W. C. Hatley	Postmaster	Governor Murphy, W. F. Bracy, George H. Stinson, J. G. Browning, J. T. Bearden, J. S. H. Barry, John J. Silliman, and G. F. McGin- nis, brigadier general volunteers.	Nov. 9, 1865
T. B. Hanley	Member rebel congress	do	Dec. 12, 1865
C. R. Johnson	Worth over \$20,000	do	Mar. 19, 1866
Mrs. Matilda Johnson	do	do	Aug. 17, 1866
James F. Johnson	Rebel agent of the produce loan	do	July 6, 1866
Ben. Johnson	Worth over \$20,000	do	Nov. 9, 1865
B. P. Jett	Rebel appraiser	do	Nov. 9, 1865
Jas. B. Keatts	Violated his oath	do	April 6, 1865
H. F. Kirby	do	do	Sept. 5, 1865
E. Kinsworthy	Proceedings instituted for confiscation.	do	Oct. 24, 1866
Ferdinand Lee	Worth over \$20,000	do	Mar. 19, 1866
Geo. Looney	Violated his oath	do	Mar. 19, 1866
B. R. Layne	Worth over \$20,000	do	April 6, 1866
John B. Luca	Rebel receiver of property sequestered belonging to northern States.	do	June 13, 1865
David R. McCalib	Left a loyal State	do	April 11, 1866
E. McNair	Rebel brigadier general	do	Dec. 12, 1865
Charles McDermott	Worth over \$20,000	do	Nov. 9, 1865
E. W. McClure	Postmaster	do	July 6, 1866
B. McColloch	Violated his oath	do	July 18, 1866
James M. McDaniel	Worth over \$20,000; property libelled for confiscation.	Governor Murphy, M. S. R. Harrison, and J. A. L. McColloch	Feb. 17, 1866
		United States Attorney O. Jennings and W. D. Snow	
		Governor Murphy, John Wassell, R. L. Dodes, and John Kirkwood	
		Governor Murphy	
		Governor Murphy	
		Governor Murphy, United States District Attorney O. Jennings, and Hon. Liberty Bartlett, judge 5th judicial district.	

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

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J. M. McClure	Rebel postmaster	Governor Murphy	Mar. 19, 1866
J. A. L. McColloch	Violated his oath	Governor Murphy	Sept. 13, 1865
D. M. Moore	do	Governor Murphy	May 22, 1866
Geo. Morrow	do	Governor Murphy and United States marshal	April 7, 1865
Samuel Mitchell	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Murphy, United States district attorney, Hons. W. Byers, and G. H. Kyle.	Mar. 19, 1866
E. C. Morton	Worth over \$20,000 and rebel postmaster	Hons. H. C. Caldwell, United States district judge, Liberty Bartlett, judge 5th judicial circuit, S. H. Tucker, R. L. Dodless, Jno. Kirkwood, and Brigadier General P. Clinton.	Sept. 21, 1865
John Matlock	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Murphy	Nov. 9, 1865
Jas. A. Martin	Clerk in rebel treasury of Arkansas; property libelled for confiscation.	Governor Murphy, United States District Attorney O. Jennings, Jno. Kirkwood, Jno. Wassell, S. H. Tucker, and Peter Hanger.	Nov. 9, 1865
H. M. Maguire	Violated his oath	Hon. Elias Harrell, judge of 8th judicial circuit.	Oct. 2, 1865
B. W. Martin	Rebel State tax collector	United States	Sept. 21, 1865
Henry Morrill	Rebel agent abroad, and worth over \$20,000.	Hons. I	Nov. 3, 1865
Columbus Nail	Worth over \$20,000; violated his oath.	States	Mar. 19, 1866
John B. Ogden	Ex-United States and rebel district court clerk.	Governor	Sept. 22, 1865
L. K. Person	Worth over \$20,000	United States District Attorney E. D. Ham, esq., United Marshal L. C. White, Captain Jno. T. London, H. C. Caldwell, Jesse Turner, D. C. Williams, D. Dickson, and A. M. Callahan.	Mar. 19, 1866
J. T. Porter	do	Governor Murphy and United States District Attorney O. Jennings, esq.	Mar. 19, 1866
Thos. J. Pollard	Violated his oath	Governor Murphy	April 30, 1865
G. N. Peary	Property libelled for confiscation	Governor Murphy	Nov. 1, 1865
Benj. R. Polk	Violated his oath	Governor Murphy	May 5, 1865
R. L. Phillips	Rebel postmaster	Governor Murphy	Nov. 9, 1865
Wm. F. Pope	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Governor Murphy	July 7, 1865
Lucius E. Polk	Brigadier general in rebel army	Hon. Attorney General Speed and Russell Houston	June 10, 1865
James F. Quail	Violated his oath	Governor Murphy and John J. Walker	April 11, 1865
A. H. Rutherford	Rebel receiver of property sequestered belonging to northern States.	Governor Murphy	Nov. 9, 1865
J. M. Russell	Violated his oath	Governor Murphy, United States Marshal L. C. White, Samuel F. Cooper, clerk United States district court, western district.	April 30, 1866
Elias Rector	Proceedings instituted for confiscation. Indicted for treason. Worth over \$20,000.	Governor Murphy, George W. Parchal, E. C. Bondinot, W. P. Adair, minole delegate; Holmes John Page, Chickasaw and Riley, and Alfred Wade, and Edmund Pickens,	Jan. 29, 1866
J. B. Russell	Violated his oath	Chickasaws.	April 7, 1866
		Governor Murphy and J. A. L. McColloch	

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Arkansas—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
D. H. Reynolds.....	Rebel brigadier general.....	Governor and district attorney, Hons. W. D. Snow	Nov. 13, 1865
William W. Rose.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	L. Jennings, esq.....	Oct. 6, 1865
Mrs. Susan Read.....	do.....	ates District Attorney Jennings, esq.....	Nov. 9, 1865
N. K. Shofner.....	Violated his oath.....	roll, judge eighth judicial circuit; E. rict attorney; J. M. Johnson, and	Oct. 2, 1865
Robert Simpson.....	do.....	Lieutenant Johnson.	Nov. 9, 1865
W. H. Steel.....	Rebel deputy marshal. Rebel assessor.	Governor Murphy.....	Nov. 9, 1865
C. B. Saunders.....	Violated his oath.....	Governor Murphy.....	Oct. 9, 1865
Joseph Simpson.....	do.....	Governor of Murphy, C. D. Johnson, A. K. Berry, J. S. Polk, W. H. Harper, S. M. Addison, and William H. Forrest.	Nov. 9, 1865
Rev. W. C. Stout.....	Violated his oath. Worth over \$20,000.	Governor Murphy and Hon. Elias Harrell, judge eighth judicial circuit.	Nov. 9, 1865
J. J. Samuel.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Murphy and United States District Attorney O. Jennings, esq.	Nov. 9, 1865
D. P. Saterwhite.....	do.....	Governor Murphy.....	Mar. 19, 1865
James, M. Sanders.....	Violated his oath.....	Governor Murphy.....	Mar. 19, 1865
R. M. Stevenson.....	Worth over \$20,000, and occupied several rebel petty civil offices.	Governor Murphy, Brigadier General P. Clayton, and John Kirkwood.	Oct. 26, 1865
John H. Saunders.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Murphy and district attorney United States.....	Mar. 19, 1865
Benjamin Strickler.....	Violated his oath.....	Governor Murphy, J. K. Pyeatt, J. T. Carter, and James S. White.....	April 11, 1865
W. J. Strain.....	do.....	Governor Murphy.....	May 26, 1865
Robert Strain.....	do.....	Governor Murphy.....	May 26, 1865
Bennett Sumate.....	do.....	Governor Murphy.....	May 26, 1865
George Strain.....	do.....	Governor Murphy.....	May 26, 1865
William Skumate.....	do.....	Governor Murphy and D. Walker.....	May 26, 1865
S. H. Shipley.....	do.....	Governor Murphy.....	April 30, 1865
H. J. Stamps.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Governor Murphy.....	Mar. 19, 1865
C. W. Saunders.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Murphy and United States District Attorney Jennings, esq.....	Mar. 19, 1865
J. H. Stephens.....	Rebel postmaster.....	United States District Attorney Jennings, esq., H. B. Stuart, P. M. Carnahan, J. H. Wiggins, W. L. Crouch, W. A. Britton, and W. A. Cantanery.	Oct. 12, 1865
C. C. Stewart.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	United States District Attorney O. Jennings, esq.....	Oct. 9, 1865
D. F. Shell.....	Property confiscated. State-depositary and several petty officers.	Governor Murphy, United States District Attorney O. Jennings, esq., C. P. Bertrand, S. H. Tucker, J. Kirkwood, and R. S. Dodge.....	Oct. 21, 1865

Larkin Scott	Violated his oath.....	Governor Murphy.....	July 6, 1866
D. H. Sessions	Worth over \$20,000, and rebel cotton agent.....	Governor Murphy.....	Dec. 1, 1866
J. S. Trimble	Under arrest for treason, and required to pay heavy costs.....	Ordered by the President	July 1, 1866
T. S. Toland	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Murphy, E. W. Gantt, and W. D. Snow	Nov. 9, 1865
W. B. Trout	do.....	United States District Attorney Jennings, W. L. Morehead, B. Lee Watkins, P. M. Carmichael, D. Spencer, W. A. Britton, A. S. B. Grune, W. S. Cronich, W. T. Crawley, and H. B. Stears.....	Nov. 9, 1865
Robert Tickell.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Murphy.....	April 11, 1866
A. C. Wells	Violated his oath.....	Governor Murphy.....	Nov. 9, 1865
Jonathan Wells.....	do.....	Governor Murphy.....	Nov. 9, 1865
J. A. Wells.....	do.....	Governor Murphy.....	Nov. 9, 1865
E. Worthington	Worth over \$20,000	Hons. Attorney General Speed, L. H. Rousseau, A. H. Randall, G. Clay Smith, and Samuel McKee, members for Kentucky; R. K. Williams, and Governor Murphy.....	Jan. 31, 1865
David Walker.....	do.....	Governor Murphy and United States District Attorney O. Jennings, esq.....	Oct. 9, 1865
William Wilson.....	Violated his oath.....	Governor Murphy.....	May 26, 1866
W. H. Wilson	do.....	Governor Murphy.....	July 6, 1866
R. H. Wynn.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Murphy, Hon. F. W. Gantt and Hon. W. D. Snow.....	Nov. 9, 1865
S. W. Williams	Attorney general of State. Member of State military board.....	Governor Murphy and Hon. W. C. Caldwell, United States district judge.....	July 7, 1865
J. D. Willett.....	Indicted for treason	Governor Murphy.....	July 7, 1865
G. Wilcox.....	Ex-United States and rebel district attorney.....	Governor Murphy, Colonel J. M. Johnson, Hon. R. T. White, secretary of State of Arkansas, Hon. J. R. Berry, auditor public accounts, Hon. William Fishback, and J. E. Baxter.....	Sept. 7, 1865
W. E. Woodruff, jr.....	Indicted for treason and rebel clerk.....	Governor Murphy, C. P. Bertrand, John Wassel, John Kirkwood, and D. L. Dodge.....	Nov. 6, 1865
William E. Woodruff.....	Violated his oath. Property seized	Hon. James Speed, George D. Prentice, sr., Governor Murphy, C. P. Bertrand, R. L. Dodge, S. H. Tucker, and Hon. H. C. Caldwell.....	Nov. 6, 1865
Drewry Wall.....	Violated his oath.....	Governor Murphy and Hon. Elias Harrell, judge of the eighth judicial circuit.....	Nov. 6, 1865
H. A. Welles.....	Rebel postmaster.....	United States District Attorney O. Jennings.....	Nov. 9, 1865
George C. Watkins	Member military court martial. Indicted for treason.....	Governor Weller, United States district judge, and United States district attorney.....	July 12, 1865
William J. Young.....	Violated his oath.....	Governor Murphy.....	May 26, 1865
John T. Young.....	do.....	Governor Murphy.....	May 26, 1865
James Yell.....	Indicted for treason. Member rebel secession convention. Rebel major general.....	Attorney General Speed, Governor Murphy, Hon. W. D. Snow, Hon. O. P. Snyder, Hon. R. J. G. White, Josiah Snow, and Major General J. J. Reynolds.....	Nov. 9, 1865



